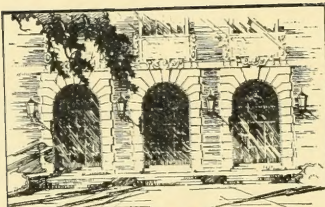


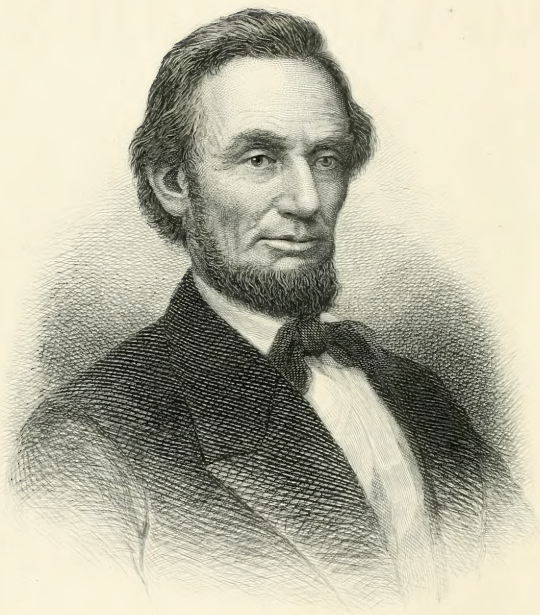
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HISTORY
OF
SANGAMON COUNTY,
ILLINOIS;

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL,
RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS
OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS,

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, ABORIGINES, WINNEBAGO AND
BLACK HAWK WARS, AND A BRIEF REVIEW OF ITS CIVIL,
POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
INTER-STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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VERMONT

SPRINGFIELD JOURNAL

1880

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PRINTERS,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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TO THE PIONEERS

—OF—

SANGAMON COUNTY

THIS VOLUME IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

WITH THE HOPE THAT YOUR VIRTUES MAY BE EMULATED,
AND YOUR TOILS AND SACRIFICES DULY APPRE-
CIATED BY COMING GENERATIONS.

PREFACE

THE importance of local history is appreciated more to-day than ever before. A general desire is being manifested by the people to preserve the records made by the pioneers, in every community. In obedience to this universal demand, historical firms have sprung into existence, and county, city and town histories have appeared in great numbers in the past decade. Knowing that Sangamon County afforded an abundance of material for an interesting and profitable history, the INTER-STATE PUBLISHING Co., in the Spring of 1881, placed in the field a corps of experienced historians, with instructions to prepare a faithful and reliable history of the County.

As preliminary to the work, they secured the co-operation of the officers of the Old Settlers' Society, who appointed a committee to read and revise the manuscript of the general history, and a like committee in each township, to examine and correct the history of the respective townships. With but one or two exceptions, every man thus appointed served to the best of his ability, and the wisdom of the choice of the committees is shown in the work performed. We feel confident that we here present to our patrons and the citizens of the County, a history that is as correct as can be made at this day. Special care was taken in its compilation, hundreds of men and women being interviewed, and every source of information canvassed, that facts alone should be incorporated in it. The manuscript was then read to the committees, and time given to make such corrections as they deemed necessary, and each member was urged to exercise care, and not to be backward in making such corrections or such suggestions as might be deemed necessary to insure correctness and add to the value of the work. Our thanks are certainly due to these men, a number of whom spent much time, with no thought of other reward than in the consciousness of a duty well performed. It would be utterly impossible to mention all who thus labored, and who did all in their power to make the History of Sangamon County a model county history. But we must not forget Hon. John T. Stuart, Chairman of the General Committee, on whose advice we greatly relied, and who never once refused to aid us in our work, treating us with a kindness that will ever be appreciated, furnishing much valuable information for the history, and speaking a good word for us upon every occasion. Hon. William H. Herndon also deserves great credit. On more than one occasion he walked seven miles to meet with the committee in the examination of the manuscript, and few errors escaped his notice, especially in relation to facts that transpired at an early day. Of Hon. Charles H. Lanphier, we can say that few men are better posted in the affairs of the county, especially in political matters, since 1840. He was a close reader, his experience in newspaper work and proof-reading aiding him here, and he did not

fail us when asked to pass judgment upon the manuscript. If not present when the committee was in session, he would take the manuscript and read it carefully, noting such corrections as he believed it right and proper to make. Zimri A. Enos and John DeCamp, though not as active as those mentioned, yet we believe it can be said of them and of the woman of the Scriptures, that they "done what they could." Of the members of the township committee, thanks are especially due M. G. Wadsworth, editor of the Auburn Citizen, who furnished much valuable information.

R. W. Diller, President of the Old Settlers' Society, was indeed a friend to the enterprise. He entered into the work with his whole soul, and it appeared that he could do too much for us. Through his influence much valuable information was obtained, and valuable aid was rendered by him to us, in other ways. We shall always kindly remember him, and ever be grateful for the many favors shown to us. James H. Matheny, too, we can never forget. It mattered not how busy he was, he always found time to render us all the aid in his power. We confess that we have at times felt ashamed that we were compelled to call on him so often for information; but if he ever felt provoked at us, he never showed it in his action. L. H. Tichnor, County Clerk, with his deputy, Mr. Cleverly, placed us under many obligations. No men could be more accommodating. The same can be said of all the county officers, not one of whom showed any disposition to avoid aiding us in our work. The State officers were also as accommodating to us as one could desire.

J. C. Power, author of the "History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County," took great pains to aid us in our work, and having gone over much of the ground that we were compelled to travel, his advice and counsel was valuable. Never did he show, by word or action, that he believed us to be intruding upon his rights, but seemed at all times to manifest great interest in our welfare, and expressed an ardent desire for our success. The history of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County we regard as the best work of its kind known to us.

The press of the county is also entitled to our special gratitude. Without an exception we have received the kindest treatment from each, their files being placed at our disposal from which we gathered much of the information contained in this volume. The editors of the various papers we now number among our friends, and trust that the kind feelings will be retained.

In conclusion, we will say that our work is now done; the History of Sangamon County you have placed in your hands. We trust that you will be well pleased with it. It has in a measure, to us, a labor of love, and the pleasant hours that we have spent with the pioneers of old Sangamon, will often be recalled, and the remembrance will be one of unalloyed pleasure.

INTER-STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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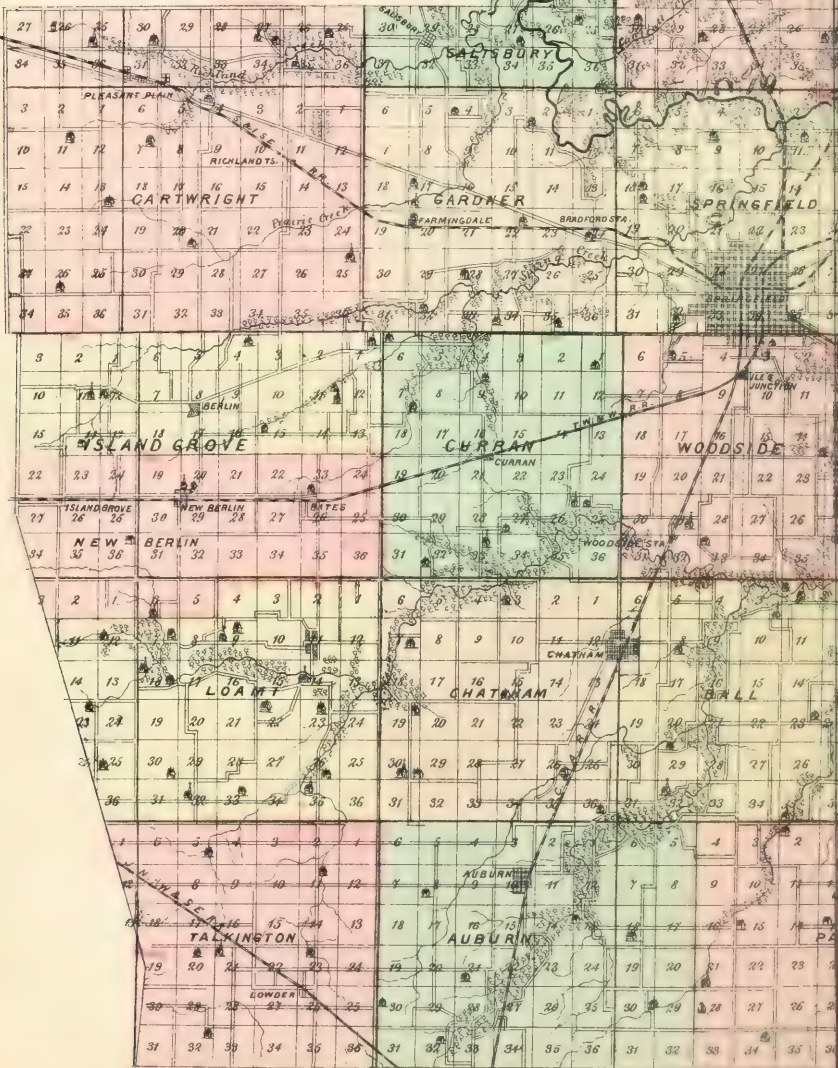
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ILLINOIS

SECTIONAL MAP
SANGAMON
COUNTY
ILLINOIS

1881

CHRISTIAN CO.

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HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

INTRODUCTORY.

Illinois, the fourth State in the Union in wealth, population and political power, lies in the very heart of the upper valley of the Mississippi. Stretching over five degrees of latitude, from $37\frac{1}{2}$ to $42\frac{1}{2}$, it has considerable diversity, both of soil and climate. The boundary line of the State is about twelve hundred miles. From the point where it joins the Wisconsin line on the northeast, Lake Michigan bounds it on the east for fifty miles to the northeast corner of Indiana; thence a line is drawn due south one hundred and sixty-eight miles to the Wabash river. The Wabash and the Ohio rivers constitute the remainder of the eastern and southern boundary, while the lordly Mississippi washes its entire western border. The extreme length of the State is three hundred and seventy-eight miles; the extreme breadth, in the latitude of Danville and Rushville, is two hundred and ten miles, and the average breadth is about one hundred and fifty miles.

Illinois contains 55,405 square miles, or more than 35,000,000 acres of land. Fully two-thirds of this is prairie, and nearly all of it is susceptible of proper cultivation. The State has ten thousand more square miles than New York or Ohio, and is larger than Pennsylvania and New Jersey combined, and is almost as large as all the New England States taken together.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

That Illinois was inhabited by a race of men prior to the present Indian race that yet inhabit a portion of the Union hardly admits of a doubt. It is clearly demonstrated by the well authenticated accounts of discoveries made that a civilized people, and one highly cultivated, once occupied the great prairie State and various parts of the country now constituting the American Union, but the date of their rule in the western

world is so remote that all traces of this history, progress and decay, lie buried in the deepest obscurity. This pre-historic race is known as the Mound-Builders, from the numerous large mounds of earth-works left by them. Their character can be but partially gleaned from the internal evidences and peculiarities of all that remains of them—the mounds. Remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications, and pleasure grounds, have been found, but nothing showing of what material were their habitations.

The question as to the origin of the Mound-Builders is an interesting one. If they were not the ancestors of the Indians, who were they? Those who do not believe in the common parentage of mankind contend that they were an indigenous race of the western hemisphere; others think they came from the East, and imagine they are coincident with the religion of the Hindoos and Southern Tartars and the supposed theology of the Mound-Builders. They were, no doubt, idolaters, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object of their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun; when enclosed in walls their gateways were toward the east; the caves in which their dead were occasionally buried always opened in the same direction; whenever a mound was partially enclosed by a semi-circular pavement, it was on the east side; when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they were laid in a direction east and west; and, finally, medals have been found representing the sun and his rays of light.

At what period they came to this country, is likewise a matter of speculation. From the comparatively rude state of the arts among them, it has been inferred that the time was

very remote. Their axes were of stone. Their raiment, judging from fragments which have been discovered, consisted of the bark of trees, interwoven with feathers; and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone upon hunting and fishing.

The mounds and other ancient earth-works constructed by this people are far more abundant than generally supposed, from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all our water courses that are large enough to be navigated with a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, covering the base points and headlands of the bluffs which border the narrower valleys; so that when one finds himself in such positions as to command the grandest views for river scenery, he may almost always discover that he is standing upon, or in close proximity to, some one or more of these traces of the labors of an ancient people.

One of the most singular earth-works in the State was found on the top of a ridge near the east bank of the Sinsinawa creek in the lead region. It resembled some huge animal, the head, ears, nose, legs and tail, and general outline of which being as perfect as if made by men versed in modern art. The ridge on which it was situated stands on the prairie, 300 yards wide, 100 feet in height, and rounded on the top by a deep deposit of clay. Centrally, along the line of its summit, and thrown up in the form of an embankment three feet high, extended the outline of a quadruped measuring 250 feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and having a width of 18 feet at the center of the body. The head was 35 feet in length, the ears 10 feet, legs 60 and tail 75. The curvature in both the fore and hind legs was natural to an animal lying on its side. The general outline of the figure most nearly resembled the extinct animal known to geologists as the *Megatherium*. The question naturally arises, by whom and for what purpose was this earth figure raised? Some have conjectured that numbers of this now extinct animal lived and roamed over the prairies of Illinois when the Mound-Builders first made their appearance on the upper part of the Mississippi Valley, and that the wonder and admiration, excited by the colossal dimensions of these huge creatures, found some expression in the erection of this figure. The bones of some similar gigantic

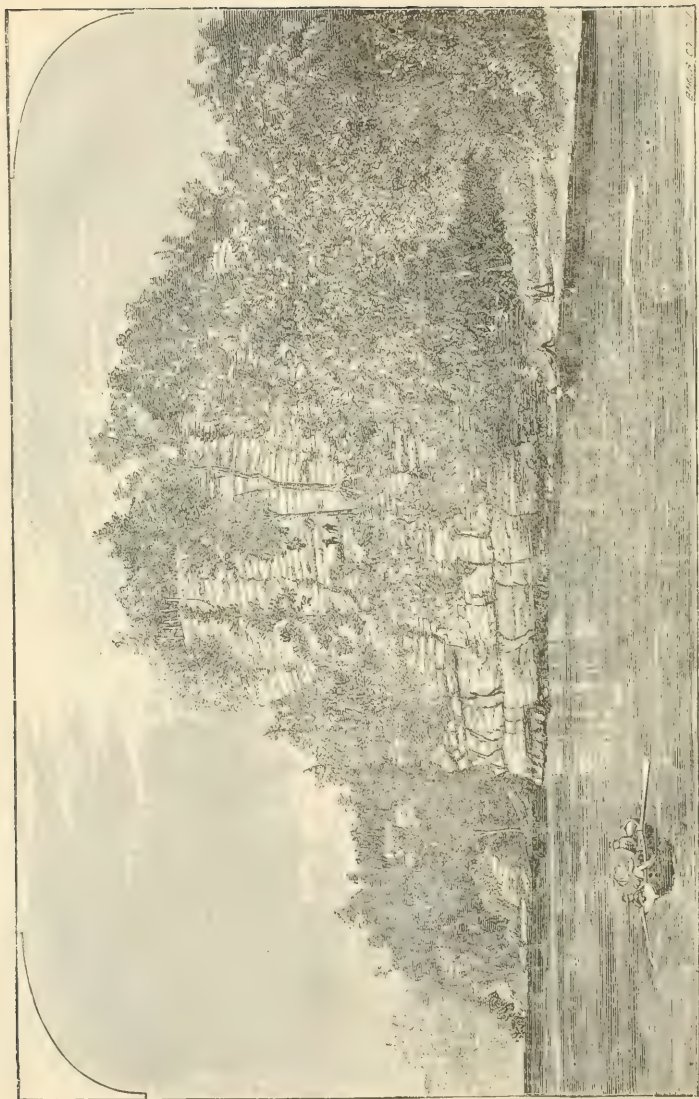
animals were exhumed on this stream about three miles from the same place.

Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the Western country in 1817, speaking of the mounds in the American Bottom, says: "The great number and extremely large size of some of them may be regarded as furnishing, with other circumstances, evidences of their antiquity. I have sometimes been induced to think that at the period when they were constructed there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. The most numerous, as well as considerable, of these remains are found in precisely those parts of the country where the traces of a numerous population might be looked for, namely, from the mouth of the Ohio on the east side of the Mississippi, to the Illinois river, and on the west from the St. Francis to the Missouri. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

OTHER RACES.

Following the Mound-Builders as inhabitants of North America, were as it is supposed, the people who reared the magnificent cities the ruins of which are found in Central America. This people was far more civilized and advanced in the arts than were the Mound-Builders. The cities built by them, judging from the ruins of broken columns, fallen arches and crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which in some places for miles bestrew the ground, must have been of great extent, magnificent and very populous. When we consider the vast period of time necessary to erect such colossal structures, and, again, the time required to reduce them to their present ruined state, we can conceive something of their antiquity. These cities must have been old when many of the ancient cities of the Orient were being built.

The third race inhabiting North America distinct from the former two in every particular, is the present Indians. They were, when visited by the early discoverers, without cultivation, refinement or literature, and far behind the Mound-Builders in the knowledge of the arts. The question of their origin has long interested archaeologists, and is the most difficult they have been called upon to answer. Of their predecessors the Indian tribes knew nothing; they even had no traditions respecting them. It is



STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

quite certain that they were the successors of a race which had entirely passed away ages before the discovery of the New World. One hypothesis is that the American Indians are an original race indigenous to the Western hemisphere. Those who entertain this view think their peculiarities of physical structure preclude the possibility of a common parentage with the rest of mankind. Prominent among those distinctive traits is the hair, which in the red man is round, in the white man oval, and in the black man flat. A more common supposition, however, is that they are a derivative race, and sprang from one or more of the ancient peoples of Asia. This last is doubtless the true theory.

INDIANS.

When Christopher Columbus had finally succeeded in demonstrating the truth of his theory that by sailing westward from Europe land would be discovered, landing on the Island of Bermuda he supposed that he had reached the East Indies. This was an error, but it led to the adoption of the name of "Indians" for the inhabitants of the newly discovered country, by which name the red men of America have ever since been known.

At the time of the discovery of America the Algonquins, one of the most powerful tribes of Indians, occupied the seaboard, while the Iroquois, another great tribe, inhabited the country almost surrounded by them. The Algonquins spread over vast territory, and various tribes of Algonquin lineage sprung up over the country, in time adopting distinct tribal customs and laws. An almost continuous warfare was carried on between tribes, but when the white men came a confederacy of Indian tribes were formed and every foot of territory was fiercely disputed. The Algonquins formed the most extensive alliance to resist the encroachment of the whites, especially the English. Such was the nature of King Philip's war. This King, with his Algonquin braves, spread terror and desolation throughout New England. With the Algonquins as the controlling spirit, a confederacy of continental proportions was the result, embracing in its alliance the tribes of every name and lineage from the northern lakes to the gulf, Pontiac, having breathed into them his implacable hate of the English intruders, ordered the conflict to commence, and all the British colonies trembled before the desolating fury of Indian vengeance.

ILLINOIS CONFEDERACY.

The Illinois confederacy, the various tribes of which comprised most of the Indians of Illinois at one time, was composed of five tribes: the Tamaroas, Michigans, Kaskaskias, Cahokas, and Peorias. The Illinois, Miamis and Delawares were of the same stock. As early as 1670, the priest, Father Marquette, mentions frequent visits made by individuals of this confederacy to the missionary station at St. Esprit, near the western extremity of Lake Superior. At that time they lived west of the Mississippi, in eight villages, whither they had been driven from the shores of Lake Michigan by the Iroquois. Shortly afterward they began to return to their old hunting ground, and most of them finally settled in Illinois. Joliet and Marquette, in 1673, met with a band of them on their famous voyage of discovery down the Mississippi. They were treated with the greatest hospitality by the principal chief. On their return voyage up the Illinois river they stopped at the principal town of the confederacy, situated on the banks of the river seven miles below the present town of Ottawa. It was then called Kaskaskia. Marquette returned to the village in 1675 and established the mission of the Immaculate Conception, the oldest in Illinois. When, in 1679, LaSalle visited the town, it had greatly increased, numbering 460 lodges, and at the annual assembly of the different tribes, from 6,000 to 8,000 souls. In common with other western tribes, they became involved in the conspiracy of Pontiac, although displaying no very great warlike spirit. Pontiac lost his life by the hands of one of the braves of the Illinois tribe, which so enraged the nations that had followed him as their leader that they fell upon the Illinois to avenge his death, and almost annihilated them.

STARVED ROCK.

Tradition states that a band of this tribe, in order to escape the general slaughter, took refuge upon the high rock on the Illinois river known as Starved Rock. Nature has made this one of the most formidable military fortresses in the world. From the waters which wash its base it rises to an altitude of one hundred and twenty-five feet. Three of its sides it is impossible to scale, while the other may be climbed with difficulty. From its summit, almost as inaccessible as an eagle's nest, the valley of the Illinois is seen as a landscape of exquisite beauty. The river near by struggles between a

number of wooded islands, while further below it quietly meanders through vast meadows till it disappears like a thread of light in the dim distance. On the summit of this rock the Illinois were besieged by a superior force of the Pottawatomies whom the great strength of their natural fortress enabled them to keep at bay. Hunger and thirst, however, soon accomplished what the army was unable to effect. Surrounded by a relentless foe, without food or water, they took a last look at their beautiful hunting grounds, and with true Indian fortitude laid down and died from starvation. Years afterwards their bones were seen whitening in that place.

At the beginning of the present century the remnants of this once powerful confederacy were forced into a smaller compass around Kaskaskia. A few years later they emigrated to the southwest, and in 1850 they were in the Indian Territory, and numbered but eighty-four persons.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

Nicholas Perrot, a Frenchman, was the first white man to visit the present great State of Illinois. In the year 1671 he was sent to Chicago by M. Talon, Intendant of Canada, for the purpose of inviting the Indians to a peace convention, to be held at Green Bay. The object of this convention was the formation of a plan for the exploration of the Mississippi River. De Soto, the Spanish explorer, had discovered the river nearly one hundred and fifty years previously, but did not effect a settlement or explore the country any further. It remained as it was until the French determined to visit it, for which purpose it was deemed a wise policy, as far as possible, to secure the friendship and co-operation of the Indians before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous. A plan was accordingly arranged, and Louis Joliet joined Father Jacques Marquette, at the Jesuit Mission, on the Strait of Mackinaw, and, with five other Frenchmen and a simple outfit, the daring explorers on the 17th of May, 1673, set out on their perilous voyage to discover the Mississippi. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, they entered Green Bay, and passed thence up Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Muscatines and Miamis, where great interest was taken in the expedition by the natives. With guides they proceeded down the river. Arriving at the portage, they soon carried their light canoes

and scanty baggage to the Wisconsin, about three miles distant. Their guides now refused to accompany them further, and endeavored, by reciting the dangers incident to the voyage, to induce them to return. They stated that huge demons dwelt in the great river, whose voices could be heard a long distance, and who engulfed in the raging waters all who came within their reach. They also represented that if any of them should escape the dangers of the river, fierce tribes of Indians dwelt upon its banks ready to complete the work of destruction. They proceeded on their journey, however, and on the 17th of June pushed their frail barks on the bosom of the stately Mississippi, down which they smoothly glided for nearly a hundred miles. Here Joliet and Marquette, leaving their canoes in charge of their men, went on the western shore, where they discovered an Indian village, and were kindly treated. They journeyed on down the unknown river, passing the mouth of the Illinois, then running into the current of the muddy Missouri, and afterwards the waters of the Ohio joined with them on their journey southward. Near the mouth of the Arkansas, they discovered Indians who showed signs of hostility; but when Marquette's mission of peace was made known to them, they were kindly received. After proceeding up the Arkansas a short distance, at the advice of the natives they turned their faces northward to retrace their steps. After several weeks of hard toil they reached the Illinois, up which stream they proceeded to Lake Michigan. Following the western shore of the lake, they entered Green Bay the latter part of September, having traveled a distance of 2,500 miles.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in LaSalle county. The following year he returned, and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Conception. This was the last act of his life. He died in Michigan, May 18, 1675. The town was named Kaskaskia by Marquette.

The first military occupation of the country was at Fort Crevecoeur, erected in 1680; but there is no evidence that a settlement was commenced there, or at Peoria, on the lake above, at that early date. The first settlement of which there is any authentic account was commenced with the building of Fort St. Louis, on the Illinois river, in 1682; but this was soon

abandoned. The oldest permanent settlement, not only in Illinois, but in the valley of the Mississippi, is at Kaskaskia, situated six miles above the mouth of the Kaskaskia river. This was settled in 1690 by the removal of the mission from old Kaskaskia, or Ft. St. Louis, on the Illinois river. Cahokia was settled about the same time. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders traveled down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. It was removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes. Illinois came into possession of the French in 1682, and was a dependency of Canada and a part of Louisiana. During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand. To the year 1730 the following five distinct settlements were made in the territory of Illinois, numbering, in population, 140 French families, about 600 "converted" Indians, and many traders: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia creek, and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia river six miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. Fort Chartres was built under the direction of the Mississippi Company in 1718, and was for a time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois, and the most impregnable fortress in North America. It was also the center of wealth and fashion in the West. For about eighty years the French retained peaceable possession of Illinois. Their amiable disposition and tact of ingratiating themselves with the Indians enabled them to escape almost entirely the broils which weakened and destroyed other colonies. Whether exploring remote rivers or traversing hunting grounds in pursuit of game, in the social circle or as participants in the religious exercises of the church, the red men became their associates, and were treated with the kindness and consideration of brothers. For more than a hundred years peace between the white man and the red was unbroken, and when at last this reign of harmony terminated it was not caused by the conciliatory Frenchman, but

by the blunt and sturdy Anglo-Saxon. During this century, or until the country was occupied by the English, no regular court was ever held. When, in 1765, the country passed into the hands of the English, many of the French, rather than submit to a change in their institutions, preferred to leave their homes and seek a new abode. There are, however, at the present time, a few remnants of the old French stock in the State, who still retain to a great extent the ancient habits and customs of their fathers.

ENGLISH RULE.

In 1750 France claimed the whole valley of the Mississippi, and England the right to extend her possessions westward as far as she might desire. Through colonial controversies, the two mother countries were precipitated into a bloody war within the Northwestern Territory, George Washington firing the first gun of the military struggle which resulted in the overthrow of the French not only in Illinois, but in North America. The French evinced a determination to retain control of the territory bordering the Ohio and Mississippi from Canada to the Gulf, and so long as the English colonies were confined to the sea-coast there was little reason for controversy. As the English, however, became acquainted with this beautiful and fertile portion of our country, they not only learned the value of the vast territory, but also resolved to set up a counter claim to the soil. The French established numerous military and trading posts from the frontiers of Canada to New Orleans, and in order to establish also their claims to jurisdiction over the country, they carved the lilies of France on the forest trees, or sunk plates of metal in the ground. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations; and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm should burst upon the frontier settlement. The French based their claims upon discoveries, the English on grants of territory extending from ocean to ocean, but neither party paid the least attention to the prior claims of the Indians. From this position of affairs, it was evident that actual collision between the contending parties would not much longer be deferred. The English Government, in anticipation of a war, urged the Governor of Virginia to lose no time in building two forts, which were equipped by arms from England. The French anticipated the English, and gathered a considerable force to defend their possessions. The

Governor determined to send a messenger to the nearest French post and demand an explanation. This resolution of the Governor brought into the history of our country for the first time the man of all others whom America most loves to honor, namely, George Washington. He was chosen, although not yet twenty-one years of age, as the one to perform this delicate and difficult mission. With five companions, he set out on November 10, 1753, and after a perilous journey returned January 6, 1754. The struggle commenced, and continued long, and was bloody and fierce; but on the 10th of October, 1765, the ensign of France was replaced on the ramparts of Fort Chartres by the flag of Great Britain. This fort was the depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of the French. At this time the colonies of the Atlantic seaboard were assembled in preliminary congress at New York, dreaming of liberty and independence for the continent; and Washington, who led the expedition against the French for the English king, in less than ten years was commanding the forces opposed to the English tyrant. Illinois, besides being constructively a part of Florida for over one hundred years, during which time no Spaniard set foot upon her soil or rested his eyes upon her beautiful plains, for nearly ninety years had been in the actual occupation of the French, their puny settlements slumbering quietly in colonial dependence on the distant waters of the Kaskaskia, Illinois and Wabash.

GEN. CLARK'S EXPLOITS.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under English rule, and on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war the British held every post of importance in the West. While the colonists of the East were maintaining a fierce struggle with the armies of England, their western frontiers were ravaged by merciless butcheries of Indian warfare. The jealousy of the savage was aroused to action by the rapid extension of American settlement westward and the improper influence exerted by a number of military posts garrisoned by British troops. To prevent indiscriminate slaughter arising from these causes, Illinois became the theater of some of the most daring exploits connected with American history. The hero of the achievements by which this beautiful land was snatched as a gem from the British crown, was George Rogers Clark, of Virginia. He had closely watched the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole

plan; he also knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and therefore was convinced that if the British could be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality. Having convinced himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlement might easily succeed, he repaired to the capital of Virginia, arriving November 5, 1777. While he was on his way, fortunately, Burgoyne was defeated (October 17), and the spirits of the colonists were thereby greatly encouraged. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. After satisfying the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his project, he received two sets of instructions,—one secret, the other open. The latter authorized him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, and serve three months after their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand, at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions General Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies for the conflict there. Enlisting his men, he at once proceeded to carry out his instructions. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Each of these posts were in turn captured.

The services of Clark proved of essential advantage to his countrymen. They disconcerted the plans of Hamilton, the Governor of Detroit, who was intending to make a vigorous and concerted attack upon the frontier, and not only saved the western frontier from depredations by the savages, but also greatly cooled the ardor of the Indians for carrying on a contest in which they were not likely to be the gainers. Had it not been for this small army, a union of all the tribes from Maine to Georgia against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed.

COUNTY OF ILLINOIS.

In October, 1778, after the successful campaign of Colonel Clark, the assembly of Virginia erected the conquered country, embracing all the territory northwest of the Ohio river, into the county of Illinois, which was doubtless the

largest county in the world, exceeding in its dimensions the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. To speak more definitely, it contained the territory now embraced in the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. On the 12th of December, 1778, John Todd was appointed Lieutenant Commandant of this county by Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, and accordingly, also, the first of Illinois county.

NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Illinois continued to form a part of Virginia until March 1, 1784, when that State ceded all the territory north of the Ohio to the United States. Immediately the general government proceeded to establish a form of government for the settlers in the territories thus ceded. This form continued until the passage of the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Northwestern Territory. No man can study the secret history of this ordinance and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye the destinies of these unborn States. American legislation has never achieved anything more admirable, as an internal government, than this comprehensive ordinance. Its provisions concerning the distribution of property, the principles of civil and religious liberty which it laid at the foundation of the communities since established, and the efficient and simple organization by which it created the first machinery of civil society, are worthy of all the praise that has ever been given them.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

For some years Thomas Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern Territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, and in this he was opposed by almost the entire south. In July, 1787, Manasseh Cutler appeared in New York to lobby on the question of organization of the Northwestern Territory. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. This company, together with certain speculators in New York, enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. The amount thus received from the sale of this land would apply towards reducing the National debt, which Jefferson was anxious should be paid as soon as possible.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the Union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed

repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

Gen. Arthur St. Clair was, by Congress, elected Governor of this vast territory.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

After the division of the Northwestern Territory, Illinois became one of the counties of the Territory of Indiana, from which it was separated by an act of Congress February 3, 1809, forming the Territory of Illinois, with a population estimated at 9,000, and then included the present State of Wisconsin. It was divided, at the time, into two counties—St. Clair and Randolph. John Boyle, of Kentucky, was appointed Governor, by the President, James Madison, but declining, Ninian Edwards, of the same State, was then appointed and served with distinction; and after the organization of Illinois as a State he served in the same capacity, being its third Governor.

During Governor Edwards' administration the war of 1812 commenced, and the few whites in the State had to contend against a savage foe incited on to deeds of violence by the British officers sent out for that purpose. The massacre at Fort Dearborn, of helpless prisoners, by the infuriated Indians, forms a black page in the history of Illinois. Several expeditions were put on foot by Governor Edwards against the Indians, and in the various campaigns the Governor bore an honorable and heroic part. Peace came at last, the Indian depredations ceased, and the Territory of Illinois was again on the road to prosperity.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

In January of 1818 the Territorial Legislature forwarded to Nathaniel Pope, delegate in Congress from Illinois, a petition praying for admission into the National Union as a State. On April 18th of the same year Congress passed the enabling act, and December 3, after the State government had been organized and Governor Bond had signed the Constitution, Congress by a resolution declared Illinois to be "one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects."

FIRST CONSTITUTION.

In July and August of 1818 a convention was held at Kaskaskia for the purpose of drafting a constitution. This constitution was not submitted to a vote of the people for their approval or rejection, it being well known that they would approve it. It was about the first or-

ganic law of any State in the Union to abolish imprisonment for debt. The first election under the constitution was held on the third Thursday and the two succeeding days in September, 1818. Shadrach Bond was elected Governor, and Pierre Menard Lieutenant Governor. Their term of office extended four years. At this time the State was divided into fifteen counties, the population being about 40,000. Of this number by far the larger portion were from the Southern States. The salary of the Governor was \$1,000, while that of the Treasurer was \$500. The legislature re-enacted, verbatim, the Territorial Code, the penalties of which were unnecessarily severe. Whipping, stocks and pillory were used for minor offenses, and for arson, rape, horse stealing, etc., death by hanging was the penalty. These laws, however, were modified in 1821.

The legislature first convened at Kaskaskia, the ancient seat of empire for more than one hundred and fifty years, both for the French and Americans. Provisions were made, however, for the removal of the seat of government by this legislature. A place in the wilderness on the Kaskaskia river was selected and named Vandalia. From Vandalia it was removed to Springfield in the year 1839.

THE WINNEBAGO WAR.

The Indians, who for some years were on peaceful terms with the whites, became troublesome in 1827. The Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes and other tribes had been at war more than a hundred years. In the summer of 1827 a war party of the Winnebagoes surprised a party of Chippewas and killed eight of them. Four of the murderers were arrested and delivered to the Chippewas, by whom they were immediately shot. This was the first irritation of the Winnebagoes. Red Bird, a chief of this tribe, in order to avenge the execution of the four warriors of his own people, attacked the Chippewas, but was defeated; and being determined to satisfy his thirst for revenge by some means surprised and killed several white men. Upon receiving intelligence of these murders, the whites who were working the lead mines in the vicinity of Galena formed a body of volunteers, and, re-inforced by a company of United States troops, marched into the country of the Winnebagoes. To save their nation from the miseries of war, Red Bird and six other men of his nation voluntarily surrendered themselves. Some of the number were executed, some of them imprisoned and destined, like Red Bird,

ingloriously to pine away within the narrow confines of a jail, when formerly the vast forests had proven too limited for them.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In the year of 1804 a treaty was concluded between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations. One old chief of the Sacs, however, called Black Hawk, who had fought with great bravery in the service of Great Britain during the war of 1812, had always taken exceptions to this treaty, pronouncing it void. In 1831 he established himself, with a chosen band of warriors, upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Governor Reynolds dispatched General Gaines, with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers, to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their villages and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the western side of the river. Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he crossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon learning of this invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under command of Brigadier General Whiteside. The army marched to the Mississippi, and having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded several miles up the river to Dixon to join the regular forces under General Atkinson. They found at Dixon two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoitre the enemy. They advanced under command of Major Stillman to a small creek, afterwards known as "Stillman's Run," and while there encamped saw a party of mounted Indians at a distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them, but being attacked by the main body, under Black Hawk, they were routed, and by their precipitated flight spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as possible. On their arrival it was found that eleven of their number were killed.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of one hundred and fifty warriors, attacked Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by twenty-five men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners.

For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their best warriors, were compelled to retreat.

New forces being sworn into the service, Generals Atkinson and Henry determined to pursue the retreating foe. They followed them into Wisconsin, and hearing that Black Hawk was encamped at Rock river, at the Manitou village, issued orders to continue the pursuit. The officers of General Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to General Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the order was given the officers all collected around the General's quarters, pledged themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again.

The battle of Bad Axe immediately followed, resulting in a loss to the Indians of three hundred, besides fifty prisoners. The whites had but seventeen killed and twelve wounded. Black Hawk, with twenty of his braves, escaped, retreating up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagoes, desiring to secure the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to General Street, the United States Indian Agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These, with Black Hawk, were taken to Washington, D. C., and were soon confined as prisoners at Fortress Monroe. Thus ended the Black Hawk war.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

At the general election in 1834 Joseph Duncan was chosen Governor by a handsome majority. A reckless and uncontrollable desire for internal public improvements seized the minds of the people. In his message to the legislature, in 1835, Governor Duncan said: "When we look abroad and see the extensive lines of intercommunication penetrating almost every section of our sister States; when we see the canal-boat and the locomotive bearing with seeming triumph the rich productions of the interior to the rivers, lakes and ocean, almost annihilating time, burthen and space, what patriotic bosom does not beat high with a laudable ambition to give Illinois her full share of those advantages which are adorning her sister States, and which a magnificent Providence seems to invite by a wonderful adaptation of our whole country to such improvements?"

STUPENDOUS SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS INAUGURATED.

The legislature responded to the ardent words of the Governor, and enacted a system of internal improvements without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by the railroad, river or canal, and they were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence, it was ordered that work should commence on both ends of each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river crossing, all at the same time. This provision, which has been called the crowning folly of the entire system, was the result of those jealous combinations emanating from the fear that advantages might accrue to one section over another in the commencement and completion of the works. We can appreciate better, perhaps, the magnitude of this grand system by reviewing a few figures. The debt authorized for these improvements in the first instance was \$10,230,000. But this, as it was soon found, was based upon estimates at least too low by half. This, as we readily see, committed the State to a liability of over \$20,000,000, equivalent to \$200,000,000 at the present time, with over ten times the population and more than ten times the wealth.

Such stupendous undertakings by the State naturally engendered the fever of speculation among individuals. That particular form known as the town-lot fever assumed the malignant type at first in Chicago, from whence it spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was an epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It was estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Chicago, which in 1830 was a small trading-post, had within a few years grown into a city. This was the starting point of the wonderful and marvelous career of that city. Improvements, unsurpassed by individual efforts in the annals of the world, were then begun and have been maintained to this day. Though visited by the terrible fire fiend and the accumulation of years swept away in a night, yet she has arisen, and to-day is the best built city in the world. Reports of the rapid advance of property in

Chicago spread to the east, and thousands poured into her borders, bringing money, enterprise and industry. Every ship that left her port carried with it maps of splendidly situated towns and additions, and every vessel that returned was laden with immigrants. It was said at the time that the staple articles of Illinois export were town plats, and that there was danger of crowding the State with towns to the exclusion of land for agriculture.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan canal again received attention. This enterprise is one of the most important in the early development of Illinois, on account of its magnitude and cost, and forming as it does the connecting link between the great chain of lakes and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Governor Bond, the first Governor, recommended in his first message the building of the canal. In 1821 the legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. This work was performed by two young men, who estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It cost, however, when completed, \$8,000,000. In 1825 a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Daniel P. Cook, Congressman from this State, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828 commissioners were appointed, and work commenced with a new survey and new estimates. In 1834-5 the work was again pushed forward, and continued until 1848, when it was completed.

PANIC REPUTATION ADVOCATED.

Bonds of the State were recklessly disposed of both in the East and in Europe. Work was commenced on various lines of railroad, but none were ever completed. On the Northern Cross Railroad, from Meredosia east eight miles, the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel in the great valley of the Mississippi was run. The date of this remarkable event was November 8, 1838. Large sums of money were being expended with no assurance of a revenue, and consequently, in 1840, the legislature repealed the improvement laws passed three years previously, not, however, until the State had accumulated a debt of nearly \$15,000,000. Thus fell the most stupendous, extravagant and almost ruinous folly of a grand system of internal improvements that any civil community, perhaps, ever engaged in. The State banks failed, specie was scarce, an enormous debt was accumulated,

the interest of which could not be paid, people were disappointed in the accumulation of wealth, and real estate was worthless. All this had a tendency to create a desire to throw off the heavy burden of State debt by repudiation. This was boldly advocated by some leading men. The fair fame and name, however, of the State was not tarnished by repudiation. Men, true, honest and able, were placed at the head of affairs; and though the hours were dark and gloomy, and the times most trying, yet our grand State was brought through and prospered, until to-day, after the expenditure of millions for public improvements and for carrying on the late war, it has, at present, no public debt whatever.

MORMON WAR.

In April, 1840, the "Latter Day Saints," or Mormons, came in large numbers to Illinois, and purchased a tract of land on the east side of the Mississippi river, about ten miles above Keokuk. Here they commenced building the city of Nauvoo. A more picturesque or eligible site for a city could not have been selected.

The origin, rapid development, and prosperity of this religious sect are the most remarkable and instructive historical events of the present century. That an obscure individual, without money, education, or respectability, should persuade hundreds of thousands of people to believe him inspired of God, and cause a book, contemptible as a literary production, to be received as a continuation of the sacred revelation, appears almost incredible; yet in less than half a century, the disciples of this obscure individual have increased to hundreds of thousands; have founded a State in the distant wilderness, and compelled the government of the United States to practically recognize them as an independent people.

The founder of Mormonism was Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, who emigrated while quite young with his father's family to western New York. Here his youth was spent in idle, vagabond life, roaming the woods, dreaming of buried treasures, and in endeavoring to learn the art of finding them by the twisting of a forked stick in his hands or by looking through enchanted stones. Both he and his father became famous as "water wizards," always ready to point out the spot where wells might be dug and water found. Such was the character of the young profligate when he made the acquaintance of Sidney Rigdon, a person of considerable talent and information, who

had conceived the design of founding a new religion. A religious romance, written by Mr. Spaulding, a Presbyterian preacher of Ohio, then dead, suggested the idea, and finding in Smith the requisite duplicity and cunning to reduce it to practice, it was agreed that he should act as prophet; and the two devised a story that gold plates had been found buried in the earth containing a record inscribed on them in unknown characters, which, when deciphered by the power of inspiration, gave the history of the ten lost tribes of Israel.

After their settlement in and about Nauvoo, in Hancock county, great depredations were committed by them on the "Gentiles." The Mormons had been received from Missouri with great kindness by the people of this State, and every possible aid granted them. The depredations committed, however, soon made them odious, when the question of getting rid of them was agitated. In the fall of 1841, the Governor of Missouri made a demand on Governor Carlin for the arrest and delivery of Joe Smith as a fugitive of justice. Smith was subsequently arrested, but was released by Judge Douglas, upon the ground that the writ had once been returned before it had been executed. In 1842, he was again arrested, and again escaped. Emboldened by success, the Mormons became more arrogant and overbearing. Many people began to believe they were about to set up a government for themselves in defiance of the laws of the State. Owners of property stolen in other counties made pursuit into Nauvoo, and were fined by the Mormon courts for daring to seek their property in the holy city. About this time they petitioned Congress to establish a territorial government for them in Nauvoo.

Smith soon began to play the tyrant over his people. Among the first acts of this sort was an attempt to take the wife of William Law, one of his most talented disciples, and make her his spiritual wife. He established, without authority, a recorder's office, and an office to issue marriage licenses. He proclaimed that none could deal in real estate or sell liquor but himself. He ordered a printing office demolished, and in many ways controlled the freedom and business of the Mormons. Not only did he stir up some of the Mormons, but by his reckless disregard for the laws of the land raised up opposition on every hand. It was believed that he instructed the Danite band, which he had chosen as the ministers of his vengeance, that no blood, except that of the

church, was to be regarded as sacred, if it contravened the accomplishment of his object. It was asserted that he inculcated the legality of perjury and other crimes, if committed to advance the cause of true believers; that God had given the world and all it contained to his saints, and since they were kept out of their rightful inheritance by force, it was no moral offense to get possession of it by stealing. It was reported that an establishment existed in Nauvoo for the manufacture of counterfeit money, and that a set of outlaws was maintained for the purpose of putting it in circulation. Statements were circulated to the effect that a reward was offered for the destruction of the *Warsaw Signal*, an anti-Mormon paper, and that Mormons dispersed over the country threatened all persons who offered to assist the constable in the execution of the law, with the destruction of their property and the murder of their families. There were rumors also afloat that an alliance had been formed with the western Indians, and in case of war they would be used in murdering their enemies. In short, if only one-half of these reports were true, the Mormons must have been the most infamous people that ever existed.

William Law, one of the proprietors of the printing office destroyed by Smith, went to Carthage and procured a writ for the arrest of Smith and others in the deed. The prophet, his brother Hyrum, and others, surrendered themselves at Carthage June 24, 1844, on a charge of riot, and all entered into recognizance before a justice of the peace for their appearance at court. They were again arrested and thrown into prison at Carthage. The citizens of Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler counties had assembled, armed and ready to avenge the outrages that had been committed by the Mormons. Great excitement prevailed. All were anxious to march into Nauvoo. The 27th of June was appointed for the march, but Governor Ford, who at the time was in Carthage, apprehended trouble if the militia should attempt to invade Nauvoo, disbanded the troops, retaining only a guard for the jail.

Governor Ford went to Nauvoo on the 27th. The same morning about two hundred men from Warsaw, many being disguised, hastened to Carthage. On learning that one of the companies left as a guard had disbanded, and the other stationed one hundred and fifty yards from the jail while eight men were left to guard the prisoners, a communication was soon established between the Warsaw troops and the

guard; and it was arranged that the guard should have their guns charged with blank cartridges and fire at the assailants when they attempted to enter the jail. The conspirators came up, jumped the fence around the jail, were fired upon by the guard, which, according to arrangement, was overpowered, and the assailants entered the prison to the door of the room where the two prisoners were confined. An attempt was made to break open the door; but Joe Smith, being armed with a pistol, fired several times as the door was burst open, and three of the assailants were wounded. At the same time several shots were fired into the room by some of which John Taylor, a friend of the Smiths, received four wounds, and Hyrum Smith was instantly killed. Joe Smith, severely wounded, attempted to escape by jumping out of a second-story window, but was so stunned by the fall that he was unable to rise. In this position he was dispatched by balls shot through his body. Thus fell Joe Smith, the most successful imposter of modern times. Totally ignorant of almost every fact in science, as well as in law, he made up in constructiveness and natural cunning whatever in him was wanting of instruction.

Many feared the Mormons would assemble in force and attack Carthage for the purpose of avenging the death of the prophet. But this was never done. In the fall of 1845 a convention, consisting of delegates from eight of the adjoining counties assembled to concert measures for the expulsion of the Mormons from the State. The Mormons seriously contemplated emigration westward, believing the times forebode evil for them. Accordingly, during the winter of 1845-'46, the most stupendous preparations were made by the Mormons for removal. All the principal dwellings, and even the temple, were converted into work-shops, and before spring, 12,000 wagons were in readiness; and by the middle of February the leaders, with 2,000 of their followers, had crossed the Mississippi on the ice.

Before the spring of 1846 the majority of Mormons had left Nauvoo, but still a large number remained.

THE BATTLE OF NAUVOO.

In September a writ was issued against several prominent Mormons, and placed in the hands of John Carlin, of Carthage, for execution. Carlin called out a posse to help make the arrest, which brought together quite a large force in the neighborhood of Nauvoo. Carlin,

not being a military man, placed in command of the posse, first, General Singleton, and afterward Colonel Brockman, who proceeded to invest the city, erecting breastworks, and taking other means for defensive as well as offensive operations. What was then termed a battle next took place, resulting in the death of one Mormon and the wounding of several others, and loss to the anti-Mormons of three killed and four wounded. At last, through the intervention of an anti-Mormon committee of one hundred, from Quincy, the Mormons and their allies were induced to submit to such terms as the posse chose to dictate, which were that the Mormons should immediately give up their arms to the Quincy committee, and remove from the State. The trustees of the church and five of their clerks were permitted to remain for the sale of Mormon property, and the posse were to march in unmolested, and leave a sufficient force to guarantee the performance of their stipulations. Accordingly, the constable's posse marched in with Brockman at their head. It consisted of about 800 armed men and 600 or 700 unarmed, who had assembled from all the country around, through motives of curiosity, to see the once proud city of Nauvoo humbled and delivered up to its enemies. They proceeded into the city slowly and carefully, examining the way for fear of the explosion of a mine, many of which had been made by the Mormons, by burying kegs of powder in the ground, with a man stationed at a distance to pull a string communicating with the trigger of a percussion lock affixed to the keg. This kind of a contrivance was called by the Mormons "hell's half-acre." When the posse arrived in the city the leaders of it elected themselves into a tribunal to decide who should be forced away and who remain. Parties were dispatched to hunt for fire-arms, and for Mormons, and to bring them to judgment. When brought, they received their doom from the mouth of Brockman, who sat a grim and unawed tyrant for the time. As a general rule, the Mormons were ordered to leave within an hour or two, and by rare grace some of them were allowed until next day, and in a few cases longer time was granted.

MEXICAN WAR.

In 1846, when the war with Mexico commenced, Illinois sent her quota of six regiments to the tented field. More men were offered, but only the six regiments could be accepted. These six shed imperishable honors, not only upon the State, but upon the American Union. Veterans

never fought more nobly and effectively than did the volunteers from Illinois. At the battle of Buena Vista, by the coolness and bravery of the gallant Second regiment, under Colonel Bissell, the day was saved. The conflict began early on the morning of February 22, 1847, and was continued till nightfall of the next day. The solid columns of the enemy were hurled against our forces all day long, but were met and held in check by the unerring fire of our musketry and artillery. A portion of General Lane's division was driven back by the enemy, who appeared in such formidable numbers as to be almost irresistible. At this time the Second Illinois, under Colonel Bissell, with a squadron of cavalry and a few pieces of artillery, came handsomely into action and gallantly received the concentrated fire of the enemy, which they returned with deliberate aim and terrible effect; every discharge of the artillery seemed to tear a bloody path through the heavy columns of the enemy. Says a writer: "The rapid musketry of the gallant troops from Illinois poured a storm of lead into their serried ranks, which literally strewed the ground with the dead and dying." But, notwithstanding his losses, the enemy steadily advanced until our gallant regiment received fire from three sides. Still they maintained their position for a time with unflinching firmness against that immense host. At length, perceiving the danger of being entirely surrounded, it was determined to fall back to a ravine. Colonel Bissell, with the coolness of ordinary drill, ordered the signal "cease firing" to be made; he then, with the same deliberation, gave the command, "Face to the rear, battalion about face; forward march," which was executed with the regularity of veterans to a point beyond the peril of being outflanked. Again, in obedience to command, these brave men halted, faced about, and under a murderous tempest of bullets from the foe, resumed their well-directed fire. The conduct of no troops could have been more admirable; and, too, until that day they had never been under fire, when, within less than half an hour eighty of their comrades dropped by their sides.

From Colton's History of the battle of Buena Vista the following extract is taken: "As the enemy on our left was moving in retreat along the head of the plateau, our artillery was advanced until within range, and opened a heavy fire upon him, while Colonels Hardin, Bissell, and McKee, with their Illinois and Kentucky troops, dashed gallantly forward in hot pursuit. A powerful reserve of the Mexican army was

then just emerging from the ravine, where it had been organized, and advanced on the plateau, opposite the head of the southernmost gorge. Those who were giving way rallied quickly upon it; when the whole force, thus increased to over 12,000 men, came forward in a perfect blaze of fire. It was a single column, composed of the best soldiers of the republic, having for its advanced battalions the veteran regiments. The Kentucky and Illinois troops were soon obliged to give ground before it and seek the shelter of the second gorge. The enemy pressed on, arriving opposite the head of the second gorge. One-half of the column suddenly enveloped it, while the other half pressed on across the plateau, having for the moment nothing to resist them but the three guns in their front. The portion that was immediately opposed to the Kentucky and Illinois troops, ran down along each side of the gorge, in which they had sought shelter, and also circled around its head, leaving no possible way of escape for them except by its mouth, which opened upon the road. Its sides, which were steep,—at least an angle of forty-five degrees,—were covered with loose pebbles and stones, and converged to a point at the bottom. Down there were our poor fellows, nearly three regiments of them (First and Second Illinois and Second Kentucky), with but little opportunity to load or fire a gun, being hardly able to keep their feet. Above the whole edge of the gorge, all the way around, was darkened by the serried masses of the enemy, and was bristling with muskets directed on the crowd beneath. It was no time to pause. Those who were not immediately shot down rushed on toward the road, their number growing less and less as they went, Kentuckians and Illinoisans, officers and men, all mixed up in confusion, and all pressing on over the loose pebbles and rolling stones of those shelving, precipitous banks, and having lines and lines of the enemy firing down from each side and rear as they went. Just then the enemy's cavalry, which had gone to the left of the reserve, had come over the spur that divides the mouth of the second gorge from that of the third, and were now closing up the only door through which there was the least shadow of a chance for their lives. Many of those ahead endeavored to force their way out, but few succeeded. The lancers were fully six to one, and their long weapons were already reeking with blood. It was at this time that those who were still back in that dreadful gorge heard, above the din of the musketry and the shouts of the enemy

around them, the roar of Washington's Battery. No music could have been more grateful to their ears. A moment only, and the whole opening, where the lancers were busy, rang with the repeated explosions of spherical-case shot. They gave way. The gate, as it were, was clear, and out upon the road a stream of our poor fellows issued. They ran panting down toward the battery, and directly under the flight of iron then passing over their heads, into the retreating cavalry. Hardin, Clay, McKee, Willis, Zabriskie, Houghton,—but why go on? It would be a sad task indeed to name over all who fell during this twenty minutes' slaughter. The whole gorge, from the plateau to its mouth, was strewn with our dead. All dead! No wounded there—not a man; for the infantry had rushed down the sides and completed the work with the bayonet."

After a hard fight at night both armies laid down upon their arms in much the same position as in the morning. However, early on the following morning, the glad tidings were heard amidst our army that the enemy had retreated, thus again crowning the American banners with victory.

In addition to Colonel Bissel, other names that shine as stars in this war are Shields, Baker, Harris, Hardin, Coffee—all from Illinois. Such indeed were the intrepid valor and daring courage exhibited by Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war that their deeds should live in the memory of their countrymen while time shall last.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

In the war for the Union no State can show a more glorious record than that of Illinois. Sumpter was fired upon April 12, 1861. Two days after President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers—75,000 in numbers. On the 15th Governor Yates issued his proclamation convening the legislature, and ordering the enlistment of six regiments, the quota assigned the State. The call was no sooner made than filled. Patriotism filled every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, every vocation in life offered its best men. On assembling, the legislature authorized the raising of ten additional regiments, anticipating another call. At the close of 1861, Illinois had sent to the field nearly 50,000 men, and had 17,000 in camp awaiting marching orders, thus exceeding its full quota by 15,000.

In July and August of 1862, the President called for 600,000 men—the quota of Illinois being 52,296—and gave until August 15th as the

limits in which the number might be raised by volunteering, after which a draft would be ordered. The State had already furnished 17,000 in excess of her quota, and it was first thought this number would be deducted from the present requisition, but that could not be done. But thirteen days were granted to enlist this vast army, which had to come from the farmers and mechanics. The former were in the midst of harvest, but, inspired by love of country, over 50,000 of them left their harvest ungathered, their tools and their benches, the plows in their furrows, turning their backs on their homes, and before eleven days had expired the demands of the Government were met and both quotas filled.

The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. On the 21st of December, 1864, the last call for troops was made. It was for 300,000. In consequence of an imperfect enrollment of the men subject to military duty, it became evident, ere this call was made, that Illinois was furnishing thousands of men more than what her quota would have been, had it been correct. So glaring had this disproportion become, that under this call the quota of some districts exceeded the number of able-bodied men in them.

No troops ever fought more heroically, stubbornly, and with better effect, than did the boys from the "Prairie State." At Pea Ridge, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Iuka, Corinth, Stone River, Holly Springs, Jackson, Vicksburg, Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, Murfreesboro, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Chattanooga, and on every other field where the clash of arms was heard, her sons were foremost.

The people were liberal as well as patriotic; and while the men were busy enlisting, organizing, and equipping companies, the ladies were no less active, and the noble, generous work performed by their tender, loving hands deserves mention along with the bravery, devotion, and patriotism of their brothers upon the southern fields of carnage.

The continued need of money to obtain the comforts and necessities for the sick and wounded of our army suggested to the loyal

women of the North many and various devices for the raising of funds. Every city, town, and village had its fair, festival, picnic, excursion, concert, which netted more or less to the cause of hospital relief, according to the population of the place and the amount of energy and patriotism displayed on such occasions. Especially was this characteristic of our own fair State, and scarcely a hamlet within its borders which did not send something from its stores to hospital or battlefield, and in the larger towns and cities were well organized soldiers' aid societies, working systematically and continuously from the beginning of the war till its close. The great State Fair held in Chicago in May, 1865, netted \$250,000. Homes for traveling soldiers were established all over the State, in which were furnished lodging for 600,000 men, and meals valued at \$2,500,000. Food, clothing, medicine, hospital delicacies, reading matter, and thousands of other articles, were sent to the boys at the front.

The rebellion ended with the surrender of Lee and Johnson, in April, 1865, and as soon as possible the troops were disbanded. The following is a summary of troops furnished by the State:

Infantry.....	185,944
Cavalry.....	32,082
Artillery.....	7,277
Total.....	225,303

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond.—Was the first Governor of Illinois. He was a native of Maryland and born in 1773; was raised on a farm; received a common English education, and came to Illinois in 1794. He served as a delegate in Congress from 1811 to 1815, where he procured the right of pre-emption of public land. He was elected Governor in 1818; was beaten for Congress in 1824 by Daniel P. Cook. He died at Kaskaskia, April 11, 1830.

Edward Coles.—Was born December 15, 1786, in Virginia. His father was a slave-holder; gave his son a collegiate education, and left to him a large number of slaves. These he liberated, giving each head of a family 160 acres of land and a considerable sum of money. He was President Madison's private secretary. He came to Illinois in 1819, was elected Governor in 1822, on the anti-slavery ticket; moved to Philadelphia in 1833, and died in 1868.

Ninian Edwards.—In 1809, on the formation of the Territory of Illinois, Mr. Edwards was

appointed Governor, which position he retained until the organization of the State, when he was sent to the United States Senate. He was elected Governor in 1826. He was a native of Maryland and born in 1775; received a collegiate education; was Chief Justice of Kentucky, and a Republican in politics.

John Reynolds.—Was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1800, and in 1830 was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket, and afterwards served three terms in Congress. He received a classical education, yet was not polished. He was an ultra Democrat; attended the Charleston Convention in 1860, and urged the seizure of United States arsenals by the South. He died in 1865 at Belleville, childless.

Joseph Duncan.—In 1834 Joseph Duncan was elected Governor by the Whigs, although formerly a Democrat. He had previously served four terms in Congress. He was born in Kentucky in 1794; had but a limited education; served with distinction in the war of 1812; conducted the campaign of 1832 against Black Hawk. He came to Illinois when quite young.

Thomas Carlin.—Was elected as a Democrat in 1838. He had but a meagre education; held many minor offices, and was active both in the war of 1812 and the Black Hawk war. He was born in Kentucky in 1789; came to Illinois in 1812, and died at Carrollton, February 14, 1852.

Thomas Ford.—Was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1800; was brought by his widowed mother to Missouri in 1804, and shortly afterwards to Illinois. He received a good education, studied law; was elected four times Judge, twice as Circuit Judge, Judge of Chicago and Judge of Supreme Court. He was elected Governor by the Democratic party in 1842; wrote his history of Illinois in 1847, and died in 1850.

Augustus C. French.—Was born in New Hampshire in 1808; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and shortly afterwards moved to Illinois, when in 1846 he was elected Governor. On the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 he was again chosen, serving until 1853. He was a Democrat in politics.

Joel A. Matteson.—Was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1808. His father was a farmer, and gave his son only a common school education. He first entered upon active life as a small tradesman, but subsequently became a large contractor and manufacturer. He was a

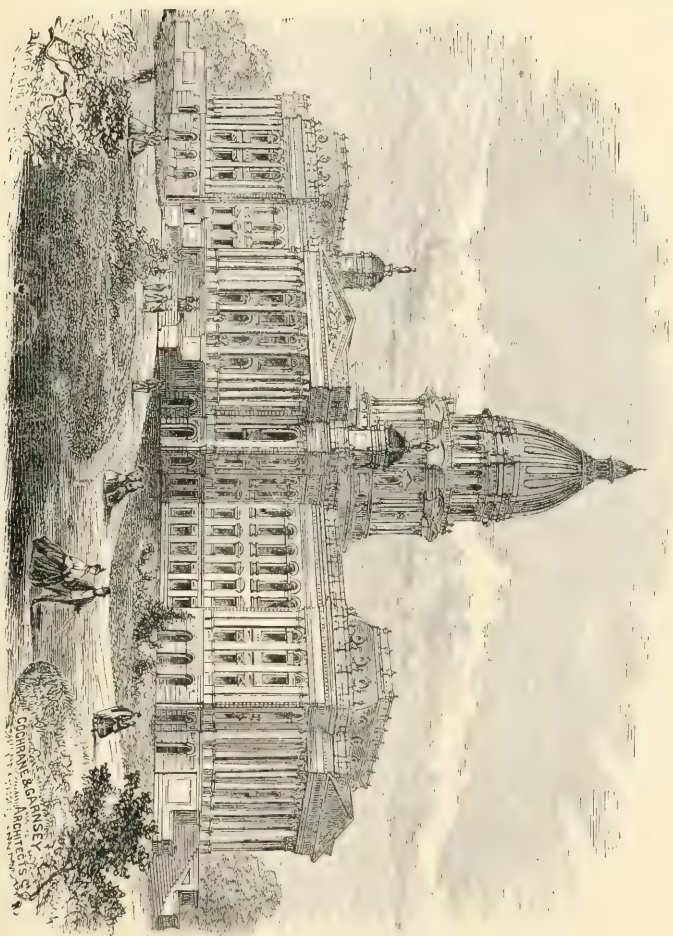
heavy contractor in building the canal. He was elected Governor in 1852 upon the Democratic ticket.

William H. Bissell.—Was elected by the Republican party in 1856. He had previously served two terms in Congress; was colonel in the Mexican war, and has held minor official positions. He was born in New York State in 1811; received a common education; came to Illinois early in life and engaged in the medical profession. This he changed for the law, and became a noted orator, and the standard-bearer of the Republican party in Illinois. He died in 1860, while Governor.

Richard Yates.—"The war Governor of Illinois," was born in Warsaw, Kentucky, in 1818; came to Illinois in 1831; served two terms in Congress; in 1860 was elected Governor, and in 1865 United States Senator. He was a college graduate, and read law under J. J. Hardin. He rapidly rose in his chosen profession and charmed the people with oratory. He filled the gubernatorial chair during the trying days of the Rebellion, and by his energy and devotion won the title of "War Governor." He died in St. Louis after the expiration of his term as Senator.

Richard J. Oglesby.—Was born in 1821, in Kentucky; an orphan at the age of eight, came to Illinois when only twelve years old. He was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade; worked some at farming, and read law occasionally. He enlisted in the Mexican war and was chosen First Lieutenant. After his return he again took up the law, but during the gold fever of 1849 went to California; soon returned, and, in 1852, entered upon his illustrious political career. He raised the second regiment in the State, to suppress the Rebellion, and for gallantry was promoted to Major-General. In 1864 he was elected Governor, and re-elected in 1872, and resigned for a seat in the United States Senate. He is a staunch Republican, and resides at Decatur.

John M. Palmer.—Was born in Kentucky in 1817, and came to Illinois in 1831. He was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was elected to the office of Probate Judge of Macoupin county, in 1843; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1847, County Judge in 1849; elected to the State Senate in 1851; member of the Peace Conference in 1861. He was Colonel of the 14th Illinois Infantry, and rose by successive promotions to Major General, commander of the 14th Army Corps, and afterwards of the Department of Kentucky. Was Governor from December 1868 to January, 1873.



STATE CAPITOL, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

COCHRAN & ANSEY
ARCHITECTS

Shelby M. Cullom—Was born in Kentucky in 1828; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1848; was elected to the State Legislature in 1856, and again in 1860. Served on the war commission at Cairo, 1862, and was a member of the 39th, 40th and 41st Congress, in all of which he served with credit to his State. He was again elected to the State Legislature in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, and was elected Governor of Illinois in 1876, and re-elected in 1880, which office he still holds, and has administered with marked ability.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Pierre Menard—Was the first Lieutenant Governor of Illinois. He was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1767. He came to Illinois in 1790, where he engaged in the Indian trade and became wealthy. He died in 1844. Menard county was named in his honor.

Adolphus F. Hubbard—Was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1822. Four years later he ran for Governor against Edwards, but was beaten.

William Kinney—Was elected in 1826. He was a Baptist clergyman; was born in Kentucky in 1781, and came to Illinois in 1793.

Zadock Casey—Although on the opposition ticket to Governor Reynolds, the successful Gubernatorial candidate, yet Casey was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1830. He subsequently served several terms in Congress.

Alexander M. Jenkins—Was elected on ticket with Governor Duncan, in 1834, by a handsome majority.

S. H. Anderson—Lieutenant Governor under Governor Carlin, was chosen in 1838. He was a native of Tennessee.

John Moore—Was born in England in 1793; came to Illinois in 1830; was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1842. He won the name of "Honest John Moore."

Joseph B. Wells—Was chosen with Governor French, at his first election in 1846.

William McMurtry—In 1848, when Governor French was again chosen Governor, William McMurtry, of Knox county, was elected Lieutenant Governor.

Gustavus P. Kerner—Was elected in 1852. He was born in Germany in 1809. At the age of 22 came to Illinois. 1872 he was a candidate for Governor on Liberal ticket, but was defeated.

John Wood—Was elected in 1856, and on the death of Governor Bissell became Governor.

Francis A. Hoffman—Was chosen with Gov-

ernor Yates, in 1860. He was born in Prussia in 1822, and came to Illinois in 1840.

William Bross—Was born in New Jersey, came to Illinois in 1848, was elected to office in 1864.

John Dougherty—Was elected in 1868.

John L. Beveridge—Was chosen Lieutenant Governor in 1872. In 1873 Oglesby was elected to the U. S. Senate, when Beveridge became Governor.

Andrew Shuman—Was elected November 7, 1846.

John M. Hamilton—Was elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ninian W. Edwards	1851-56
W. H. Powell	1857-58
Newton Bateman	1859-75
Samuel M. Etter	1876-80
James P. Slade	1880

ATTORNEY GENERALS.

Daniel P. Cook	1819
William Mears	1820
Samuel D. Lockwood	1821-22
James Turney	1823-28
George Forquer	1829-32
James Semple	1833-34
Ninian W. Edwards	1834-35
Jesse B. Thomas, Jr.	1835
Walter B. Scates	1836
Asher F. Linder	1837
George W. Olney	1838
Wickliffe Kitchell	1839
Josiah Lamborn	1841-42
James A. McDougall	1843-46
David B. Campbell	1846
[Office abolished and re-created in 1867.]	
Robert G. Ingersoll	1867-68
Washington Bushnell	1869-72
James K. Edsall	1872-80
James McCartney	1880

TREASURERS.

John Thomas	1818-19
R. K. McLaughlin	1819-22
Ebner Field	1823-26
James Hall	1827-30
John Dement	1831-36
Charles Gregory	1836
John D. Whiteside	1837-40
M. Carpenter	1841-48
John Moore	1848-56
James Miller	1857-60
William Butler	1861-62
Alexander Starne	1863-64
James H. Beveridge	1865-66
George W. Smith	1867-68
Erastus N. Bates	1869-72
Edward Rutz	1873-75
Thomas S. Ridgeway	1876-77
Edward Rutz	1878-79
John C. Smith	1879-81
Edward Ruiz	1881

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Elias K. Kane.....	1818-22
Samuel D. Lockwood.....	1822-23
David Blackwell.....	1823-24
Morris Birkbeck.....	1824
George Parquet.....	1825-28
Alexander P. Field.....	1829-40
Stephen A. Douglas.....	1840
Lyman Trumbull.....	1841-42
Thompson Campbell.....	1843-46
Horace S. Cooley.....	1846-49
David L. Gregg.....	1850-52
Alexander Starne.....	1853-56
Ozias M. Hatch.....	1857-60
Sharon Tyndale.....	1865-68
Edward Rummel.....	1869-72
George H. Harlow.....	1873-79
Henry D. Dement.....	1881

AUDITORS.

Elijah C. Berry.....	1818-31
L. T. B. Stapp.....	1831-35
Levi Davis.....	1835-40
James Shields.....	1841-42
W. L. D. Ewing.....	1843-45
Thompson Campbell.....	1846
Jesse K. Dubois.....	1857-61
Orlin H. Miner.....	1865-68
Charles E. Lippincott.....	1869-76
Thomas B. Needles.....	1877-79
Charles P. Swigert.....	1881

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Ninian Edwards—On the organization of the State in 1818, Edwards, the popular Territorial Governor, was chosen Senator for the short term and in 1819 re-elected for full term.

Jesse B. Thomas—One of the Federal Judges during the entire Territorial existence was chosen Senator on organization of the State, and re-elected in 1823, and served till 1829.

John McLean—In 1824 Edwards resigned, and McLean was elected to fill his unexpired term. He was born in North Carolina in 1791, and came to Illinois in 1815; served one term in Congress, and in 1829 was elected to the United States Senate, but the following year died. He is said to have been the most gifted man of his period in Illinois.

Elias Kent Kane—Was elected November 30, 1824, for the term beginning March 4, 1825. In 1830 he was re-elected, but died before the expiration of his term. He was a native of New York, and in 1814 came to Illinois. He was first Secretary of State, and afterward State Senator.

David Jewett Baker—Was appointed to fill the unexpired term of John McLean, in 1830, November 12, but the legislature refused to endorse the choice. Baker was a native of Connecticut, born in 1792, and died in Alton in 1869.

John M. Robinson.—Instead of Baker, the Governor's appointee, the legislature chose Robinson, and in 1834 he was re-elected. In 1843 was elected Supreme Judge of the State, but within two months died. He was a native of Kentucky, and came to Illinois while quite young.

William L. D. Ewing—Was elected in 1835, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Kane. He was a Kentuckian.

Richard M. Young—Was elected in 1836, and held his seat from March 4, 1837, to March 4, 1843, a full term. He was a native of Kentucky; was a Circuit Judge before his election to the Senate, and Supreme Judge in 1842. He died in an insane asylum at Washington.

Samuel McRoberts—The first native Illinoisian ever elevated to the high office of U. S. Senator from this State was born in 1799, and died in 1843 on his return home from Washington. He was elected Circuit Judge in 1824, and March 4, 1841, took his seat in the U. S. Senate.

Sidney Breese—Was elected to the U. S. Senate, Dec. 17, 1842, and served a full term. He was born in Oneida county, N. Y. He was Major in the Black Hawk war; Circuit Judge, and in 1841 was elected Supreme Judge. He served a full term in the U. S. Senate, beginning March 4, 1843, after which he was elected to the legislature, again Circuit Judge, and, in 1857, to the Supreme Court, which position he held until his death in 1878.

James Semple—Was the successor of Samuel McRoberts, and was appointed by Gov. Ford in 1843. He was afterwards elected Judge of the Supreme Court.

Stephen A. Douglas—Was elected Dec. 14, 1846. He had previously served three terms as Congressman. He became his own successor in 1853, and again in 1859. From his first entrance in the Senate he was acknowledged the peer of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, with whom he served his first term. His famous contest with Abraham Lincoln for the Senate in 1858 is the most memorable in the annals of our country. It was called the battle of the giants, and resulted in Douglas' election to the Senate, and Lincoln to the Presidency. He was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813, and came to Illinois in 1833, and died in 1861. He was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Carlin in 1840, and shortly afterward to the Supreme Bench.

James Shields—Was elected and assumed his seat in the U. S. Senate in 1849, March 4. He

was born in Ireland in 1810, and came to the United States in 1827. He served in the Mexican army, was elected Senator from Wisconsin, and in 1879 from Missouri for a short term.

Lyman Trumbull. Took his seat in the U. S. Senate March 1, 1855, and became his own successor in 1861. He had previously served one term in the Lower House of Congress, and served on the Supreme Bench. He was born in Connecticut; studied law, and came to Illinois early in life, where for years he was actively engaged in politics. He resides in Chicago.

Orcell H. Browning.—Was appointed U. S. Senator in 1861, to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Stephen A. Douglas, until a Senator could be regularly elected. Mr. Browning was born in Harrison county, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and settled in Quincy, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law, and was instrumental, with his friend, Abraham Lincoln, in forming the Republican party of Illinois at the Bloomington Convention. He entered Johnson's cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, and in March, 1868, was designated by the President to perform the duties of Attorney General, in addition to his own as Secretary of the Interior Department.

William A. Richardson.—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1863, to fill the unexpired term of his friend, Stephen A. Douglas. He was born in Fayette county, Ky., about 1810, studied law, and settled in Illinois; served as captain in the Mexican war, and, on the battle-field of Buena Vista, was promoted for bravery, by a unanimous vote of his regiment. He served in the Lower House of Congress from 1847 to 1856, continually.

Richard Yates.—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1865, serving a full term of six years. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27, 1873.

John A. Logan. Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1871. He was born in Jackson county, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826, received a common school education, and enlisted as a private in the Mexican war, where he rose to the rank of Regimental Quartermaster. On returning home he studied law, and came to the bar in 1852; was elected in 1858 a Representative to the 36th Congress and re-elected to the 37th Congress, resigning in 1861 to take part in the suppression of the Rebellion; served as Colonel and subsequently as a Major General, and commanded, with distinction, the armies of the Tennessee. He was again elected to the U. S. Senate in 1879 for six years.

David Davis.—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1877 for a term of six years. He was born in Cecil county, Md., March 9, 1815, graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, studied law, and removed to Illinois in 1835; was admitted to the bar and settled in Bloomington, where he has since resided and amassed a large fortune. He was for many years the intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, rode the circuit with him each year, and after Lincoln's election to the Presidency was appointed by him to fill the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

John McLean.....1818

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1819-20

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1821-22

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1823-24

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1825-26

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1827-28

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1829-30

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1831-32

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1833-34

Zadock Casey.....1833-34

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1835-36

John Reynolds.....1835-36

William L. May.....1835-36

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1837-38

John Reynolds.....1837-38

William L. May.....1837-38

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1839-40

John Reynolds.....1839-40

John T. Stuart.....1839-40

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1841-42

John Reynolds.....1841-42

John T. Stuart.....1841-42

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Robert Smith.....1843-44

Orlando B. Ficklin.....1843-44

Stephen A. Douglas	1843-44
John A. McClernand	1843-44
Joseph P. Hoge	1843-44
John J. Hardin	1843-44
John Wentworth	1843-44

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Robert Smith	1845-46
Stephen A. Douglas	1845-46
Orlando B. Ficklin	1845-46
John J. Hardin	1845
Joseph P. Hoge	1845-46
John A. McClernand	1845-46
John Wentworth	1845-46

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

John Wentworth	1847-48
Thomas J. Turner	1847
Abraham Lincoln	1847-48
John A. McClernand	1847-48
Orlando B. Ficklin	1847-48
Robert Smith	1847-48
William A. Richardson	1847-48

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

John A. McClernand	1849-50
John Wentworth	1849-50
Timothy R. Young	1849-50
William A. Richardson	1849-50
Edward D. Baker	1849-50
William H. Bissell	1849-50
Thomas L. Harris	1849

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

William A. Richardson	1851-52
Thompson Campbell	1851-52
Orlando B. Ficklin	1851-52
John Wentworth	1851-52
Richard Yates	1851-52
Richard S. Maloney	1851-52
Willis	1851-52
William H. Bissell	1851-52

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

William H. Bissell	1853-54
John C. Allen	1853-54
Willis	1853-54
Elihu B. Washburne	1853-54
Richard Yates	1853-54
Thompson Campbell	1853-54
James Knox	1853-54
Jesse O. Norton	1853-54
William A. Richardson	1853-54

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne	1855-56
Lynceus Trumbull	1855-56
James H. Woodworth	1855-56
James Knox	1855-56
Thompson Campbell	1855-56
Samuel S. Marshall	1855-56
J. L. D. Morrison	1855-56
John C. Allen	1855-56
Jesse O. Norton	1855-56
William A. Richardson	1855-56

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne	1857-58
Charles D. Hodges	1857-58

William Kellogg	1857-58
Thompson Campbell	1857-58
John F. Farnsworth	1857-58
Owen Lovejoy	1857-58
Samuel S. Marshall	1857-58
Isaac N. Morris	1857-58
Aaron Shaw	1857-58
Robert Smith	1857-58
Thomas L. Harris	1857-58

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne	1859-60
John A. Logan	1859-60
Owen Lovejoy	1859-60
John A. McClernand	1859-60
Isaac N. Morris	1859-60
John F. Farnsworth	1859-60
Philip B. Fouke	1859-60
Thomas L. Harris	1859-60
William Kellogg	1859-60
James C. Robertson	1859-60

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne	1861-62
James C. Robinson	1861-62
John A. Logan	1861-62
Owen Lovejoy	1861-62
John A. McClernand	1861-62
Isaac N. Arnold	1861-62
Philip B. Fouke	1861-62
William Kellogg	1861-62
Anthony L. Knapp	1861-62
William A. Richardson	1861-62

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne	1863-64
Jesse O. Norton	1863-64
James C. Robinson	1863-64
William J. Allen	1863-64
Isaac N. Arnold	1863-64
John R. Eden	1863-64
Lewis W. Ross	1863-64
John T. Stuart	1863-64
Owen Lovejoy	1863-64
William R. Morrison	1863-64
John C. Allen	1863-64
John F. Farnsworth	1863-64
Charles W. Morris	1863-64
Eben C. Ingorsoll	1863-64
Anthony L. Knapp	1863-64

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne	1865-66
Anthony B. Thornton	1865-66
John Wentworth	1865-66
Abner C. Hardin	1865-66
Eben C. Ingorsoll	1865-66
Barton C. Cook	1865-66
Shelby M. Cullom	1865-66
John F. Farnsworth	1865-66
John Baker	1865-66
Henry P. H. Bromwell	1865-66
Andrew Z. Rykendale	1865-66
Samuel S. Marshall	1865-66
Samuel W. Moulton	1865-66
Lewis W. Ross	1865-66

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne	1867-68
Abner C. Hardin	1867-68

Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1867-68
Norman B. Judd.....	1867-68
Albert G. Burr.....	1867-68
Barton C. Cook.....	1867-68
Shelby M. Cullom.....	1867-68
John F. Farnsworth.....	1867-68
Jehu Baker.....	1867-68
Henry P. H. Bromwell.....	1867-68
John A. Logan.....	1867-68
Samuel S. Marshall.....	1867-68
Green B. Raum.....	1867-68
Lewis W. Ross.....	1867-68

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Norman B. Judd.....	1869-70
John F. Farnsworth.....	1869-70
H. C. Burchard.....	1869-70
John B. Hawley.....	1869-70
Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1869-70
Barton C. Cook.....	1869-70
Jesse H. Moore.....	1869-70
Shelby M. Cullom.....	1869-70
Thomas W. McNeely.....	1869-70
Albert G. Burr.....	1869-70
Samuel S. Marshall.....	1869-70
John B. Hay.....	1869-70
John M. Crebs.....	1869-70
John A. Logan.....	1869-70

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Charles B. Farwell.....	1871-72
John F. Farnsworth.....	1871-72
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1871-72
John B. Hawley.....	1871-72
Bradford N. Stevens.....	1871-72
Henry Snapp.....	1871-72
Jesse H. Moore.....	1871-72
James C. Robinson.....	1871-72
Thomas W. McNeely.....	1871-72
Edward Y. Rice.....	1871-72
Samuel S. Marshall.....	1871-72
John B. Hay.....	1871-72
John M. Crebs.....	1871-72
John S. Beveridge.....	1871-72

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

John B. Rice.....	1873-74
Jasper D. Ward.....	1873-74
Charles B. Farwell.....	1873-74
Stephen A. Hurlbut.....	1873-74
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1873-74
John B. Hawley.....	1873-74
Franklin Corwin.....	1873-74
Robert M. Knapp.....	1873-74
James C. Robinson.....	1873-74
John B. McNulta.....	1873-74
Joseph G. Cannon.....	1873-74
John R. Eden.....	1873-74
James S. Martin.....	1873-74
William R. Morrison.....	1873-74
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1873-74
Granville Barrere.....	1873-74
William H. Ray.....	1873-74
Isaac Clements.....	1873-74
Samuel S. Marshall.....	1873-74

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Bernard G. Caulfield.....	1875-76
Carter H. Harrison.....	1875-76

Charles B. Farwell.....	1875-76
Stephen A. Hurlbut.....	1875-76
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1875-76
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1875-76
Alexander Campbell.....	1875-76
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1875-76
Richard H. Whiting.....	1875-76
John C. Bagby.....	1875-76
Scott Wike.....	1875-76
William M. Springer.....	1875-76
Adlai E. Stevenson.....	1875-76
Joseph G. Cannon.....	1875-76
John R. Eden.....	1875-76
W. A. J. Sparks.....	1875-76
William R. Morrison.....	1875-76
William Hartzell.....	1875-76
William B. Anderson.....	1875-76

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

William Aldrich.....	1877-78
Carter H. Harrison.....	1877-78
Lorenzo Brentano.....	1877-78
William Lathrop.....	1877-78
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1877-78
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1877-78
Philip C. Hayes.....	1877-78
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1877-78
Thomas A. Boyd.....	1877-78
Benjamin F. Marsh.....	1877-78
Robert M. Knapp.....	1877-78
William M. Springer.....	1877-78
Thomas F. Tipton.....	1877-78
Joseph G. Cannon.....	1877-78
John R. Eden.....	1877-78
W. A. J. Sparks.....	1877-78
William R. Morrison.....	1877-78
William Hartzell.....	1877-78
Richard W. Townsend.....	1877-78

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

William Aldrich.....	1879-80
George R. Davis.....	1879-80
Hiram Barber.....	1879-80
John C. Sherwin.....	1879-80
R. M. A. Hawk.....	1879-80
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1879-80
Philip C. Hayes.....	1879-80
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1879-80
Thomas A. Boyd.....	1879-80
Benjamin F. Marsh.....	1879-80
James W. Singleton.....	1879-80
William M. Springer.....	1879-80
A. E. Stevenson.....	1879-80
Joseph G. Cannon.....	1879-80
Albert P. Forsythe.....	1879-80
W. A. J. Sparks.....	1879-80
William R. Morrison.....	1879-80
John R. Thomas.....	1879-80
R. W. Townsend.....	1879-80

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

William Aldrich.....	1881-82
George R. Davis.....	1881-82
Charles B. Farwell.....	1881-82
John C. Sherwin.....	1881-82
Robert M. A. Hawk.....	1881-82
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1881-82
William Cullen.....	1881-82
Lewis E. Payson.....	1881-82

John H. Lewis	1821-82
Benjamin F. Maesh	1821-82
James W. Singleton	1821-82
William M. Springer	1821-82
Dietrich C. Smith	1821-82
Joseph G. Cannon	1821-82
Samuel W. Moulton	1821-82
William A. J. Spaulding	1821-82
William R. Morrison	1821-82
John R. Thomas	1821-82
R. W. Townsend	1821-82

THEN AND NOW.

Less than three-fourths of a century ago the Territory of Illinois was organized, with a population estimated at 2,000; to-day it numbers not less than three and one-half millions—a greater number than in all the colonies during the Revolution. When organized, steamboats had never traversed its waters; railroads, telegraphs and telephones were unknown; to-day every navigable stream is alive with vessels carrying her products to other lands; while railroads traverse every county and almost every township in the State; while the number of miles of telegraph wire would probably encircle the globe, and the telephone is placed in thousands of homes, enabling their inmates to converse intelligibly with parties at a distance of

several miles. Then the light that shone out of darkness was only the tallow-dip, or that furnished from blazing logs in the old-fashioned fire-places; to-day, after having displaced the tallow-dip, the candle and the common house-lamp, the darkness of night is penetrated by the glare of gas and the bright rays of the electric light, rivaling the light of day. Then agriculture was in its infancy, it being possible with the machinery then used only to raise sufficient crops to supply the wants of those living within its boundary; to-day, with the improved plows, the self-binding reaper, the steam thrasher, and other improved machinery, Illinois can feed a nation of 50,000,000 of people. Then the newspaper was a rare visitor in the household; to-day the humblest citizen can hardly exist without his daily and weekly paper. Then knowledge was possessed by few; to-day, by means of free schools, well endowed colleges and other influences, there is no excuse for being ignorant. But time would fail to compare the advantages of to-day over that of the first decade of the present century, and the student of history, as he reads of the progress made, can only wonder what the future will reveal.



John Williams

HISTORY OF SANGAMON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

IN THE BEGINNING.

When the Territory of Illinois was organized that part now comprising the county of Sangamon was an unknown wilderness inhabited only by the wild beasts of the forest, wild birds of the air, and no less wild red men, who roamed at will over the broad prairies and through the heavy forests; fishing in the Sangamo, or hunting the game that everywhere abounded, seemingly caring nothing for the morrow, and only living in the ever present. The thought of the "pale-faces" penetrating this beautiful country had not yet disturbed them, and so they continued on in their daily life of hunting and fishing, with occasionally a short war between tribes to relieve the monotony of their lives. But the time was soon to come when they were to surrender up the lands and move on toward the setting sun. The time was soon to come when all nature must be changed. The fair prairies with their beautiful flowers, painted only by the hand of God, must be broken up by the husbandman, and grain fit for the use of civilized man sown therein; forests were to be felled and clearings made that the art of man could be exercised in the building and adornment of homes. Thus it was in 1817 when Robert Pulliam erected his cabin upon section 24, in the present township of Ball. Previous to this time the soil had been unweary by the plow and the woodman's axe had never been heard. The cabin of the settler, with its smoke curling heavenward, and with an air inviting the weary traveler to come and rest, was not to be seen, nor even the faintest trace of civilization; but instead, boundless emerald seas and luxuriant grasses.

These the gardens of the deserts—these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful.
And fresh as the young earth, ere man had sinned.
Lo! they stretch
In airy undulations far away
As if the ocean in the gentlest swell
Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed,
And motionless forever.

THE GARDEN SPOT.

That it was a beautiful country is the testimony of every one who visited it at an early day. In proof of this a local paper on one occasion inserted the following:

"Some sixty years ago, before the first mile of railroad was made, while the Indian still lingered in Central Illinois—when the turnpike road from Baltimore and Washington, over the mountains to the Ohio river, was the great national highway from the Eastern to the infant Western States, and when four-horse stage-coaches for carrying the United States mails and passengers were the best facilities afforded for travel, was the time the facts we record occurred.

"Mercantile agents, or drummers, at that early day were unknown. Twice a year Western merchants went East to replenish their stock of goods. The stage-coaches were run night and day, traveling about one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. About the time we speak of one of these elegant stages left Baltimore crowded with Western passengers, mostly merchants, for Wheeling, on the Ohio river. Having traveled one day and night, they were crossing the mountains slowly, tired and sleepy. Discussions on various topics were often encouraged to enliven the otherwise tedious hours. On this occasion three of the passengers were discussing the claims of several of the States to the 'Garden Spot of America,' while others listened or slept.

"One of the three presented the claim of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in its then highly cultivated condition; its rich limestone soil, its beautiful rolling surface, its never failing harvests, its immense barns, etc.

"The second, in elegant terms, portrayed the region round about Frankfort, Kentucky, for beauty and climate, and for fertility of soil and elegant improvements, as the 'Garden Spot.'

"And the third gentleman presented and urged the claim of the Shenandoah Valley, of Virginia,

surrounded by the mountains and watered by ten thousand never failing springs gushing from the mountains; its golden harvests of grains and luscious fruits, and its blooded flocks upon a thousand hills.

"This interesting discussion was suddenly stopped by a roughly dressed passenger, in a jeans hunting suit, fringed, who had been sleeping and snoring for an hour or more. With an expression of terror in his face, he declared that something serious was going to happen the stage. I've had a remarkable dream, and with a serious earnestness commenced telling his dream to the anxious passengers:

"I dreamed that the horses became unmanageable and plunged over one of these mountain precipices, and we fell and rolled several hundred feet. I found myself struggling in a very cold stream of water, but gained the opposite shore. I looked, and behold, I seemed to be in a paradise—the precincts of Heaven—the trees, and flowers and birds, were exceedingly beautiful, and at a little distance there was a high wall, as if built of precious stones or rocks, and a golden door in the wall. The knob of the door seemed to be a very large diamond, glittering as a star. I concluded I was in the spirit world, and that the golden door was the entrance to Heaven. While thus bewildered this gentleman (pointing to one of the trio disputants) appeared and walked to the golden door. He knocked. The door opened, and a glorious personage appeared, whom I was impressed to think was St. Peter. 'Whence comest thou?' he said to this gentleman; and you answered 'from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and he said, 'enter.' Then came this other gentleman and knocked, St. Peter opened and inquired from whence he came. He replied, 'from Frankfort, Kentucky.' He was invited to enter. And, after a long while, this gentleman (pointing to the third of the trio) hastened to the door and rapped. The door was opened again, and St. Peter appeared for the third time, and inquired from what part of the earth he came. He said: 'From the Valley of Virginia.' And he was permitted to enter.

"The more I looked about me the more I became enchanted. I heard the sweetest music that ever fell on mortal ears, sounding as if from over the wall, and I passed on to the door and rapped with a small silver mallet, that seemed there for the purpose. St. Peter appeared. When he saw me, he said, in sweetest tones: 'Whence comest thou?' I said, 'from the Sangamo country, Illinois. I shall never forget the candid and kind manner St. Peter said: 'My

friend, I advise you to go back, as there is no such beautiful land in Heaven as the valley drained by the Sangamo river. By nature it is the Garden Spot of America, and by the art of man is destined to become the Paradise of the New World—a land of corn and wine, and though the first several generations of settlers may have to toil, yet before the tenth generation shall appear, this wilderness will be made to blossom as the rose.'

"The early settler of Sangamo was so ingenious in presenting the claim of Illinois as containing the 'Garden Spot,' that it was unanimously awarded to it. And at the next stopping place the trio treated to the wine."

FIRST WHITE MEN IN SANGAMON COUNTY.

History and tradition are both silent as to who was the first white man to visit this country. The early French explorers came within a few miles of its border, but it is doubtful if they set foot within it. Following only the courses of the great rivers, and penetrating inland but a short distance, the beautiful Sangamo country was unperceived by them. From the time of their visit to the Mississippi in 1673, a century and a half passed before Robert Pulliam in his wanderings came upon the scene, followed closely by Henry Funderburk, William Drennan, Joseph Dodds, James McCoy and others.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

In 1858, on the organization of the Old Settlers' Society, it was determined to have the first annual celebration on or near the site of the first cabin erected in the county. To this end, a committee was appointed to investigate the claims of all parties to the honor of being the first settler. After much investigation that committee decided, on the evidence of the family and some others, that Robert Pulliam erected a cabin in the fall of 1816, which, without doubt, was the first built in the county. Accordingly, the celebration was here held. So far as is known, no one at that time disputed the claim.

It is now claimed by the descendants of Henry Funderburk that he was the first settler in the county; that he arrived in the spring of 1817, and raised that year a small quantity of corn, and that Pulliam was not then here. Their claim is supported by Jacob Hinkle, of Pawnee, who says that he was six years old when his father arrived in the county in the spring of 1818; that he well remembers seeing shocks of corn on Mr. Funderburk's place which must have been raised the year previous.

Sixty-four years have now passed since the first settlement was made, and there is not living in all Sangamon county one who came during the years 1817 or 1818 who was a man or woman grown at that time. Evidence must now be taken second-hand, or from those who were very small when brought by their parents to this county. It cannot, then, be wondered at that there is a disagreement upon this and many other points. In the history of the township of Ball will be found all the evidence now attainable with reference to the claims of Pulliam, and in the history of Cotton Hill township the Funderburk claim is set forth. The attention of the reader is called to these chapters.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

In the spring of 1818, William Drennan, Joseph Drennan, Joseph Dodds, Mr. Vancil and George Cox settled in township 14, north of range 5, west, in what is now Ball township.

James McCoy and Levi W. Goodin, in the fall of 1818, settled in township 14, range 4, but moved to township 15, range 4, what is now known as Rochester township. Mr. McCoy and Mr. Goodin brought their wives, who were the first white women to come to the county for the purpose of making it their home. It is said that but six women came that year, the other four being wives of William and Joseph Drennan, Mr. Vancil and Joseph Dodds.

In what is now Auburn township, Jacob Ellis, James Black, Samuel Vancil, and John Wallace settled in 1818. In other parts of the county were Zachariah Peter, Justice Hinkle, William Nelson, Mason Fowler, Joseph Dixon, Joseph Neeley, and others.

AREA AND POSITION OF THE COUNTY.

Sangamon county is centrally situated, north and south, in the State and is bounded on the north by Menard and Logan counties, on the south by Macoupin, Montgomery and Christian counties, on the east by Macon county and on the west by Morgan county. It contains an area of 875 square miles, or 550,000 acres of land.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Sangamon county was created by an act of the legislature, approved January 30, 1821. The following is the act in question:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the north-

east corner of township twelve north, on the third principal meridian, thence north with said meridian to the Illinois river, thence down the middle of said river to the mouth of Balance or Negro creek, thence up said creek to its head, thence through the middle of the prairie which divides the waters of the Sangamon and Mauges Terre to the northwest corner of township twelve north, range seven west, of the third principal meridian, thence east along the north boundary of township twelve to the place of beginning, shall constitute a separate county to be called Sangamon.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That so soon as the county commissioners of said county shall be elected and duly qualified into office, they shall meet at some convenient place in said county as circumstances will admit, and such place where selected by said county commissioners, shall be the temporary seat of justice for said county, until otherwise provided by law: Provided, however, that if any settler or settlers, owner or owners, of the place so selected as aforesaid, shall refuse to have the temporary seat of justice fixed on his or her or their improvements, then the said commissioners may determine on such other place contiguous thereto as they may deem proper.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That said county commissioners shall be allowed the same compensation for the time necessarily employed in fixing the temporary seat of justice as in other cases.

SECTION 4. Be it further enacted, That the citizens of Sangamon county are hereby declared in all respects entitled to the same rights and privileges as are allowed in general to other counties in this State.

Provided, always, That in all cases where freeholders only are capable of performing any duty, or are entitled to any privilege; housekeepers shall for all such purposes, be considered as freeholders in the said Sangamon county, and shall and may do all duties appertaining to the different offices in the county.

SECTION 5. Be it further enacted, That the county of Sangamon shall compose a part of the first judicial circuit of the State.

The following is the original boundary of the county as thus created: Commencing at the northeast corner of Locust township, in Christian county, thence north to a point on the Illinois river about two miles west of the city of Peru, thence down the middle of said river to what is now the boundary line between Cass and Morgan counties, thence west to the northeast corner of Morgan county, thence south on the line between Morgan and Sangamon counties to the northwest corner of Otter township in Macoupin county; thence east to the place of beginning. It will be seen that the boundaries between this county and Morgan, Macoupin and Montgomery, are unchanged. The original metes and bounds of Sangamon county, as given, embraced the following counties and parts of counties as at present constituted: Part of Christian, a small part of Macon all of Logan part of McLean, all of Tazewell, part of Woodford, part of Marshall, part of Putnam, all of Mason, all of Menard and all of Casa.

The territory then constituting the county was thus set apart by law. An election for county officers was held Monday, April 2, 1821. At this election William Drennan, Zachariah Peter and Rivers Cormack were elected County Commissioners, met the next day and took the oath of office.

ACTS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first meeting of the County Commissioners' Court was held at the house of John Kelley, on Tuesday, April 3, 1821; there being present all the members elect—William Drennan, Zachariah Peter and Rivers Cormack. After taking the oath of office prescribed by law, the first business was the appointment of a clerk, Charles R. Matheny being honored with the position. Mr. Matheny took the oath of office and entered into bond with James Latham as security for the faithful performance of his duties. No further business was transacted at this time and the court adjourned.

The second special term was held at the same place, on the 10th day of April, 1821, Zachariah Peter and William Drennan being present.

John Spillers was allowed the sum of ten dollars for carrying the election returns to Vandalia, then the capital of the State.

John Linsey, Stephen Stillman and John Robinson were nominated to the Governor as proper persons to fill the office of Justices of the Peace.

James Simms was appointed County Treasurer.

The Commissioners who were appointed by the act creating the county to select a temporary county-seat, reported as follows:

"WHEREAS, The act of the General Assembly, entitled, 'an act establishing the County of Sangamon' requires of the County Commissioners when elected and qualified into office, to fix a temporary seat of justice for said county: therefore, we, the undersigned, County Commissioners of said county, do certify that we, after full examination of the situation of the population of said county, have fixed and designated a certain point in the prairie near John Kelley's field on the waters of Spring creek, at a stake marked Z. D., as the temporary seat of justice for said county, and do further agree that the said county-seat be called and known by the name of Springfield.

"Given under our hand this 10th day of April, 1821.

ZACHARIAH PETER,
WILLIAM DRENNAN."

The next meeting of the board of County Commissioners was held at the court house in Springfield, June 4, 1821, all the members being present, with Charles R. Matheny, Clerk, and John Taylor, Sheriff.

From the records the following is extracted:

"The court, pursuant to public notice given, proceeded to let out the building of a jail to the lowest bidder, which was cried off to Robert Hambleton, at \$84.75, who thereupon entered into an agreement with the aforesaid Commissioners to have the same completed by the first Monday in September next.

"Ordered, that William Drennan be appointed guardian for George Cox, an infant under the age of fourteen years, and that he enter into bond in one hundred dollars, with Rivers Cormack as security."

Several public roads were ordered laid out at this session, and John Hamblin and David Black were appointed constables.

James Simms refusing to qualify for the office of treasurer, George Haworth was appointed, and was duly qualified, presenting Zachariah Peter and Robert Pulliam as security.

In order to defray the necessary expenses of the county, it was ordered by the County Commissioners that "the Assessor, in assessing the taxable property, assess the following property, to-wit: Horses, neat cattle, wheel-carriages, stock in trade and distillery.

The county was divided into two battalion districts of four companies each, and an election ordered for militia officers in each district.

A special term was next held July 16, 1821, the members of the court all being present. The only business transacted being the levying of one-half of one per cent. upon all taxable property "for the purpose of procuring public buildings and other necessary expenses for the year 1821."

On the first Monday in September, 1821, the Commissioners again met for the transaction of business.

Jacob Ellis was allowed the sum of \$4.50 for a judge's seat and bar in the court-house.

Andrew Orr, Matthew Higgins, Norris A. Thomas, Jacob A. Miller and Robert Hamilton were appointed constables, each of whom qualified in open court.

John Taylor was allowed \$30.75 for book and stationery furnished the clerk of the court.

At a term held December 3, 1821, Robert Hamilton was allowed the sum of \$84.75 for the jail built by him for the use of the county. John Taylor, sheriff of the county, protested against receiving the jail as not suitable; but his protest was not heeded.

Charles R. Matheny was allowed \$87.50 for salary as clerk of the Circuit Court, and for stationery furnished for the year 1821; Rivers Cor-

maek was allowed \$25 for services as Commissioner; William Drennan and Zachariah Peter each \$30 for services as Commissioners; John Taylor was allowed \$57 as salary for the year 1821.

The first tavern license granted by the board was at this term, Robert Pulliam being permitted to engage in the business for the sum of \$3 per year. He was permitted to charge the following rates:

Meal victuals	25 cents.
Bed, per night	12½ "
Feed for horse	12½ "
Keeping horse over night	37½ "
Whisky, per half-pint	12½ "

On the first Monday in March, 1822, the court licensed Elijah Slater to "keep a tavern or public house of entertainment in the town of Springfield." Whether provisions were scarce, or whatever the cause, he was permitted to charge a higher rate than Mr. Pulliam, the court fixing the following prices:

Meal victuals	37½ cents.
Lodging	12½ "
Brandy, per half-pint	25 "
Wine, " "	25 "
Rum, " "	25 "
Gin, " "	18½ "
Horse, per night	50 "
Horse feed	12½ "
Whisky, per half-pint	12½ "

Tuesday, March 5, 1822, the board was again in session, at which time it was "ordered by the court that the treasurer, in assessing the property for taxation for the year 1822, take and include all personal property, goods and chattels of whatsoever kind or nature the same may be, including all the personal estate, in addition to the real estate made taxable by law."

Charles R. Matheny was instructed to contract for county seals, weights and measures for the use of the county.

Erastus Wright was authorized to keep a ferry on the Illinois river at Fort Clark (Peoria), and was permitted to charge the following rates:

For man and horse, or single person or horse	25 cents.
For man or other person	12½ "
For each ox, bull, cow, steer or heifer	12½ "
For each calf, sheep or hog	6½ "
For each wagon cart, sleigh, sled or vehicle drawn by two horses or two oxen	50 "
For each additional span or yoke of horses or oxen	25 "

All other less or greater number of persons or yokes or parts thereof, in the same proportion as above allowed.

Thomas Price was authorized to keep tavern with rates as already given.

Robert Hamilton was appointed treasurer and

entered into bond with John Scott and George Hayworth as securities, which bond was approved.

At the June term, 1822, Aaron and Gideon Hawley were authorized to keep a ferry across the south fork of the Sangamo river, at what was known as Jarvis' Ford. The following rates were established:

Each man or other person	6½ cents.
For man and horse	12½ "
Lead horse or gelding	6½ "
Bull, cow or steer	6½ "
Calf, sheep or hog	6½ "
Wagon and two horses or oxen	37½ "
Vehicle drawn by one horse	25 "

Extra teams charged in proportion to the foregoing rates.

The sum of \$12 was allowed Thomas Smith for a stray found in Springfield, for the use of the county, and Andrew Orr was appointed to take charge of the same.

In July the Commissioners were again in session.

The treasurer was authorized and ordered to extend a tax of 37½ cents on the \$100 on all taxable property.

At the annual election held in 1822, William Morgan and Samuel Lee were elected members of the board *vice* William Drennan and Rivers Cormack.

The first session of the new board was held on the second day of September, 1822. No business of any special importance was transacted, and the court adjourned till court in course.

The next meeting of the court was held in December, at which time Charles R. Matheny was allowed \$94 for stationery furnished the county.

Jacob Ellis was allowed \$1 for hinges and hanging the court house door.

At the March term, 1824, the first allowance for paupers was made. John Orendorff was allowed \$51.50 for keeping two paupers for six months, and Nathan Hussey \$20 for keeping one pauper six months.

In 1825, specie must have been scarce, judging from the fact that at the June term of that year all allowances were made "in specie or its equivalent."

At the July term, 1825, the board met to let the building of a new brick court house, but the records are silent as to any action on the subject.

At the September term, same year, Thomas Clark was appointed to superintend the opening and improvement of the navigation of the San-

gamon river, a subscription being raised for that purpose. Subscribers to the fund were allowed to pay their subscription in labor at the rate of \$1 per day.

The last meeting of the County Commissioners' Court was held November 5, 1849. But little business was transacted. Their term of office was about at an end, being succeeded by the board of justices.

The following named served as County Commissioners for the years named, and is a complete list from the organization of the county:

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

- 1821—William Drennan, Zachariah Peter and Rivers Cormack.
- 1822—William Morgan, Zachariah Peter and Samuel Lee.
- 1823—Same as above.
- 1824—William Morgan, Harry Riffin and Zachariah Peter.
- 1825—Same.
- 1826—Samuel Lee, William Strawbridge and Bowling Green.
- 1827—Same.
- 1828—Asa S. Shaw, Zachariah Peter and Josiah B. Smith.
- 1829—Same.
- 1830—Same. Asa A. Shaw resigning, Garret Elkin was elected to fill vacancy.
- 1831—Same.
- 1832—Josiah B. Smith, Thomas Moffett and Reuben Harrison.
- 1833—Same.
- 1834—Thomas Moffett, Bartlett Haley and Samuel Berry.
- 1835—Thomas Moffett, Samuel Berry and William G. Cantrall.
- 1836—Zachariah Peter, William G. Cantrall and William Hickman.
- 1837—Same.
- 1838—John Cooper, Thomas Sackett and Thomas Simpson.
- 1839—Same.
- 1840—Thomas Simpson, John Cooper and Zachariah Peter.
- 1841—John Cooper, Zachariah Peter and Samuel Wyckoff.
- 1842—Zachariah Peter, Samuel Wyckoff and Willis H. Groves.
- 1843—Same.
- 1844—Zachariah Peter, Abram Foutch and John Dawson.
- 1845—Same.
- 1846—Abram Foutch, Thomas Shepherd and John Dawson.
- 1847—Same.
- 1848—William F. Elkin, Thomas Shepherd and Abram Foutch.
- 1849—Same.

BOARD OF JUSTICES.

In 1849, the county government was vested in a Board of Justices, consisting of a county judge and two associate justices, all the powers previously held by the County Commissioners

being transferred to them. The first meeting of the Board of Justices was held at the court house in Springfield, Monday, December 3, 1849. There were present, Thomas Moffett, county judge; Cyrus W. Vanderen and William F. Elkin, associate justices. The unfinished business of the County Commissioners' court was first taken up, and then the new board proceeded to the transaction of all business brought before them.

In 1861 the county adopted the township organization law, and the last meeting of the Board of Justices was held Thursday, March 14, 1861.

The following named composed the Board of Justices, each serving the term of four years.

- 1849—Thomas Moffett, County Judge; William F. Elkin, Cyrus W. Vanderen, Associate Justices.
- 1853—John W. Taylor, County Judge; Samuel K. Swingley, William Armstrong, Associate Justices.
- 1857—William D. Power, County Judge; Moses K. Anderson, J. A. Bell, Associate Justices.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

A petition was presented to the Board of Justices June 5, 1860, praying the board to submit the question to a vote of the people for the adoption of township organization. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the subject was ordered submitted to the people at the next general election, held Tuesday, November 6, 1860. The vote was canvassed by the board in December following, when it was ascertained there was a majority of 859 votes in its favor, out of a total vote of 7,241. The board thereupon appointed John S. Bradford, John Gardner, Sen., and Joseph Campbell, commissioners to divide the county into towns, in accordance with the general law relating to township organizations. At a meeting of the Board, held March 1, 1861, the commissioners submitted their report, by which the county was divided into twenty-two townships under the following names:

Auburn,	Island Grove,
Ball,	Loami,
Buffalo Hart,	Mechanicsburg,
Campbell,	Power,
Cartwright,	Pawnee,
Clear Lake,	Rochester,
Cooper,	Sackett,
Cotton Hill,	Springfield,
Curran,	Talkington,
Gardner,	Williams,
Illiopolis,	Woodside.

New Berlin has since been formed from part of Island Grove, Wheatfield from part of Illiopolis.

olis, and Capital from part of Springfield, making a total of twenty-five towns, as follows:

Auburn, embracing all of township 13, north of range 6 west of the third principal meridian, and part of township 13, north of range 5 west.

Ball, all of township 14, north of range 5 west.

Buffalo Hart, all of township 17, north of range 3 west.

Chatham, all of township 14, north of range 6 west, and a small portion of township 14, north of range 5 west.

Cartheright, all of township 16, north of range 7 west, and fractional parts of township 16 and 17, range 8 west.

Clear Lake, all of township 16 north of range 4 west.

Cooper, parts of township 14 and 15, range 3 west.

Cotton Hill, all of township 14 north of range 4 west.

Curran, all of township 15 north of range 6 west.

Gardner, all of township 16 north of range 6 west.

Illipolis, parts of townships 16 and 17, range 1 and 2 west.

Island Grove, part of township 15, and parts of ranges of 7 and 8 west.

Loami, part of township 14 north, and parts of ranges 7 and 8 west.

Mechanicsburg, all of township 16, north of range 3 west.

Flancy Creek, parts of townships 17 and 18, north of range 5 west

Pawnee, township 13 north, and parts of ranges 4 and 5 west.

Rochester, township 15, north of range 4 west.

Salisbury, a part of township 17, north of range 6 west.

Springfield, township 16 north of range 5 west, except the territory comprising the city of the same name, which is made a town under the name of Capital.

Talkington, township 13 north, and parts of ranges 7 and 8 west.

Williams, parts of townships 17 and 18, north of range 4 west.

Woodside, township 15, north of range 5 west.

Wheatfield, parts of townships 15, 16 and 17, north of range 2 west.

New Berlin, townships 14 and 15, and parts of ranges 7 and 8.

Capital, all the territory lying within the city of Springfield.

RIVER AND CREEKS.

Sangamon county is well supplied with streams of living water, the most important of which is the Sangamon river, the north fork of which takes its rise in McLean county, and pursuing a tortuous course, forms the southern boundary line of Sangamon along Illipolis and part of Cooper township, entering the county on section 15 of the last named township, passing through it and Rochester into Clear Lake township, where it is joined, on section 27, with the south fork, which heads in Shelby county, entering Sangamon on section 12, Cotton Hill township, and passing through Rochester into Clear Lake. The two forks uniting as stated, pass into and through Springfield, Gardner and Salisbury townships, from which it enters Menard county from section 22.

For many years the river retained its old Indian name of the Sangamo, but it was finally dropped, and the modern name adopted.

NAVIGATION OF THE SANGAMO RIVER.

The boys that play upon the banks of the Sangamo river in this year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one little dream that it was ever thought by anyone that the river was a navigable stream, much less that an attempt was ever made to run a steamer on its sluggish waters. But such was the case.

Before the days of the iron horse, when railroads were comparatively unknown, many attempts were made at the navigation of insignificant streams, in order to cheapen transportation. Especially was this true in new countries.

The Sangamo Journal, January 19, 1832, after speaking of the signs of an early spring and the preparation for improvement going on, says:

"And last, not least, it is seriously projected by our fellow-citizen, V. A. Bogue, to introduce to the good people of Springfield, within a month or so, by way of the Sangamo river, a steamboat, which will be laden with goods for our merchants. We have strong confidence that the undertaking will succeed. We will not now undertake to state the results that would benefit to this village and county from the complete success of this experiment. It would be worth more to us than a dozen railroads—in the newspapers. Wasn't our inimitable bard prophetic when he said:—

"And I will make our Sangamo
Outshine in verse, the famous Po?"

In the Journal of the 26th of January, 1832, appears a letter from Mr. Bogue in reference to

the proposed trip of the steamer up the Sangamo. He says:—

"I am well aware that the undertaking is dangerous, difficult and expensive—still I am willing to risk my all upon it. All I ask is the cheerful and hearty concurrence of those gentlemen who must be more interested in the success than I am or can be. If I am unfortunate, I will cheerfully bear the loss; if I am successful, which, God willing, I have little doubt every individual in that fine section of country must feel the beneficial effects of it. (The concurrence I allude to is to advise me immediately on receipt, and keep me advised of the state of the river—what probable rise may be expected above low-water mark—that I should be met at the mouth of the river by ten or twelve men, having axes with long handles, under the direction of some experienced man, and that one of the men should be one of those who has most often descended the river with flatboats (to show the course of the stream). I shall deliver freight from St. Louis at the landing on Sangamo river, opposite the town of Springfield, for thirty-seven-and-a-half cents per hundred pounds

The Journal was an enthusiastic friend of the project of the navigation of the river, but tempers its enthusiasm by saying: "It would be folly, perhaps, ever to anticipate for our village advantages from steamboat navigation equal to those which St. Louis has derived from that source; yet such anticipation cannot be more chimerical than was the project of running steamboats from the mouth of the Ohio to St. Louis in 1817."

In the Journal of February 16, 1832, appears the following paragraph:

"We find the following advertisement in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 19th ult. We hope such notices will soon cease to be such novelties. We seriously believe that the Sangamo river can be made navigable for steamboats for several months in the year. Here is the advertisement:

FOR SANGAMO RIVER, ILLINOIS—The splendid upper-cabin steamer, TALISMAN, J. M. POLLOCK, Master, will leave for Portland, Springfield, on the Sangamo river, and all intermediate ports and landings, say, Boardman, Naples, St. Louis, Louisville, on Thursday, February 2. For freight or passage apply to Captain Vincent A. Bogue, at the Broadway Hotel, or to Allison Owen.

After the foregoing notices appeared in the Journal, a public meeting of citizens of Springfield was held February 14, 1832, to take into consideration what measures should be adopted to assist Mr. Bogue in his enterprise. Elijah Iles was elected chairman, and William Porter secretary. On motion of Dr. Todd, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with great pleasure that our townsman, Mr. Bogue, is about to navigate the Sangamo river in a steamboat

Resolved, That a committee of three citizens be appointed to meet him, with a suitable number of hands, and render him all the assistance we are capable of, or on the failure of Mr. Bogue, that assistance be afforded to any other boat wishing to engage in the enterprise.

E. D. Taylor, Washington Iles and T. M. Neale were appointed that committee. T. Moffett, G. Jayne, and D. Dickerson were appointed a committee to solicit funds to carry out the foregoing resolution.

According to announcement the Talisman started on its journey from Cincinnati, and after various trials succeeded in accomplishing its object. The Journal of March 8, announces the arrival of the steamer at Meredosia, when its further progress was obstructed by ice. In its issue of March 29th, it says:

"On Saturday last the citizens of this place (Springfield) were gratified by the arrival of the steamboat Talisman, J. W. Pollock, master, of 150 tons burthens, at the Portland landing, opposite this town. (Portland was at the south side of the Sangamon river, between where the bridges of the Chicago & Alton and the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield railroads now stand). The safe arrival of a boat the size of the Talisman, on a river never before navigated by steam, had created much solicitude, and the shores for miles were crowded by our citizens. Her arrival at her destined port was hailed with loud acclamations and full demonstrations of pleasure. When Capt. Bogue located his steam mill on Sangamo river, twelve months ago, and asserted his determination to land a steamboat there within a year, the idea was considered chimerical by some, and utterly impracticable by others. The experiment has been made, and the result has been as successful as the most enthusiastic could expect; and this county owes a deep debt of gratitude to Captain Bogue for getting up the expedition, and his never tiring and unceasing efforts until the end was accomplished. Capt. Pollock, who is naturally warm and enthusiastic, entered fully into the feeling of our citizens, who visited the mouth of the river to render any and every assistance in their power; and much credit is due him for his perseverance and success. The boat experienced some difficulty from drifts, and leaning timber on shore, which made her trip somewhat tedious. The result has clearly demonstrated the practicability of navigating the river by steamboats of proper size; and by the expenditure of \$2,000 in remov-

ing logs and drifts and standing timber, a steam boat of 80 tons burthen will make a trip in two days from Beardstown to this place. The citizens of Beardstown manifested great interest for the success of the enterprise, and some of them accompanied the boat until the result was no longer doubtful. They proposed the cutting of a communication or canal from the bluffs to their landing—about five miles—whereby seventy-five miles of navigation may be saved, and offered one thousand dollars to assist in completing it. It is to be hoped that the next legislature will afford some aid in making the river safe and pleasant in its navigation. Springfield can no longer be considered an inland town. We have no doubt but within a few months a boat will be constructed for the special purpose of navigating the Sangamo river. The result which must follow the successful termination of this enterprise to our county, and to those counties lying in its neighborhood, it would be impossible to calculate. Here is now open a most promising field for the exercise of every branch of honest industry. We congratulate our farmers, our mechanics, our merchants and professional men, for the rich harvest in prospect, and we cordially invite emigrating citizens from other states, whether rich or poor, if so be they are industrious and honest, to come hither and partake of the good things of Sangamo."

The poets of the day immortalized the occasion in verse, while the ladies gave a grand ball in honor of the occasion. The Journal's poet, in speaking of the appearance of the steamer, says:

Say ye, bold Springfield men, the sight—
Did it not give you vast delight?
And you, fair dames, your comments on it,
It almost equalled a new bonnet,
Could anything be so bewitching—
Lord, Lord, to think on't sets me itching—
That is in rhyme, my pretty dears,
As some one says some other wheres.
Both town and county went to see
What this strange animal could be;
But cautious first, and by degrees,
The suckers peeped behind the trees,
'Till more familiar grown, they chase
And boldly stare her in the face.
One thought it might be Noah's ark—
No, no, another did remark,
'Tis only Bogue's, his luck to try,
Nor need he here a dove let fly;
He only fears it should be dry!
The news to Springfield quickly flew,
And all the folks went out to view
So strange a sight, to them so new;
Some thought the world was at an end,
And Heaven in mercy did this send

To save the chosen people in,
Who never yet committed sin,
Or only now and then got frisky
When broached an extra tub of whisky.

In speaking of the general rejoicing and the ball in the evening, the bard continues:

Heigh, sirs, but I forgot to tell
That great rejoicings here befell,
Such stuffing—all the eggs in town
I do believe were there crammed down,
And the next morn old Ned quite high,
Had risen in price, and none to buy.
There was a ball at night, I guess,
For th' ladie's sakes it couldn't be less—
And twenty bachelors they say,
Were strung on Hymen's noose that day.

Notwithstanding all this general rejoicing the navigation of the Sangamon was a failure. The Talisman, on account of low water, was unable to turn around, and was compelled to back out of the stream. Her first trip was her last. She was burned to the water's edge opposite St. Louis, in the latter part of April, 1832.

Even as late as 1853 a small steamer came up the river to Petersburg, which caused Simeon Francis, who felt bound to make the Sangamon river navigable, write as follows, under date of April 25, 1853:

"It has long been a conceded fact by those who have the best knowledge on the subject, that the Sangamon river can be made navigable for a small class of steamers five or six months in the year. Some days ago the steamer Wave, Captain Monroe, arrived at Petersburg. He found no difficulty in navigating the river for want of water. There was a depth of four feet, but there were obstructions from drifts and narrow turns that could readily be obviated. He supposes the distance by the Sangamon river to the Illinois from Petersburg is about ninety miles, thirty miles of which will need improvement. This improvement should be done, if not by the State, by a company, who should be authorized to receive tolls for boats. We believe the legislature has authorized a company to improve the Kaskaskia river, and to charge tolls. Captain Moore has navigated the last mentioned river, and he expresses himself decidedly of the opinion that the Sangamon is a better river for navigation than the Kaskaskia.

"We learn that so thoroughly satisfied are the property holders and business men of Petersburg of the feasibility of navigating the Sangamon by steamboats, and the great benefit that would result to that section of country from a steamboat connection with other navigable streams, that a subscription of some five thousand dollars has already been raised to build and equip a

steamboat for the especial navigation of the Sangamon. The attempts made years ago for the same purpose were not made in a way to secure success. The company will be able to avoid the obstacles which defeated the project on a former occasion. As one of the means for developing the rich resources of the country on the Sangamon, we most fervently desire that the enterprise may be successful."

This was the last attempt at the navigation of the river, and a look at the stream in

this year, 1881, will convince one that it was wise.

CREEKS.

Sangamon county is well watered by many living streams, after the Sangamon river the most important being Sugar creek, Lick creek, Horse creek, Brush creek, Clear creek, Fancy creek, Cantrall creek, Prairie creek, Richland creek, Wolf creek, and Spring creek, an account of each being found in the township history of the townships through which the flow.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY.—BY A. H. WORTHEN.

The Sangamon river traverses the entire extent of the county from east to west, and with its tributaries furnishes a reasonable supply of water in ordinary seasons.

This stream, as well as its main affluents, are skirted with belts of excellent timber, which make this one of the best/timbered counties in the central portion of the State. About one-third of the county was originally covered with timber, but much of the timbered land has been cleared up and brought under cultivation.]

The principal varieties of timber observed in this county are the following; and it will be found that the list embraces nearly every variety of forest tree that is to be found in the central portion of the State: sugar and white maple, buckeye, shellbark hickory, swamp hickory, mocher nut and thick shellbark hickory, hornbeam, serviceberry, backberry, red bud, dogwood, red thorn, black thorn, persimmon, waahoo, white, blue and black ash, coffee nut, white and black walnut, mulberry, sycamore, cottonwood, wild plum, wild cherry, crab apple, white oak, scarlet oak, chestnut oak, laurel oak, red oak, pin oak, swamp white oak, bur oak, sumac, elder, sassafras, linden, willow, American elm, slippery elm, prickly ash, pawpaw, red birch, hazel, spiceberry, and honey locust. }

The superficial deposits in this county comprise the three principal divisions of the Quaternary: alluvium, loess and drift. Narrow belts of alluvial bottom skirt the Sangamon through a large part of its course in this county, but they are subject to be annually overflowed by the river floods, and are most valuable for the heavy growth of timber they sustain.

The loess covers a large part of the uplands to the depth of from six to twenty feet, and is composed of the usual marly beds of buff and gray sands and sandy clays. Underneath the

surface soil at Springfield we usually meet the following successions of beds:—

No. 1, soil,.....	1 to 2 feet
No. 2, buff colored silicious clay, 2½ to 3 feet	
No. 3, very fine gray marly sand, 3 to 4 feet	
No. 4, brown drift clays, usually extending down to the bed rock, 30 to 40 feet	

Nos. 2 and 3 of the above section may properly be referred to the loess, and at several points, in the vicinity of the city, it has been found to contain the characteristic shells usually found in it.

We are indebted to Mr. Joseph Mitchell, who has dug many wells in the northwest part of Sangamon county and in the adjoining portions of Menard, for the following section of the beds usually passed through by him:

No. 1, soil,.....	1 to 2½ feet
No. 2, yellow clay,.....	3 feet
No. 3, whitish (gray) jointed clay with shells,.....	5 to 8 feet
No. 4, black muck, with fragments of wood,.....	3 to 8 feet
No. 5, bluish colored boulder clay,.....	8 to 10 feet
No. 6, gray hard-pan (very hard),.....	2 feet
No. 7, soft blue clay, without boulders,.....	20 to 40 feet

No. 3 of this section is undoubtedly loess, and he affirms that this order of succession was invariably observed at many different localities in that portion of the county, the black mucky soil always appearing immediately below the loess, and varying from three to eight feet in thickness, and always overlaying the true drift or boulder clay. This old soil is probably the equivalent of a chocolate-colored band a foot or more in thickness, which lies at the base of the loess in the bluffs at Quincy.

In my report on Adams county, published in Vol. IV, page 45, I suggested that the layers of chocolate colored soil at the base of the loess might be the equivalent of the old post tertiary soil penetrated in the shaft at Coatsburg, and in consequence of the absence of true drift deposits at Quincy, it was difficult to fix the relation which this chocolate-colored soil might hold to the boulder clays, but the occurrence of a similar deposit at so many different localities in this county, and at the base of the loess and always above the boulder clays seem to indicate pretty conclusively that the stratum of Quincy also belongs above the true drift and to a more recent period than that penetrated at Coatsburg.

These two ancient soils, the one at the base of the loess, and the other below the boulder clay, belong to distinct and widely separated periods and indicates two distinct emergencies of the surfaces during the Quaternary period and the prevalence of conditions suitable for the growth of an arboreal vegetation.

The boulder clays, or true drift, consists for the most part of brown, gravelly clay with small boulders. Occasionally a boulder, two feet or more in diameter, is met with in the beds of the ravines, but they are not common. In the vicinity of Springfield, this division of the quaternary ranges from twenty to forty feet in thickness, and this is probably not far from its average thickness throughout the county; but at some localities there is a blue clay or hard pan below the brown clays, which attains about the same thickness as the former, making the aggregate thickness of the drift where fully developed from fifty to eighty feet. No fossils have as yet been obtained from the drift in this county, so far as I am aware, though the tooth of a mammoth was found some years ago in the bluffs of the Sangamon, and near the surface, and probably came from beds not older than loess.

The discovery of the Niantic mastodon, some three years since, between Illiopolis and Niantic, and just over the Macon county line, excited considerable interest when the discovery was first announced, and I visited the locality, and was present when a part of the bones were taken out. The discovery was made on the farm of William F. Correll, in sinking a stock well in a wet, spongy piece of ground, located in a swale or depression of the surface that had evidently once been a pond of water, and had been filled up by the wash from the surrounding highland, until it formed a morass or quagmire in dry weather.

The bones were about four feet below the surface and partly imbedded in a light, gray quicksand filled with fresh water shells, *Plass-orbis*, *Cyclas*, *Physa*, etc. Above this quicksand there was four feet of black, peaty soil, so soft that a common fence rail could be easily pushed down through it. The quicksand had evidently once formed the bottom of a fresh water pond, fed probably by springs and was the resort of the animals whose bones were found here. The first bone met with in sinking the well was one of the tusks, and supposing it to be a small tree it was cut in two with an axe before its true character was suspected. The other tusk was taken out whole, and measured nine feet in length around the curve, and about two feet in circumference where it was inserted in the skull. The lower jaw, with the teeth in place, and the teeth of the upper jaw and some of the smaller bones were also found in a good state of preservation.

A fine pair of antlers of the elk, with some other bones of the same animal, and bones of the buffalo and deer were found in the position as the bones of the mastodon, but the bones of the smaller animals, although imbedded at the same depth, were lighter colored, less decayed, and appeared to have been buried at a more recent period.

The depth of the quicksand was not fully ascertained, but it was probed to the depth of two feet or more without reaching a solid bottom.

STRATIFIED ROCKS.

The stratified rocks, outcropping at the surface in this county, all belong to the upper coal measures, and overline all the main coal seams worked in the State. The lowest beds exposed in the county, are found on the Sangamon river, near the Menard line, and on Richland creek, one of the southern affluents of the Sangamon, in the western part of the county.

They consist mainly of sandstones and shales, including the horizon of the Rock creek limestone, although we have not, as yet, seen any out-crop of this limestone in Sangamon county.

A vertical section of all the beds exposed on the Sangamon and its tributaries, in the central and western portions of the county, would show the following relative position and thickness of strata:—

No. 1, sandy shales and soft sandstone,	15½ feet
No. 2, hard gray limestone, partly bleached,	10 to 12 feet
No. 3, black, slaty shale,	2 to 3 feet

No. 1, clay shale,	4 to 6 feet
No. 5, brown, calcareous sandstone, passing into ferruginous limestone,	4 to 5 feet
No. 6, clay shales, partly bituminous,	1 to 6 feet
No. 7, hard gray limestone (Carlinville limestone),	6 to 8 feet
No. 8, sandy shales and soft sandstone,	30 to 40 feet
No. 9, argillaceous limestone and calcareous shales,	2 to 3 feet
No. 10, bituminous shales,	1 foot
No. 11, coal No. 8,	1 to 2 feet
No. 12, fire clay,	2 to 3 feet
No. 13, impure limestone,	2 to 3 feet
No. 14, sandy shale and soft sandstones, with local bands of argillaceous and bituminous shale, ..	50 to 60 feet
No. 15, hard gray limestone, ...	2 to 6 feet
No. 16, shales—sandy, argillaceous and bituminous, with thin seam of coal,	30 to 60 feet

The beds numbered from one to seven, inclusive, of the above section, are well exposed on Sugar creek, two miles north of Virden, and thence down the creek to the crossing of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, between which points all the beds included in these numbers outcrop in succession, the eastward dip of the strata being somewhat less than the fall of the stream.

The upper limestone No. 2, of the above section is well exposed near the bridge on the main road north of Virden, and has been quarried both for lime and building stone. The upper part of the bed is a nodular, unevenly-bedded rock, partly brecciated, while the lower portion is more evenly bedded, affording a tolerably good building stone, in layers from four inches to a foot or more in thickness.

A little farther up the creek the whole mass becomes brecciated and fragmentary, and quarries in pebbly fragments suitable for macadamizing material.

The brown ferruginous bed, No. 5, of the foregoing section is a hard, massive rock, resembling the limestone at Crow's mill, on Sugar creek, six miles south of Springfield, of which it is probably the equivalent.

It contains numerous fossils, among which are *Productus costatus*, *P. Nebraskaensis*, *P. Prattensis*, *Spriifer cameratus*, *Athyris subtilita*, *Yerebatula boides*, *Pinna per-acuta*, and *Myalina ampla*?

The limestone No. 7, of the foregoing section is not fully exposed, but the upper layers outcrop in the bed of the creek just above the railroad bridge, in pebbly layers not unlike the upper layers of No. 2; as they appear above the bridge on the main road north of Virden. This out-crop is very similar in appearance to the upper layers of the Carlinville limestone, just below Carr's mill on Macoupin creek, northeast of Carlinville, and I have no doubt but this limestone on Sugar creek is the equivalent of that. Below the railroad bridge the shale underlying these limestones are the only beds exposed for some distance, but east of Auburn the limestones are again met with, and are found in outcrops from this point to Crow's mill, seven miles south of Springfield, where the rock for the old State House was obtained. At Peddecord's quarries, on Sugar creek, the State House rock is well exposed, affording the following section:

No. 1. Thin bedded ferruginous limestone,	2 to 3 feet.
No. 2. Massive, coarse-grained limestone,	4 feet.
No. 3. Clay shale, partly bituminous,	6 feet.
No. 4. Thin bedded limestone, .	3 to 4 feet.
No. 5. Sandy shale,	10 to 12 feet.

The material for the old State House was obtained mainly from No. 2 of the foregoing section, and there is a nearly continuous outcrop of these beds from this point to Crow's mill, two miles below, where the old State House quarries were located.

This rock is a coarse-grained, brownish-gray, crinoidal limestone, almost entirely composed of crinoidal joints and the calcareous remains of marine mollusca, cemented together by calcareous and ferruginous sediment.

In addition to the fossils already enumerated as occurring in this limestone at the locality north of Virden, the quarries here afford numerous specimens of *springopora multithamata*, which seem to belong in the clay shale under the limestone No. 2 of the foregoing section, and, so far as I am aware, has been found nowhere else but in this shale in Sangamon and Macoupin counties.

Some of the masses obtained on Sugar creek are nearly a foot in diameter. This limestone has also afforded fine specimens of *Cladodus mortifer*, *Petalodus destructor*, and *Cyathocrinus Sangamonensis*. This rock possesses the same lithological characters, and affords exactly

the same group of fossils as the upper division of the main limestone at La Salle, and I have no doubt they are stratigraphical equivalents. Below Crow's mill to the outlet of Sugar creek into the Sangamon river, the sandy shales and sandstones intervening between this limestone and the coal outcroppings at Howlett, are the only beds to be seen. This coal seam, numbered 11, in the general section, given on a preceding page, ranges in thickness from eighteen inches to two feet, and is coal No. 8, of our general section of the Coal Measures, given in Vol. III, page 5, of these reports. It outcrops in the bank of the Sangamon river at Howlett, and on Spring creek and its branches north and west of Springfield; and previous to the discovery of the heavy beds below this, it was extensively worked in strip banks, and by tunnels along its line of outcrop. It is overlaid by a calcareous shale, and argillaceous limestone, which are wonderfully rich in fossils, and have afforded more than sixty species of shells, corals and crinoida characteristic of the upper coal measures. The coal is underlaid with a dark bluish-gray fire-clay two or three feet in depth, below which an impure nodular limestone is sometimes found, but more frequently the fire-clay rests directly upon the sandy shales and sandstones below.

At Howlett, the argillaceous limestone overlaying this coal seam, is succeeded by sandy shales, passing upward into soft mucaceous sandstones, which outcrop along the railroad grades just beyond Camp Butler, and contain an intercalated seam of poor coal only a few inches thick.

The limestones of Sugar creek, which properly overlay this sandstone, are not found in the vicinity of Howlett, having been probably removed in the erosion of the Sangamon valley.

Below this coal, where it outcrops west of the city, we find a bed of sandy shale and sandstone, from thirty to forty feet thick, that locally furnishes some building stone of fair quality, the thickly bedded portions being partly concretionary in structure, the concretions often attaining a diameter of five or six feet or more. They are exceedingly hard, but may be split into blocks of suitable size, and made a very durable building stone.

At Carpenter's mill, five miles north of Springfield, a fine exposure of the sandstone underlying this coal may be seen on the north bank of the Sangamon, where it forms a perpendicular cliff more than fifty feet in height. The upper and lower portions of the formations are

thin bedded and shaly, but the middle portions, nearly twenty-five feet in thickness, is in tolerably heavy and evenly stratified beds, ranging from six inches to two feet or more in thickness. These layers seem to harden on exposure, and afford a very good building stone.

In a ravine, a little to the west of the mill, on the north side of the road, the coal No. 11, of the foregoing section, and overlaying argillaceous limestone, were found well up towards the top of the hill, and apparently above the sandstone exposure at the bridge. The limestone here contains the same species of fossils so abundant in the roof of this coal in the vicinity of Springfield.

The coal was not well exposed, but does not appear to be more than a few inches in thickness, and this exposure is probably on or near the most westerly outcrop of the seam on the north side of the river. Among the fossils common in the limestone and shales over this coal, the *Lophophyllum proliferum* is very abundant, and is associated with *Astartella vera*, *Pleurotomaria sphaerulata*, *P. Grayvillensis*, *P. carbonaria*, *Bellerophon carbonaria*, *B. Montfortianus*, *B. percarinatus*, *B. Stevensianus*, *Leda bellarugosa*, *Nucula ventricoso*, *Polyphenopsis peracuta*, *P. nitidula*, *Soleniscus typicus*, *Lozonema rugosa*, *L. cerithiformis*, *Macrocheilus inhabilis*, *M. ponderosus*, *M. medialis*, *M. intercalaris*, *M. pulchella*, *M. ventricosus*, *Enomphalus rugosus*, *Productus longispinus*, *P. Nebraskaensis*, *P. Prattianus*, *Spirifer cameratus*, *S. Kentuckensis*, *Athyris*, *subtilita*, etc.

The Rock creek limestone of Menard county, if it extends this far to the eastward, should outcrop on the Sangamon not very far below Carpenter's mill, as its place in the vertical section is between coals Nos. 7 and 8; but all these coal measure limestones are somewhat local in their development, and this bed has not been met with, so far as I know, in any of the coal shafts sunk in this vicinity.

The main coal No. 5, of the general section of the coal measures in the central and western portions of the State, lies about one hundred and seventy-five feet below coal No. 8, in the vicinity of Springfield, and two hundred to two hundred and ten below the general surface level. A boring for artesian water was made at Springfield in 1858, and was carried down to the depth of nearly twelve hundred feet without finding water that would rise to the surface, and the parties having the work in charge reported no coal below the small seam thirty or forty feet below the surface, though it was evident, from

the character of the material brought up with the sand-pump, that they must have passed through from four or five hundred feet of coal measure strata. Subsequently, in a boring at Howlett, a six-foot seam of coal was found, at a depth of about two hundred feet. A shaft was immediately sunk, and extensive mining operations have been carried on there to the present time. The boring at Springfield not only passed through this seam, but all those underlaying it, of which two or three will probably be found of workable thickness, the men in charge of the

work being apparently entirely unconscious of the true character of the strata through which their drill passed. If this work had been placed in the hands of competent men, and an accurate journal of the boring kept, we should now know exactly what our coal resources are, whereas nothing was known in regard to the development of the lower coals, except from the examinations of their outcrops along the Illinois river bluffs, until borings at Jacksonville and Chapin showed the existence of a seam at those points between three and four feet in thickness.

CHAPTER III.

PIONEER LIFE.

One of the most interesting phases of national or local history is that of the settlement of a new country. What was the original state in which the pioneer found the country, and how was it made to blossom as the rose?

Pioneer life in Sangamon county finds its parallel in almost every county in the State, and throughout the entire West. When Robert Pulliam and others of that noble band of pioneers settled here, they found an unbroken wilderness. Wild beasts and but little less wild savages, roamed at will over the prairies, through the forests, and along the waters of the "Sain-queemon" and its numerous tributaries. Forests were to be felled, cabins erected, mills built, and the river and creeks made to labor for the benefit of mankind. The beautiful prairies were to be robbed of their natural ornaments and the hand of art was to assist in their decoration. Who was to undertake this work? Are they qualified for the task? What will be the effect of their labors upon future generations?

The Sangamon county pioneers had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the journey from civilization to their forest homes. The route lay for the most part through a rough country; swamps and marshes were crossed with great exertion and fatigue; rivers were forded with difficulty and danger; nights were passed on open prairies, with the sod for a couch and the heavens for a shelter; long, weary days and weeks of travel were endured, but finally "the promised land" was reached.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The young men and women of to-day have little conception of the mode of life among the early settlers of the country. One can hardly conceive how great a change has taken place in so short a time. In no respects are the habits and manners of the people similar to those of sixty years ago. The clothing, the dwellings, the diet, the social customs, have undergone a

total revolution, as though a new race had taken possession of the land.

In a new country, far removed from the conveniences of civilization, where all are compelled to build their own houses, make their own clothing and procure for themselves the means of subsistence, it is to be expected that their dwellings and garments will be rude. These were matters controlled by surrounding circumstances and the means at their disposal. The earliest settlers constructed what were termed "three-faced camps," or, in other words, three walls, leaving one side open. They are described as follows: The walls were built about seven feet high, when poles were laid across at a distance of about three feet apart, and on these a roof of clapboards was laid, which were kept in place by weight poles placed on them. The clapboards were about four feet in length and from eight inches to twelve inches in width, split out of white oak timber. No floor was laid in the "camp." The structure required neither door, window, or chimney. The one side left out of the cabin answered all these purposes. In front of the open side was built a large log heap, which served for warmth in cold weather and for cooking purposes in all seasons. Of course there was an abundance of light, and, on either side of the fire, space to enter in and out. These "three-faced camps" were probably more easily constructed than the ordinary cabin, and was not the usual style of dwelling house.

The cabin was considered a material advance for comfort and home life. This was, in almost every case, built of logs, the spaces between the logs being filled in with split sticks of wood, called "chinks," and then daubed over, both inside and outside, with mortar made of clay. The floor, sometimes, was nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but commonly made of "puncheons," or split logs, with the

split side turned upward. The roof was made by gradually drawing in the top to the ridge-pole, and, on cross pieces, laying the "clap-boards," which, being several feet in length, instead of being nailed, were held in place by poles laid on them, called "weight poles," reaching the length of the cabin. For a fire-place, a space was cut out of the logs on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient; if not, then earth. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof, and plastered over with clay, and when finished was called a "cat-and-clay" chimney. The door space was also made by cutting an aperture in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of clap-boards secured by wooden pins to two cross-pieces. The hinges were also of wood, while the fastening consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch-bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door, it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole to the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and wayfarer were made welcome. The living room was of good size, but to a large extent it was all—kitchen, bedroom, parlor and arsenal, with fitches of bacon and rings of dried pumpkin suspended from the rafters. In one corner were the loom and other implements used in the manufacture of clothing, and around the ample fireplace were collected the kitchen furniture. The clothing lined one side of the sleeping apartment, suspended from pegs driven in the logs. Hemp and flax were generally raised, and a few sheep kept. Out of these the clothing for the family and the sheets and coverlets were made by the females of the house. Over the door was placed the trusty rifle, and just back of it hung the powder horn and hunting pouch. In the well-to-do families, or when crowded on the ground floor, a loft was sometimes made to the cabin for a sleeping place and the storage of "traps" and articles not in common use. The loft was reached by a ladder secured to the wall. Generally the bedrooms were separated from the living-room by sheets and

coverlets suspended from the rafters, but until the means of making these partition walls were ample, they lived and slept in the same room.

Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of the discomfort, but as soon as the improvement could be made, there was added to the cabin an additional room, or a "double log cabin" being substantially a "three-faced camp," with a log room on each end and containing a loft. The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles used in the kitchen were as few and simple as can be imagined. A "Dutch oven" or skillet, a long-handled frying pan, an iron pot or kettle, and sometimes a coffee-pot, constituted the utensils of the best furnished kitchen. A little later, when a stone wall formed the base of the chimney, a long iron "crane" swung in the chimney place, which on its "pot-hook" carried the boiling kettle or heavy iron pot. The cooking was all done on the fire-place and at the fire, and the style of cooking was as simple as the utensils. Indian, or corn meal, was the common flour, which was made into "pone" or "corn-dodger," or "hoe-cake," as the occasion or variety demanded. The "pone" and the "dodger" was baked in the Dutch oven, which was first set on a bed of glowing coals. When the oven was filled with the dough, the lid, already heated on the fire, was placed on the oven and covered with hot embers and ashes. When the bread was done it was taken from the oven and placed near the fire to keep warm while some other food was being prepared in the same oven for the forthcoming meal. The "hoe-cake" was prepared in the same way as the dodger—that is, a stiff dough was made of the meal and water, and, taking as much as could conveniently be held in both hands, it was molded into the desired shape by being tossed from hand to hand, then laid on a board or flat stone placed at an angle before the fire and patted down to the required thickness. In the fall and early winter, cooked pumpkin was added to the meal dough, giving a flavor and richness to the bread not attained by the modern methods. In the oven from which the bread was taken, the venison or ham was then fried, and, in the winter, lye hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, added to the frugal meal. The woods abounded in honey, and of this the early settlers had an abundance the year round. For some years after settlements were made, the corn meal formed the staple commodity for bread.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind

and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock-modesty, and the traveler seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader may not easily imagine; for, as described, often a single room would be made to serve the purpose of kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight persons.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

The character of the pioneers of Sangamon county falls properly within the range of the historian. They lived in a region of exuberance and fertility, where Nature had scattered her blessings with a liberal hand. The Sangamon river, with its numerous tributaries, the inexhaustible forest supply, the fertile prairie, and the many improvements constantly going forward, with the bright prospect for a glorious future in everything that renders life pleasant, combined to deeply impress their character, to give them a spirit of enterprise, an independence of feeling, and a joyousness of hope. They were a thorough admixture of many nations, characters, languages, conditions and opinions. There was scarcely a State in the Union that was not represented among the early settlers. All the various religious sects had their advocates. All now form one society. Says an early writer: "Men must cleave to their kind, and must be dependent upon each other. Pride and jealousy give way to the natural yearnings of the human heart for society. They begin to rub off the neutral prejudices; one takes a step and then the other; they meet half way and embrace; and the society thus newly organized and constituted is more liberal, enlarged, unprejudiced, and of course more affectionate, than a society of people of like birth and character, who bring all their early prejudices as a common stock, to be transmitted as an inheritance to posterity."

CLOTHING.

The clothing of the early pioneers was as plain and simple as their houses. Necessity compelled it to be in conformity to the strictest economy. The clothing taken to the new country was made to render a vast deal of service until a crop of flax or hemp could be grown, out of which to make the household apparel. The prairie wolves made it difficult to take sheep into the settlements, but after the sheep had

been introduced and flax and hemp raised in sufficient quantities, it still remained an arduous task to spin, weave and make the wearing apparel for an entire family. In summer, nearly all persons, both male and female, went barefooted. Buckskin moccasins were much worn. Boys of twelve and fifteen years of age never thought of wearing anything on their feet, except during three or four months of the coldest weather in winter. Boots were unknown until a later generation. After flax was raised in sufficient quantities, and sheep could be protected from the wolves, a better and more comfortable style of clothing prevailed. Flannel and linsey were woven and made into garments for the women and children, and jeans for the men. The wool for the jeans was colored from the bark of the walnut, and from this came the term "butternut," still common throughout the West. The black and white wool mixed, varied the color, and gave the name "pepper-and-salt." As a matter of course every family did its own spinning, weaving and sewing, and for years all the wool had to be carded by hand on cards from four inches broad to eight and ten inches long. The picking of the wool and carding was work to which the little folks could help, and at the proper season all the little hands were enlisted in the business. Every household had its big and little spinning-wheels, winding-blades, reel, warping-bars and loom. The articles were indispensable in every family. In many of the households of Sangamon county, stowed away in empty garrets and out-of-the-way places, may still be found some of these almost forgotten relics.

The preparations for the family clothing usually began in the early fall, and the work was continued on into the winter months, when the whirr of the wheels and the regular stroke of the loom could be heard until a late hour of the night. No scene can well be imagined so abounding in contentment and domestic happiness. Strips of bark, of the shell-bark hickory, thrown from time to time in the ample fireplace, cast a ruddy, flickering light over the room. In one corner, within range of the reflected light, the father is cobbling a well-worn pair of shoes, or trying his skill at making new ones. Hard by, the young ones are shelling corn for the next grist. The oldest daughter whirls the large spinning-wheel, and with its hum and whirr trips to the far side of the room, drawing out the thread, while the mother, with the click of the shuttle and the measured thump of the loom, fills up the hours—the whole a scene of



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domestic industry and happiness rarely elsewhere to be found.

It is well for "Young America" to look back on those early days. It involved a life of toil, hardship, and the lack of many comforts, but it was the life that made men of character. Sangamon county to-day has no better men than the immediate descendants of those who built their cabins in the forest, and by patient endurance wrought out of the wilderness the landmarks for a prosperous commonwealth. One of these writes that "the boys were required to do their share of the hard labor of clearing up the farm, for much of the country now under the plow was at one time heavily timbered, or was covered with a dense thicket of hazel and young timber. Our visits were made with ox teams, and we walked, or rode on horseback, or in wagons to 'meeting.' The boys 'pulled,' 'broke' and 'hackled' flax, wore tow shirts, and indulged aristocratic feelings in fringed 'hunting-shirts' and 'coon-skin caps,' 'picked' and 'carded' wool by hand, and 'spooled' and 'quilled' yarn for the weaving till the back ached."

Industry such as this, supported by an economy and frugality from which there was then no escape, necessarily brought its own reward. The hard toil made men old before their time, but beneath their sturdy blows they saw not only the forest pass away, but the fields white with the grain. Change and alterations were to be expected, but the reality has distanced the wildest conjecture; and, stranger still, multitudes are still living who witnessed not only the face of nature undergoing a change about them, but the manners, customs and industries of a whole people almost wholly changed. Many an old pioneer sets by his fireside in his easy chair, with closed eyes, dreams of the scenes of the long ago.

"The voice of Nature's very self drops low.
As though she whispered of the long ago,
When down the wandering stream the rude canoe
Of some lone trapper glided into view,
And loitered down the watery path that led
Thro' forest depths, that only knew the tread
Of savage beasts, and wild barbarians,
That skulked about with blood upon their hands
And murder in their hearts. The light of day
Might barely pierce the gloominess that lay
Like some dark pall across the water's face,
And folded all the land in its embrace;
The panther's screaming, and the bear's low growl,
The snake's sharp rattle, and the wolf's wild howl,
The owl's grim chuckle, as it rose and fell
In alternation with the Indian's yell,
Made fitting prelude for the gory plays
That were enacted in the early days.

"Now, o'er the vision, like a mirage, falls
The old log cabin with its dingy walls,
And crippled chimney, with the crutch-like prop
Beneath, a sagging shoulder at the top.
The 'coon-skin, battened fast on either side,
The wisps of leaf tobacco, cut and dried;
The yellow strands of quartered apples hung
In rich festoons that tangle in among
The morning-glory vines that clamber o'er
The little clapboard roof above the door;
Again, thro' mists of memory arise
The simple scenes of home before the eyes;
The happy mother humming with her wheel,
The dear old melodies that used to steal
So drowsily upon the summer air,
The house dog hid his bone, forgot his care,
And nestled at her feet, to dream, perchance,
Some cooling dream of winter-time romance.
The square of sunshine through the open door
That notched its edge across the puncheon floor,
And made a golden coverlet whereon
The god of slumber had a picture drawn
Of babyhood, in all the loveliness
Of dimpled cheek, and limb, and linsey dress.
The bough-filled fireplace and the mantle wide,
Its fire-scorched ankles stretched on either side,
Where, perchance upon its shoulders 'neath the joists,
The old clock hiccoughed, harsh and husky-voiced;
Tomatoes, red and yellow, in a row,
Preserved not then for diet but for show;
The jars of jelly, with their dainty tops;
Bunches of pennyroyal and cordial drops,
The flask of camphor and vial of squills,
The box of buttons, garden seeds and pills.
And thus the pioneer and helpsome aged wife
Reflectively reviews the scenes of early life."

WEDDINGS.

The wedding was an attractive feature of pioneer life. There was no distinction of life and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impressions of love generally resulted in marriage. The family establishment cost but little labor—nothing more. The marriage was always celebrated at the house of the bride, and she was generally left to choose the officiating clergyman. A wedding, however, engaged the attention of the whole neighborhood. It was anticipated by both old and young with eager expectation. In the morning of the wedding day the groom and his intimate friends assembled at the house of his father, and after due preparation, departed, *en masse*, for the "mansion" of his bride. The journey was sometimes made on horseback, sometimes on foot, and sometimes in farm wagons and carts. It was always a merry journey; and to insure merriment, the bottle was always taken along. On reaching the house of the bride, the marriage ceremony took place, and then dinner or supper was served. After the meal the dancing commenced, and generally lasted until the following morning. The figures of the dances were

three and four-handed reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by what pioneers called "jigging;" that is, two of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couple. The jigs were often accompanied with what was called "cutting out" that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation, the place was supplied by some one of the company, without interruption of the dance. In this way the reel was often continued until the musician was exhausted. About nine or ten o'clock in the evening a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this, they had to ascend a ladder from the kitchen to the upper floor, which was composed of loose boards. Here, in the pioneer bridal chamber, the young, simple-hearted girl was put to bed by her enthusiastic friends. This done, a deputation of young men escorted the groom to the same department, and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continued, and if the seats were scarce, which was generally the case, says a local witness, every young man, when not engaged in the dance, was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls; and the offer was sure to be accepted. During the night's festivities spirits were freely used, but seldom to excess. The infair was held on the following evening, where the same order of exercises was observed.

SHAKES.

Another feature of pioneer life which every old settler will vividly recall was the "chills and fever," "fever and ague," or "shakes," as it was variously called. It was a terror to new-comers, for in the fall of the year almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody looked pale and sallow as though frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and air, which was always developed in the opening up of a new country of rank soil like that of Sangamon county. The impurities continued to absorb from day to day, and from week to week, until the whole corporate body becomes saturated with it as with electricity, and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and ending, coming on in some cases each day, but generally on alternate days, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shakes came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than first;" it was a burning hot fever and lasted for hours. When you had

the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect—indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any contingency—not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was imperative and tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sundays or holidays. After the fever went down you still didn't feel much better, you felt as though you had gone through some sort of a collision, threshing machine, or jarring machine, and came out not killed, but next thing to it. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and sore, and was down in the mouth and heel and partially raveled out. Your back was out of fix, your head ached and your appetite crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them; your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were entirely woe-begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good for nothing. You didn't think much of yourself and didn't believe that other people did either; and you didn't care. You didn't quite make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined even the dogs looked at you with a sort of self-complacency. You thought the sun had a sort of sickly shine about it. About this time you came to the conclusion that you would not take the whole State as a gift; and if you had the strength and means you would pick up Hannah and the baby, and your traps, and go back "yander" to "Old Virginny," the "Jarseys," Maryland, or "Pennsylvania."

"And to-day, the swallows flitting
Round my cabin, see me sitting
Moody within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door,
Waiting for the 'ager, seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I am too thin and sallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!"

The foregoing is not a mere picture of the imagination. It is simply recounting in quaint phrase what actually occurred in hundreds of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time, and not one member scarcely able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggravated the malady, and it took Gen-

eral Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. These were the days for swallowing all sorts of roots and "yarbs" and whisky straight, with some faint hope of relief. Finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy got the credit of the cure.

WOLF HUNTING.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitos, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the "circular wolf hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center field of operation, gathering, not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten, or more wolves, by this means, would be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a small army, everyone being posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.

BEE HUNTING.

This wild recreation was a peculiar one, and many sturdy backwoodsmen gloried in excelling in this art. He would carefully watch a bee as it filled itself with the product of some sweet flower or leaf bud, and notice particularly the direction taken by it as it struck a "bee-line" for its home, which, when found, would generally be high up in the hollow of some tree. The tree would be marked, and in the fall a party would go and cut down the tree and capture the honey as quick as they could before it wasted away through the broken walls in which it had been so carefully stowed by the busy little bee. Several gallons would often be taken from a

single tree, and by a very little work, and pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round. By the time the honey was a year old it would turn white and granulate, yet be as good and healthful as when fresh. This was called by some "candied" honey.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, viper, adder, bloodsnake, and many varieties of large blue and green snakes, milksnake, garter and watersnakes, and others. If, on meeting one of these, you would retreat, they would chase you very fiercely; but if you would turn and give them battle, they would immediately turn and crawl away with all possible speed, hide in the grass and weeds and wait for a "greener" customer. These really harmless snakes served to put people on their guard against the more dangerous and venomous kind. It was a common practice, in order to exterminate them, for the men to turn out in companies, with spades, mattocks and crowbars, attack the principal snake dens and slay large numbers of them. In early spring the snakes were somewhat torpid, and easily captured. Scores of rattlesnakes were sometimes frightened out of a single den, which, as soon as they showed their heads through the crevices of the rocks, were dispatched, and left to be devoured by the numerous wild hogs of that day. Some of the fattest of these snakes were taken to the house and oil extracted from them, and their glittering skins were saved as specific for rheumatism. Another method for the destruction was to fix a heavy stick over the door of their dens, with a long grapevine attached, so that one at a distance could plug the entrance to the den when the snakes were all out sunning themselves. Then a large company of citizens, on hand by appointment, could kill scores of the reptiles in a few minutes.

AGRICULTURE.

In the earlier settlements of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded where to-day are found cultivated and fertile fields. The low and flat places were avoided for the higher grounds, not only on account of the wetness, but for sanitary reasons. Agricultural implements were necessarily rude, and the agriculture of a corresponding character. The plow used was called a "bar-share" plow, the iron point of which consisted of a bar of iron about

two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which was attached handles of corresponding length. The mold-board was a wooden one split out of winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape, in order to turn the soil over. In the spring time, when the ground was to be prepared for the seed, the father would take his post at the plow, and the daughter possession of the reins. This is a grand scene—one full of grace and beauty. The pioneer girl thinks but little of fine dress; knows less of the fashions; has probably heard of the opera, but does not understand its meaning; has been told of the piano, but has never seen one; wears a dress "buttoned up behind;" has on "leather boots," and "drives plow" for father. In the planting of corn, which was always done by hand, the girls always took a part, usually dropping the corn, but many of them covering it with the hand-hoe.

In the cultivation of wheat, the land was plowed the same as for corn, and harrowed with a wooden-toothed harrow, or smoothed by dragging over the ground a heavy brush, weighed down, if necessary, with a stick of timber. It was then sown broadcast by hand at the rate of about a bushel and a quarter to the acre, and harrowed in with the brush. The implement used to cut the wheat was either the sickle or the cradle. The sickle was almost identical with the "grass hook" in use, and the cradle was a scythe fastened to a frame of wood with long, bending teeth or strips of wood, for cutting and laying the grain in swaths. There were few farmers who did not know how to swing the scythe or cradle, and there was no more pleasant picture on a farm than a gang of workmen in the harvest field, nor a more hilarious crowd. Three cradlers would cut about ten acres a day. One binder was expected to keep up with the cradle. Barns for the storage of the unthreshed grain are comparatively a "modern invention," and as soon as the shock was supposed to be sufficiently cured, it was hauled to some place on the farm convenient for threshing, and there put in stack. The threshing was performed in one of two ways, by flail or tramping with horses, generally the latter. The flail was used in stormy weather, on the sheltered floor, or when the farm work was not pressing; the threshing by tramping commonly in clear weather, on a level and well tramped clay floor. The bundles were piled in a circle of about fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and four to six horses ridden over the straw. One or two hands turned over and kept the straw

in place. When sufficiently trampled, the straw was thrown into a rick or stack, and the wheat cleared by a "fanning-mill," or sometimes, before fanning-mills were introduced, by letting it fall from the height of ten or twelve feet, subjected to the action of the wind, when it was supposed to be ready for the mill or market.

RELIGION.

The religious element in the life of the pioneer was such as to attract the attention of those living in more favored places. The pioneer was no hypocrite. If he believed in horse-racing, whisky-drinking, card-playing, or anything of like character, he practiced them openly and above board. If he was of a religious turn of mind he was not ashamed to own it. He could truthfully sing

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or blush to speak his name."

But the pioneer clung to the faith of his fathers, for a time, at least. If he was a Presbyterian he was not ashamed of it, but rather prided himself on being one of the elect. If a Methodist, he was one to the fullest extent. He prayed long and loud if the spirit moved him, and cared nothing for the empty forms of religion.

A traveling Presbyterian minister, visiting this region of country at a very early day, thus speaks of the sectarian feeling which then existed:

"In these new religions, too, of the most absolute independence, you see all the wanderings of human thought, every shade of faith, every degree of the most persevering attachments to preconceived opinions. You see, too, all degrees of pretension in religion, followed by unhappy manifestations of the hollowness of such pretensions. You meet, it is true, with more cheering circumstances, and we sometimes are able to see that which we strongly wish to see. At one point you meet with a respectable Methodist and begin to feel an attachment to the profession. He next meets you with harmony and co-operation on his lips, and the next thing which you hear is you are being charged of being a fierce Calvinist, and that you have preached that "hell is paved with infants' skulls." While, perhaps, the society with which you are connected hear from an opposite quarter, and from a pretended friend, that in such a sermon you departed from the dicta of the Great Master and are leading the people to the gulf of Armenianism. The Baptists are as exclusive as

in the older regions. Even among our own brethren, it is well known, that there is some feeling of a questionable nature, some rivalry between the pupils, the doctors and schools of Andover and Princeton. The Cumberland Presbyterians, with all the freshness of a new sect, are not found lacking in this order of things. Lastly, there are the Catholics, abundantly more united in faith, in spirit, and in purpose than we are—who claim a kind of proscriptive right to the ground, on the pretext of prior possession. Add to these the followers of Elias Smith, and the multitudes of men who would be founders of new sects, and you will have some idea of

the sectarian feelings that you will have to encounter."

But these sectarian feelings were not to last. Separated from the religious influences of the land of their birth, and seldom hearing the gospel message, they were literally starving for the "bread of life," and the worthy minister of whatever denomination that chanced to call received a cordial welcome. The best the early pioneers had to give was at their service. All they required was that the ministers be a true and faithful follower of Christ, and preach to them of a common salvation.

CHAPTER IV.

JUDICIAL.

When the Lord placed Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden he gave unto them a law, requiring implicit obedience, on pain of punishment for transgression. As the human race increased, other laws in addition to those given in the beginning became necessary. The formation of laws implies there shall be a judge and a place where justice shall be administered. In accordance with this fact our legislators, on the formation of the State Government, enacted certain laws, and ordained means by which those laws should be executed.

The first Constitution of the State declared that the judicial powers of the State should be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly should from time to time ordain and establish. This Supreme Court consisted of a chief justice and three associates. They were appointed by joint ballot in both branches of the General Assembly, and commissioned by the Governor, and held their offices during good behavior, until the first session of the legislature in 1824. They were required to hold the circuit courts in the several counties in each month, and at such times as the General Assembly should by law prescribe. The State was accordingly divided into four districts, and by an act approved February 11, 1821, Sangamon County, together with St. Clair, Madison, Greene, Pike and Montgomery were constituted the First Judicial Circuit, and John Reynolds, Associate Justice, assigned to it.

The first term of the Sangamon County Circuit Court was held at the house of John Kelly, on Monday, May 7, 1821. There were present John Reynolds, judge; Charles R. Matheny, clerk; John Taylor, sheriff; Henry Starr, prosecuting attorney, *pro tem*.

The following list of grand jurors were empaneled and sworn: Daniel Parkinson, foreman; Claybourn James, Henry Brown, John Darneille, Archibald Turner, William Davis, Abraham

Ritchey, Abraham Carlock, Levi Harbour, George Hayworth, William Eads, Thomas Knotts; James McCoy, James Tweddel, Aaron Hawley, Field James, Mason Fowler, Isaac Keyes and Elias Williams.

Charles R. Matheny presented his bond and security as clerk, which was approved by the court.

John Taylor presented his bond as sheriff, with security, which was approved by the court.

Suit was commenced by Samuel L. Irwin against Roland Shepherd, for trespass, and dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Three indictments were found by the grand jury, two for assault and battery and one for riot, trials of which were deferred until the next term of court.

This completed the business of this term of court, and judge, lawyers and spectators all adjourned.

John Reynolds, who presided at this term of court, and who was chief justice of the State at the time, was afterwards Governor of the State, and is familiarly known as the "Old Ranger." He was a man of strong mind and strong will power, although inclined to yield somewhat to make himself popular with the people. In the history of the bar is given an anecdote showing to what extent he would go to keep the good will of another. Judge Reynolds was a scholarly man, understanding the Latin and Greek languages perfectly. He is the author of a history of Illinois.

An act of the legislature was passed and approved by the Governor February 17, 1823, by which Montgomery was detached from, and Morgan and Fulton added to, the First Judicial Circuit, and this was further changed December 29, 1824, by which the district was formed of Sangamon, Pike, Fulton, Morgan, Greene and Montgomery counties. At this time the State was divided into five circuits. John York Saw-

yer was appointed to the first circuit composed of the counties named.

John York Sawyer was a remarkable man, remarkable at least for weight, David Davis being a common sized man by his side. He was an ill-tempered man, too, notwithstanding his size. While he was on the circuit the law provided for whipping men for petit larceny. Sawyer, says Linder, was a terror to all such offenders, and was fond of snapping up the lawyers who defended them. A fellow was once tried before him for petit larceny and convicted. He was defended by Alfred W. Cavarly, who moved an arrest of judgment and a new trial, and begged his honor to allow him to go over to his office and get some authorities which he wished to read in support of his motion.

"Oh, certainly, certainly," said Sawyer to him, assuming one of the blandest looks possible, "The court will wait with the greatest pleasure on you, Mr. Cavarly."

Cavarly made one of his profoundest bows and retired. Scarcely had he left the court house when Sawyer said to the sheriff:

"Mr. Sheriff, take the prisoner out to yonder white oak tree (pointing to one through a window which was back of him, and about fifty yards off), strip him to the skin, and give him thirty-nine lashes on his back, well laid on."

The sheriff executed the sentence of the court with great speed. Sawyer turned around and looked out of the window while it was being executed, and in a loud voice, while the blood was streaming down the culprit's back, counted the number of strokes on his fingers—one, two, three, and so on up to thirty-nine. The sheriff washed the back of the prisoner, re clothed him, and brought him into court.

He was scarcely seated when Cavarly made his appearance with his arm full of law books, and with great confidence said to the court:

"May it please your Honor, I am now prepared to show beyond a doubt that my client has been wrongfully convicted, and is entitled to a new trial."

"Very well, Mr. Cavarly, go on; the court will hear you with great pleasure."

Sawyer had the malice to let Cavarly proceed and read authorities for some time, but at last interposed and said:

"Mr. Cavarly, you have satisfied the court, and if you desire it I shall grant you a new trial."

But at this point his client whispered in his ear:

"Don't take it, Mr. Cavarly, or they will whip me again."

The court went on to finish his remarks:

"But I will inform you that your client has been whipped, and received thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, well laid on, for I saw and counted them."

Cavarly exclaimed with great indignation:

"This is an outrage, and I protest against such conduct on the part of a court."

"Oh, Mr. Cavarly, you have a right to protest. Clerk, enter Mr. Cavarly's protest on the record;" and turning to Mr. Cavarly, said: "Now, Mr. Cavarly, bring on your corn merchant (meaning a client of Cavarly's, who was charged with stealing corn), and we will dispose of him as we have with your hog merchant"—the man who had been whipped.

Judge Sawyer has long since been dead.

A change was again made in the circuit by an act approved January 12, 1827, it now embracing Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Greene, Morgan and Sangamon; Samuel D. Lockwood being Judge of the Circuit.

In January, 1829, Sangamon county still formed part of the first circuit, together with the counties of Pike, Calhoun, Greene, Macoupin, Morgan, Macon, and Tazewell. Two years later McLean was added to the circuit. No further change was then made until 1835, when there was a general reorganization, this district remaining the same, with the exception that Pike county was taken from it. Stephen T. Logan was elected this year, and served with great credit to himself and the district for two years. On the 20th day of March, 1837, William Brown was commissioned, and served four months, when Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., was duly commissioned. Judge Thomas, of whom mention is made in the history of the Bar, resigned in 1839.

In 1839, a new Judicial Circuit, numbered the eighth, was formed, comprising the counties of Sangamon, McLean, Macon, Tazewell, Menard, Logan, Dane (now Christian) and Livingston. This circuit was formed by act of the legislature approved February 23, 1839. Stephen T. Logan, a few days subsequently, received a commission as judge of the circuit, but resigned the office in about three months, and Samuel H. Treat was commissioned to fill the vacancy. Judge Treat was elected and recommissioned January 30, 1840, and held the office up to the time of the adoption of the new constitution in 1848. A sketch of Judge Treat will be found in connection with the bar history.

By the constitution of 1848, the State was divided into nine judicial circuits, in each of which a judge was elected September, 1848. The legislature was authorized to increase the number of circuits as might be required. No change was made in the Eighth Circuit, of which Sangamon county was a part.

David Davis was the first judge elected in this circuit under the new constitution. Judge Davis is a native of Maryland. After graduating at a New England college, and having studied law with a noted barrister, he came to Illinois when quite a young man and settled in Pekin, where he remained about one year and then moved to Bloomington. Here he opened a law office, and by his sagacity, economy and industry, he soon won his way to respectable independence. In his *Reminiscences of the Bar*, General Linder has this to say of Judge Davis:

"For his promotion to the circuit judgeship, Mr. Davis was largely indebted to his old and tried friend, Abraham Lincoln, and to the eternal credit of Judge Davis, be it said, he never forgot it. When a member of the convention in 1860, that nominated the Republican candidate for President, Judge Davis had as large, if not a larger share in bringing about the nomination of Mr. Lincoln than any other member of that convention, and when Mr. Lincoln was elected, Davis was invited to accompany him to Washington as one of his suite. Mr. Davis is a large man—about six feet high, very corpulent, and weighing some three hundred and fifty pounds. He accepted Mr. Lincoln's invitation, and being somewhat conspicuous for his size, and for wearing a white silk hat, the aspirants for office perceived by the attentions paid him by Mr. Lincoln that he had no small influence with the President-elect, and they paid about as much court to the man with the white hat as to Mr. Lincoln himself.

"But I wish to go back to the time when he was circuit judge of the State of Illinois, and Mr. Lincoln and myself both practiced in his circuit—Mr. Lincoln in the whole of it, and I in the counties of Vermilion, Edgar and Shelby, and occasionally in Champaign. Judge Davis was a very impartial judge, and though not intending to show a preference for one of his lawyers over another, such was the marked difference he showed to Mr. Lincoln, that Lincoln threw the rest of us in the shade. But as Mr. Lincoln could not take both sides of a case, Anthony Thornton, myself and other prominent lawyers, were employed on the opposite side of cases in which Mr. Lincoln was engaged on one

side or the other. Judge Davis always treated me with great kindness and consideration, and I wish to state here, before going further, lest the reader should think that my practice was confined to cases in which I was opposed to Mr. Lincoln, that in weighty and hotly contested cases we were often associated together, so that I cannot say that I was at all damaged by the friendship shown for him by his Honor, Judge Davis. I think it quite likely that I been placed in the same relation to Mr. Lincoln that Judge Davis was, I should have shown to him the same consideration as was shown him by his Honor, Judge Davis.

"Lincoln and myself generally put up at the same hotel, and frequently slept in the same room, and not unfrequently Lincoln and I occupied the same bed. Judge Davis was too large to take either of us for a bed-fellow.

"Among the most pleasant days of my life I recall those when we three traveled together from Danville to Paris, and from there to Shelbyville. The courts of those three places lasting on an average from two to three weeks each. Ah! what glorious fun we had sometimes!

"I will give a little incident here to show the eccentricity of Judge Davis, which occurred at the Paris Circuit Court. Judge Harlan, who was then judge on the circuit south of here, came up to Paris on some special business of his, and Judge Davis, observing him in the court house, invited him to come up and take a seat on the bench beside him, which Judge Harlan did; and while there a little appeal came up, in which there was only about three dollars in controversy, in which I was engaged. I read a decision of the Supreme Court which I thought, and which was decisive of the case. Judge Davis turned to Harlan and whispered in his ear, as I afterwards learned from Judge Harlan, 'Great God!' said he, 'for a lawyer of Linder's age and standing to read a decision of the Supreme Court in a little appeal case where there are only three dollars in dispute!' He nevertheless gave a decision in favor of my client.

"Another little circumstance I will relate, going further to show his eccentricity and his friendship for me. Some time in the year, I think of 1850, I went up to Springfield, either on a visit or on some business or other, when Judge Davis was holding his court there; and I had landed but about an hour when the prosecuting attorney, hearing that I was in town, came and employed me to assist him in

the prosecution of a woman and her paramour for the murder of her husband by the administration of poison. As I entered the court room, Judge Davis being on the bench, and perceiving me to enter the room with my pipe in my mouth, said in an audible voice:

‘Mr. Sheriff, you will permit no one to smoke in this room while court is in session except General Linder.’

“It created quite a laugh over the house, and you may rest assured I was not so modest or self-denying as to refuse to take advantage of the permission thus given me to smoke my pipe during the progress of the trial.

“I have already stated that Davis, by invitation of Mr. Lincoln, went with him to Washington, and was present at his inauguration, and I was informed remained there for some considerable time. And although he held no cabinet office under Mr. Lincoln, yet it was pretty well known that Mr. Lincoln had great confidence in Judge Davis, and consulted him on public affairs frequently during those dark and perilous days just before and after the war commenced. I am inclined to think that Mr. Lincoln tendered him a place in his cabinet, but Judge Davis waited for a safer and more permanent place. His ambition was to reach the Supreme Bench of the United States, and after a while, a vacancy occurring, Judge Davis was appointed to fill the place, over the heads of such men as Salmon P. Chase and other formidable aspirants. His nomination was confirmed by the Senate of the United States. He has made a most excellent judge, and has delivered some opinions on constitutional questions which have given him a national reputation.

In 1877, Judge Davis was elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years. In the Senate he has occupied an independent position, though generally acting with the Democratic members of that body.

By an act approved February 3, 1853, the Eighth Circuit was composed of the following counties: Sangamon, Logan, McLean, Woodford, Tazewell, De Witt, Champaign and Vermilion. As thus constituted it remained unchanged until 1857. By an act approved February 11, 1857, Sangamon county was made part of the Eighteenth Circuit, together with the counties of Macoupin, Montgomery and Christian.

On the organization of this new circuit, Edward Y. Rice was elected and served as judge of the circuit until 1870. Judge Rice was elected to this office from Montgomery county, and

served acceptably during the continuance of the circuit. He is a man of clear mind, a good judge of law, his judgment rarely being reversed. He was appreciated by the entire bar, not only of Sangamon county, but of the circuit.

In 1869, Sangamon county, together, with Macoupin, embraced the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit. Benjamin S. Edwards was commissioned judge of the circuit, and held the office about fifteen months and then resigned. While on the bench he was quite popular with bar and people. (See sketch in connection with the history of the bar.)

John A. McClernand was elected to fill the vacancy, and was commissioned July 12, 1870. He remained in the office until the expiration of the term. A sketch of Judge McClernand appears in connection with the bar history.

The General Assembly, by an act approved March 28, 1873, divided the State into twenty-six judicial circuits, Sangamon county, together with the counties of Macoupin, Shelby, Christian, Fayette and Montgomery, comprising the nineteenth. Charles S. Zane, of Springfield, was the first elected judge of this new circuit.

In 1877, the State was divided into thirteen judicial circuits, with three judges in each circuit. Horatio M. Vandever, of Taylorville, Charles S. Zane, of Springfield, and William R. Welch, of Carlinville, were the three elected for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, embracing the counties of Sangamon, Christian, Macoupin, Shelby, Montgomery.

Horatio M. Vandever was raised in Sangamon county, but removed to Christian county when a young man, and there studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was elected judge of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit in 1873, and retained as one of the three judges of the newly organized Fifth Circuit. Judge Vandever was highly esteemed by the bar, and made an excellent judge. Before being elected to this office he served a term in the legislature very acceptably. He declined a re-election on the expiration of his term, and is now engaged in banking and in the practice of law in Taylorville.

William R. Welch is from Carlinville, and is recognized by the bar and people as above the average ability as a judge.

Jesse J. Phillips was elected in 1879, and is a citizen of Hillsboro. He has had but a short experience as judge, but has served very acceptably. During the war he was recognized as a brave and gallant officer, the Colonel in command of one of our Illinois regiments, and was wounded two or three times during the service.

PROBATE AND COUNTY COURTS.

Agreeable to an act of the legislature, approved February 10, 1821, a Court of Probate was established in this county and James Latham was duly commissioned Probate Judge, and held the first term of court June 4, 1831. The only business transacted this day was to issue letters of administration to Randolph Wills on the estate of Daniel Martin, deceased.

Court met and adjourned three times, after its first meeting, without transacting any business, until August 26, 1831, when the filing and recording the will of Peter Lanterman occupied the attention of the court one entire day. The following is a copy of the first will given in the records of the court:

"Before the witnesses now present, Louis Bennett, in perfect memory, does give to the daughters of Kakanoqui, Josett Kakanoqui, and Lizett Kakanoqui, two thousand livres each, and six hundred livres for prayers for his father; also, six hundred livres for him, if for prayers, and thirty dollars for prayers, promised, and one hundred dollars for Kakanoqui, the rest of his money to be given to his brothers and sisters of Louis Bennett. After duly hearing read over before the witnesses now present, and signing the same will, he does voluntarily appoint Joseph D. Portecheron and Louis Pencouneau, Sr., as exequutors of his will.

his
LOUIS ^{BENNETT}
mark

JOSEPH D. PORTECHERON.

JOSEPH DUTTLE,

his

FRANCOIS ^X BARBONAIN,

mark

Witnesses."

James Latham, the first Probate Judge of Sangamon county, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, October 25, 1768. He emigrated when a young man to Kentucky, and was there married to Mary Briggs in 1792. In 1819, with his family, he removed to Illinois, and settled at Elkhart Grove, then a part of Sangamon, but now of Logan county. As already intimated, on the organization of the county he was appointed Probate Judge. He held the office but a few months and then resigned, having received the appointment of Superintendent of the Indians around Fort Clark. Soon after receiving this appointment he removed his family to that place, and died there December 4, 1826.

Zachariah Peter was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Latham's resignation, and served about one year. Zachariah Peter was a Virginian by birth, but was raised in Kentucky, where he was married to Nancy Spaulding. In September, 1818, Mr. Peter arrived in Sangamon county, and finding an empty cabin in what is now Ball township, he moved

his family into it, remaining there until the following spring, when he erected a cabin for himself about three miles north. Mr. Peter was one of the three commissioners appointed to locate the temporary seat of justice for Sangamon county, and filled several important county offices, serving for several years as one of the board of County Commissioners. He died in Springfield, August 5, 1864.

Charles R. Matheny succeeded to the office of Probate Judge in 1822, and held the office for three years. Charles R. Matheny was born in Loudon county, Virginia, March 6, 1786. When a young man he went on a visit to a brother in Kentucky, and was there licensed to preach by the proper authorities in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1805 he was appointed by that body as missionary to a portion of the Illinois, but then known as the Indiana Territory. He settled in what is now St. Clair county, and continued for some years to preach the gospel. While engaged in ministerial duties, he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1817 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Territory. In 1821, he was induced by the tender of the office of County Clerk, County Auditor and Circuit Clerk, and other prospective advantages, to come to Sangamon county, arriving at Springfield in the spring of 1821. In Springfield and throughout the county he was very popular, and received many favors from the people. He was for several years president of the Board of Trustees of the village of Springfield, and held the office of County Clerk until his death, which occurred October 10, 1839.

James Adams, of whom mention is made in the history of the bar, was the next to fill the office of Probate Judge, his commission bearing date August, 1825. Judge Adams held the office until 1843.

Thomas Moffett was elected in 1843, and served until 1849.

By the Constitution of 1848, counties not organized under the Township Organization Law were governed by a Board of Justices, consisting of a County Judge and two associates. The County Judge performed under this law all the duties formerly devolving upon the Probate Judge. Under this act, Thomas Moffett was elected to the office of County Judge, and served four years. (See sketch of Judge Moffett in bar history.)

John Wickliffe Taylor was elected to succeed Judge Moffett, and commenced his official life in December, 1853. Judge Taylor was a native of Kentucky, and after his marriage, in 1833, he

moved to Springfield, Illinois, where he remained one year, and then settled on a farm in Cartwright township, where he was living at the time of his election.

William D. Power was elected as the successor of Judge Taylor, in 1857. Judge Power was born in Bath county, Kentucky, May 2, 1821, and was brought by his parents to Sangamon county the same year. Here he grew to manhood, and so lived as to merit the esteem of all who knew him. In 1861 he was re-elected County Judge, and died in office March 2, 1863.

Norman M. Broadwell was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Power. He served out the term. (See sketch in bar history.)

William Prescott was the successor of Judge Broadwell, and served from 1865 to 1869. (See sketch in bar history.)

A. N. J. Crook was the next to fill the office of County Judge. He was elected in 1869, and

served four years. He is a member of the bar of Sangamon county, and a further notice of him appears in that connection.

James H. Matheny was first elected county judge in 1873, and re-elected in 1877. He has made an extremely popular judge. (See sketch in connection with the history of the bar.)

When the county adopted the township organization law the office of Associate Justice was abolished, and the legislative duties performed by the County Judge and associates were vested in a Board of Supervisors. The County Judge was still retained in office as Judge of Probate.

By the Constitution of 1870 county courts were created having original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, and made a court of record. By an act of the legislature it has been given common law jurisdiction to the amount of \$1,000. A. N. J. Crook was the first County Judge under the new law.

CHAPTER V.

THE BAR OF SANGAMON COUNTY.

The Bar of Sangamon county has ever been a subject of pride among her citizens. Some of the best legal minds, fairest logicians and finest orators of the age have practiced before her courts, many of whom have claimed a residence in the county. In reviewing the history of the Bar, it must be born, in mind that as the prosperity and well-being of every community depends upon the wise interpretation, as well as upon the judicious framing of its laws, it must follow that a record of the members of the Bar must form no unimportant part in the county's history. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law, tending to relieve the wants and meet the desires of all alike. The business of the lawyer is not to make the laws, but to apply them to the daily affairs of men. But the interests of men are diversified, and where so many interests and counter interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the lawyer and the judge are presented many interesting and complex problems.

Change is everywhere imminent. The laws of yesterday do not meet the wants and necessities of the people of to-day, for the old relations do not exist. New and satisfactory laws must be established. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the invention of new contrivances for labor, the enlargement of industrial pursuits, and the increase and development of commerce are without precedence, and the science of law must keep pace with them all, nay, it must even forecast the event, and so frame its laws as will most adequately subserve the wants and provide for the necessities of the new conditions. Hence the lawyer is a man of to-day. The exigencies he must meet are those of his own time. His capital is his ability and individuality. He cannot bequeath to his successors the characteristics that distinguished him, and at his going, as a general thing, the very evidences of his work disappears. Anthony Thornton,

President of the State Bar Association, in 1878, in an address before the association, thus speaks of the lawyer: "In the American State the great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for he is one of the forces which move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom, regulated by law, the firm support of good government. In times of danger it has stood like a rock and breasted the mad passions of the hour, and firmly resisted tumult and faction. No political preferment—no mere place—can add to the power or increase the honor which belong to the pure and educated lawyer. The fame of Mansfield and Marshall and Story can never die. 'Time's iron feet can print no ruin-trace' upon their character. Their learning and luminous exposition of our jurisprudence will always light our pathway. It is our duty to preserve the prestige of the profession. The past, at least, is secure; the present and future summon us to action. With the progress of society, and the increase of population, wealth and trade, varied interests arise, and novel questions, requiring more thought, confront us. A disregard of the law has been developed, crime meets us unabashed, and corruption stands unmasked in the high places of the land. It is no fancy picture that the law has, to some extent, lost its authority, and it is only the shade of that which once was great. Hence, new duties are imposed, and a firmer courage is required. * * * The exaltation of the profession is a duty enjoined upon us. It is a debt which only death can discharge. Lord Bacon has said, 'every man is a debtor to his profession; from the which, as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor, themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto.' Every lawyer is a debtor to his profession. If worthy, it gives him an hon-

orable character and high position. The lawyer should prize and love his profession. He should value its past renown, and cherish the memory of great men whose gigantic shadows walk by us still. He should love it for the intrinsic worth and innate truth of the fundamental truths which adorn it."

In compiling a history of the Bar one is astonished at the small amount of material for a memoir of those who have been so intimately connected with and exerted such influence upon the country's welfare and progress. Aside from the few who have become great, whose names are emblazoned on history's page, but little is known of many who at one time were very prominent in the legal profession in the county. But the names of Lincoln, Douglas, Shields, Baker, Logan, Trumbull, Hardin, Breese, Lockwood, Linder and scores of others mentioned in these pages will always find a place in their country's history, and Sangamon county has reason to be proud, not only of so many distinguished sons, but of the many others who have practiced in her courts.

FIRST DECADE.

Sangamon county was organized in 1821, and in the decade following, the names of Henry Starr, John Reynolds, Sidney McRoberts, Alfred Cavarly, William Thomas, Benjamin Mills, William A. Hamilton, William Mendel, James Adams, Thomas M. Neale, James M. Strode, Jonathan H. Pugh, Thomas Moffett, John T. Stuart, S. D. Lockwood, Judge Smith, Alfred Coles, Mr. Rogers, James Turney, John L. Bogardus, David Prickett and George Forquer appeared upon the dockets of the court—an array of distinguished names which would be an honor even to the Bar of to-day, many of whom have since become distinguished, and few of whom are now living.

James Adams is the pioneer attorney of Sangamon county, having settled in Springfield in 1821, shortly after the county was organized. Mr. Adams was born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 26, 1803, from which place he removed to Oswego county, New York, in 1809, and from thence to Sangamon county as already stated. For several years he had quite an extensive practice, being careful and painstaking in working up his cases and in his clients' interests. In 1823 he was appointed justice of the peace, and was elected successively for many years. He took part in the Winnebago and Black Hawk wars. After an exciting personal canvass, he

was elected Probate Judge in 1841, and died in office on August 11, 1843.

Jonathan H. Pugh was the second attorney to make Sangamon county his home. He arrived in Springfield early in the year 1823, and at once secured a good practice for that day. In the first decade of the Bar of this county, his name probably appears oftener on the docket than any other attorney. Mr. Pugh was from Bath county, Kentucky, and was a man of brilliant talents, a good lawyer for that time, and one whose wit never failed him on any occasion. Before a jury he was almost invincible. In society he was a prime favorite, having remarkably fine conversational powers. Before coming to Sangamon he located for a time in Bond county, and was there elected to the legislature. He also served Sangamon county in the Assembly after his removal here. In 1831 he was nominated for Congress, and made the race in opposition to ex-Governor Duncan. At this time the question of internal improvements was being agitated, especially the building of a canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river. Governor Duncan was a strong advocate of the canal, while Mr. Pugh advocated the building of a railroad, and was probably the first man in the State to advocate this measure. His views upon this question were doubtless one cause of his defeat. In 1833, while in the prime of life, Mr. Pugh "laid down life's burden and passed over to the other side."

Thomas M. Neale was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1796. When a mere child, he was taken by his parents to Bowling Green, Kentucky. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, he enlisted and served his country faithfully as a common soldier. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Bowling Green. In the fall of 1824 Mr. Neale arrived in Springfield, and at once commenced the practice of law. For some three or four years his practice was good. In the campaign against the Winnebago Indians in 1827, he was the colonel in command of all the infantry companies. After the Black Hawk war, Col. Neale was elected surveyor of the county, and one of his first acts was the appointment of Abraham Lincoln his deputy. He was also a justice of the peace for many years, and as such uniting many couple in marriage, some times receiving as his fee only a saddle of venison. Mr. Neale died August 7, 1840.

James M. Strode was from Kentucky, and made his first appearance before the Sangamon County Courts in 1823. He was then a young

man of fair talents, rather showy in dress and manners, a good story teller, and for many years was quite prominent in the courts of the State. Leaving Springfield he settled in Galena, where he died.

William S. Hamilton was a son of the noted Alexander Hamilton, of New York. He first figured in the courts of this county in 1825, though he was probably here the previous year. He was a man of great intellectual powers, but was unsteady in his habits. He served the county one year in the legislature.

Thomas Moffett was from Bath county, Kentucky, and came to Springfield in 1826, where he engaged in teaching school and devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1828, and was the first in the county to receive a license to practice. Mr. Moffett was orderly sergeant of a company in the Winnebago war, and captain of a company in the Black Hawk war. He served two years as County Commissioner, and from 1843 served as Judge of the Probate Court. Under the constitution of 1848 he was elected County Judge for four years. While not taking high rank as a lawyer, Mr. Moffett was a man of excellent judgment, and made an excellent justice of the peace, Probate Judge and County Judge. He died in 1877, at a very advanced age. He was many years a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church.

William Mendel was a queer genius, not much of a lawyer, and good for little else, unless it should be for being very witty. He occasionally failed to behave himself in court with that decorum demanded of the profession, and consequently was punished therefor by the presiding judge. He once appeared before Judge Sawyer and behaved himself in an unbecoming manner. The judge sentenced him to jail for the night. The next morning on going to the court house a calf was discovered in the judge's stand and a lot of geese in the jury-box, with Mendall addressing them in an impassioned manner. The judge took no notice of the indignity.

Samuel McRoberts was one of the best lawyers that followed the circuit and making Springfield a point. He was afterwards Circuit Judge, and also U. S. Senator from this State. He died before the expiration of his term. He was an excellent man to be with on the circuit, serving to beguile the weary hours in traveling from place to place. U. F. Linder, whose reminiscences are often quoted in this work, says he could give the heartiest laugh when amused, of any man

he ever saw. He relates the following incident that transpired on one occasion: "Nearly all the lawyers of Judge Harlan's circuit met at the Edgar County Circuit Court, among the rest, Judge McRoberts and myself. In those days we nearly all roomed together. There was a man by the name of Lodge, who was a bricklayer by trade, but who had arisen to be superintendent of a large farm. Lodge was in the habit of seeking every opportunity to talk with the judge and lawyers, and would generally seize and run away with the conversation. One day he came in where we were all talking, and with great pomposity and egotism told us that he had a water-melon-patch adjoining the road from Danville to Paris; that he was one day sitting on his piazza, which overlooked this melon-patch. While sitting there he saw a gentleman coming along in his buggy, and when he got opposite the melon-patch he jumped out, got over the fence, pulled one of his finest melons, of which he had several thousand, and deliberately commenced eating it. He said he concluded he would go down and have a talk with the gentleman. He edified and regaled us with a fine moral lecture which he delivered to the stranger, and said he told him that if he had come and asked for the melon he would have given it to him; and said that he ended by walking up to him and deliberately knocking the melon out of his hand. He said the man seemed greatly mortified, and said to him: 'Sir, I am a gentleman; my name is Bishop, a commission merchant at Evansville, Indiana. In my native State, where we raise vast quantities of melons, it is not thought to be a serious matter or a crime for a man to help himself to a melon by the wayside, and if you feel very much concerned about it here is the pay for it,' pulling out his purse. Lodge refused, as he told us, and went on to deliver a lecture to Mr. Bishop on the rights of equality of men, saying that he did not consider that it conferred an honor on him, that a commission merchant or anyone else should take one of his melons without leave. Here McRoberts burst out in one of his great 'horse laughs,' which, to appreciate, should be heard:

"'Ha! ha! ha!' says he, 'that reminds me of a story I once heard of William the Fourth, when he was Prince of Wales. He was traveling *in cog*, through Canada, and at Montreal he strayed into a tailor shop, where the tailor and his wife were both sitting on the counter at work; the tailor with crossed legs pressing a seam with his hot goose, and his wife sewing away at some garment with nimble fingers. Neither seemed

to pay much attention to the disguised royal stranger, when William, stepping up to where the woman was sitting, turning his head, asked the tailor if that was his wife. 'She is a very pretty woman,' said the Prince, and pulling her head down toward him, he deliberately kissed her, and turning to the tailor very patronizingly said, 'Now, sir, you will have the honor of telling your children that your wife was kissed by the King of England. I am William, the Prince of Wales, and heir-apparent to the throne.' The tailor laid down his goose, put on his slippers, jumped off the counter, and catching William by the shoulders pushed him to the door and gave him two or three lusty kicks on the seat of honor, and said, 'Now, sir, you will have the honor of telling your subjects that in one of your Majesty's Provinces you had your *posterior* kicked by a tailor.' Lodge looked like he could have crawled through an auger hole, and said: 'Judge McRoberts, I hope you don't mean to say there is the same disparity between Bishop and myself as existed between the Prince and the tailor!' Whereupon we all burst into a most uproarious fit of laughter, when Lodge left, and never visited us again."

Alfred W. Cavarly is a man well known by the elder members of the Bar. He lived in Greene county and rode the circuit of which Sangamon formed a part for many years. He was considered a good lawyer, though a little egotistic. He always rode a good horse in his travels. On one occasion he interposed a general demurrer to one of Mills' pleadings, and sought thus to take advantage of some matter which could only be reached by special demurrer. When Cavarly discovered that he could only reach the defect by special demurrer, he insisted that his was a special demurrer because he had underscored part of it. Judge Lockwood decided against him. At dinner the same day at which the Judge and members of the Bar were present, Cavarly sent his plate to Mills to be furnished with what he thought was a cut of venison. Mills sent him a piece which Cavarly discovered was beef, and he remarked, "Brother Mills, I wanted venison, and you sent me beef." "Oh," said Mills, "underscore it, Brother Cavarly, and that will make it venison."

Benjamin Mills was one of the ablest, most learned and accomplished lawyers of the early Bar of this State. He was from Massachusetts, highly educated, and a man of a rare style of oratory, through which there ran a rich vein of wit and irony. It was a talent he often indulged in in conversation. He rode the circuit in com-

pany with several others who have since become prominent, and had few equals to contend with. As illustrative of his wit it is related that one day when he was in his cups at his hotel, he was sitting about half asleep, when Cavarly stepped up to where he was sitting and laid his hand on Mills' bald head and remarked: "Friend Mills, you have quite a prairie on your head." "Yes, Cavarly," he said, "and do you know the difference between you and me?" "By no means, Brother Mills," said he, in quite a patronizing manner. "Well, I'll tell you," said Mills, "my prairie is on my head, but yours is inside your head."

Mills was the son of a New England Presbyterian minister, and came to Illinois at an early day, when there was a law authorizing a justice of the peace, if he heard a man swear, even upon the streets, to go to his office and enter up a fine of one dollar against him. Ben was a justice of the peace, and was one day taking his glass with another justice of the peace at his hotel in Greenville, Illinois, when he happened to let slip about a half dozen oaths. His brother justice said nothing about it at the time. This was in the morning. They met again at the same place in the evening and were taking another social glass together, when his friend remarked:

"Brother Mills, you swore several oaths this morning, and you know the law makes it my duty to enter a fine against you of a dollar for each oath."

"I know it, my brother," said Mills, "and thought of it as I went to my office, and being a justice of the peace myself, I entered upon my docket a fine of one dollar for each oath I swore."

"Oh, well," said his friend, "that will do. Come, Brother Mills, let us have another glass." And when they were about to drink it, Mills remarked: "But you know, my brother, that the policy of the law is reformation and not vengeance, and feeling that object has been thoroughly accomplished in my case, by the fine, I am now considering the question of remitting it." After their glass and a hearty laugh they parted.

Mr. Mills was a powerful prosecutor. At Edwardsville, a lawyer named Winchester, killed a man named Smith, or at least was charged with the crime. Mills was his prosecutor. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, then one of the greatest criminal lawyers in the southwest, was sent for to defend Winchester. The prosecution is said to have been one of the ablest, most fearful and

terrible ever heard, and it required all the talent and oratory of Grundy, assisted by the presence and countenance of many of the leading attorneys and men of the place to prevent a conviction.

Mr. Mills died about 1850.

John Reynolds is well known to every student of the history of Illinois, having been Governor of the State, member of Congress, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois. He was a ripe scholar, a man of great natural ability, yet withal modest, seeming more disposed to conceal than to blazon forth his accomplishments to the world. An amusing story is told of the Governor which occurred while holding a term of the circuit court at Edwardsville. At that term a man named Green was tried before him on the charge of murder, and was convicted. Reynolds, who was always seeking popularity, desired the ill will of no one, even of a murderer, and after the verdict of guilty had been read by the clerk in open court, turned to Green, his face all beaming with sympathy, said:

"Mr. Green, I am truly sorry for you; the jury have found you guilty of murder, and I suppose you know you have got to be hung."

"Yes, your Honor," said Green.

"Mr. Green, I want you to understand that this is none of my work, but of a jury of your own selection. I would take it as a favor of you if you would communicate this fact to your friends and relatives. The law makes it my duty to pass sentence upon you and carry out the verdict of the jury. It is a mere matter of form, Mr. Green, so far as I am concerned, and your death can in no way be imputed to me. Mr. Green, when would you like to be hung?"

"Your Honor," said Green, "if I had any choice in the matter, I should not like to be hung at all; but as it seems I have not, I have no preference of one time over another."

Reynolds then turned to the clerk and said:

"Mr. Conway, look at the almanac and see if the fourth Friday in December comes on Sunday."

Conway, being a man of considerable humor, gravely turned to the almanac, and then looking up, said:

"I find, your Honor, to my utter astonishment, that that day comes upon Friday!"

"So it does, so it does," said Reynolds. Turning to Green, he said:

"Mr. Green, the sentence of the court is that on the fourth Friday in December, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four

o'clock in the afternoon, the sheriff of Madison county will take you from the jail to the place of execution, and there, Mr. Green, I am sorry to say, he will hang you till you are dead, dead, dead, and may the Lord have mercy upon your soul. And don't you forget it, Mr. Green, that it is not my work, but that of the jury which tried you."

James Turney's name appears upon the records of the Sangamon Circuit Court for several years, beginning in 1824. He was a Tennessean by birth, but at this time lived in Carrollton. He was a man of fine personal appearance, of great natural, with but little acquired ability. When Attorney-General of the State, it is said, that such was the reputation which had preceded him when traveling the circuits, that many men indicted, came into court and confessed guilty rather than stand a trial with him as prosecutor. He was a natural orator, and always commanded the most profound attention. No one could fail to recognize in a moment, when hearing him speak, that he was a man of considerable genius and talent. He served the State as Attorney-General and as Commissioner of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. He was also State Senator from Greene county.

Henry Starr, at a very early day, left his native State of New Hampshire and settled in Kentucky, where he taught school and studied law. After being admitted to the Bar, he removed to Edwardsville, Illinois, from which place he made his semi-annual trips around the circuit, his name appearing on the docket of Sangamon Circuit Court in 1822. He remained in the State but a few years when he removed to Cincinnati, and soon was recognized as a leading lawyer of that metropolis.

George Forquer, a half-brother of ex-Governor Ford, was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in 1794. With his mother and half-brother he moved to Monroe county, Illinois, at an early day, from which place he was elected a member of a legislature. In 1825 he was appointed by Governor Coles, Secretary of State, and went to Vandalia in the discharge of the duties of that office. In December, 1828, he resigned the position, and in January following was appointed Attorney-General by Governor Edwards. Resigning this latter office the same year, he removed to Springfield. He afterwards represented Sangamon county in the State Senate, and was at one time register of the land office in Springfield. He was considered by his contemporaries a fair lawyer and had a good business. He died September 12, 1838.



Stephen J. Logan

A sketch of John T. Stuart, who had his first case in the April term, 1829, of the Circuit Court, and who is at present actively engaged in business in Springfield, appears in connection with the seventh decade.

As illustrative of the way the lawyers followed the circuit, the following reminiscence by Judge William Thomas, of Jacksonville, is here given:

"My Kentucky law license is dated July 5, 1823 (granted before I was twenty-one). My Illinois license is dated October, 1826. The first court that I attended in Illinois was held in this place, November, 1826; John York Sawyer was Circuit Judge. The attorneys in attendance were, John Reynolds, Belleville; James Turney, Attorney General, and Alfred W. Cavarly, of Carrollton; William H. Brown, Benjamin Mills and George Forquer, of Vandalia; David Prickett, Edwardsville; Murray McConnell, John Turney and Benjamin Cox, of this place; Jonathan H. Pugh, Thomas M. Neale and James M. Strode, of Springfield. The business of the court was finished in less than a week, and the next and last court held by Judge Sawyer was in Springfield in the same month. With two exceptions, McConnell and Cox, the same attorneys were in attendance at Springfield, with the addition of William S. Hamilton, General James Adams, Thomas Moffett, of Springfield, and John L. Bogardus, of Peoria.

"The First Judicial Circuit at that time was composed of the counties of Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Pike and Calhoun. A week was allowed to each term of the court in Greene, Morgan and Sangamon, and half a week in each of the other counties. From December, 1826, to March, 1827, I was employed as village schoolmaster in this place. In the spring of 1827, I attended all the courts in this circuit. S. J. Lockwood, of the Supreme Court, was required to hold the courts in this circuit—Greene, Morgan and Sangamon, with the resident attorneys—Reynolds, Turney, Pugh, Strode and Cavarly from other counties being in attendance. From Sangamon we went to Peoria, Bogardus resided there and kept the tavern. There was another attorney there who resided on the lake some distance above Peoria, his name I have forgotten. The Attorney General being absent, I was appointed to represent the people. Jacob Funk and one Ogee, having been indicted for an affray, to the "terror of the people," confessed guilty, were fined a small sum, and each paid my fee of \$5, with which I paid my traveling expenses around the circuit. The attorneys present at this court

from other counties were, John Turney, James M. Strode, Jonathan H. Pugh and General James Adams.

"From Peoria the court went to Fulton county, Pugh, Turney, Adams and myself being the only attorneys, besides a resident attorney whose name I have forgotten. Judge Phelps entertained the judge and Bar, and refused pay. Here I was employed in an appeal case, which I gained, and received \$5 for my fee. John Turney was appointed to represent the people. There was no criminal case for trial. From there we went to Schuyler county, our horses swimming Spoon river, and we crossed in a canoe. There we found at the county seat but two families—Hart Fellows, clerk, and Terry, recorder. Pugh was appointed to prosecute, but there was no criminal case on the docket—the grand jury found no bills—and after the trial of a few appeal cases the court adjourned on the second day.

"From that county we went to Quincy, traveling through the prairie in a day, distance sixty miles, with no roads. I think there was no resident attorney at Quincy. We met there General Hanson, J. W. Whitney and J. I. Ross, of Atlas, Pike county. Here I was appointed to prosecute. There was but one criminal case tried, the party was convicted, and paid my fee of \$5. From that county we went to Pike. There we met the Attorney General and Mr. Cavarly from Carrollton, and Colonel Jenkins from Calhoun county. Captain Leonard Ross, then sheriff of the county, entertained the court and Bar, refusing pay. He was one of nature's noblemen, from Massachusetts.

"Three days were occupied with the business of the court, and then we went to Gilead, county seat of Calhoun county, where I was employed to defend a doctor, indicted for murder—a case of supposed malpractice, but, in fact, a case of ignorance and malice. In employing me he said that \$20 was all he had, that he was in feeble health, had a sick family, and was in destitute circumstances. I agreed to defend him for the \$20, being satisfied of his innocence and of his extreme poverty. Upon the trial of the case and the charge of the court, the jury found him not guilty. More than twenty years after I met this doctor at Springfield, a member of the legislature. He was still in feeble health, remembered and recognized me, but I did not him, until he made himself known. There the circuit ended.

"The resident and non-resident attorneys who practiced in this circuit, say in May, 1827,

were, John Reynolds, Belleville; James Turney and Alfred W. Cavarly, Carrollton; Benjamin Mills, Vandalia; Samuel McRoberts, Edwardsville; Murray McConnell, John Turney, Benjamin Cox and William Thomas, Jacksonville; Jonathan H. Pugh, William S. Hamilton, James M. Strode, Thomas M. Neale, General James Adams and Thomas Moffett, Springfield; John L. Bogardus, Peoria; General N. Hanson, James W. Whitney and John I. Ross, Pike county; Colonel Jenkins, of Calhoun, brother of Lieutenant Governor Jenkins. Of all these attorneys I am the sole survivor."

SECOND DECADE.

In the second decade, from 1831 to 1841, an array of names appear, some of whom have made a reputation that is world-wide. For character, learning and ability the Bar during this decade has never been surpassed either in Sangamon county or in any county in the State, and perhaps not in the Union. At what Bar will be found the superior, or even the equal of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, James Shields, Stephen T. Logan, John T. Stuart, Edward Jones, Dan Stone, Samuel H. Treat, Ninian W. Edwards, E. D. Baker, Cyrus Walker, Jesse B. Thomas, and A. T. Bledsoe, all of whom engaged in practice and often appeared before the courts of Sangamon county during this time? Not alone as attorneys, but as statesmen, the greater number of the foregoing were prominent in after years. James C. Conkling, who was cotemporary with those named says this of law and lawyers at that time:

"Forty years ago, business was not so great in extent as to occupy the full time of the lawyer. Suits were not so numerous, or so important, as to afford a support for himself and family. He engaged in political life as an employment, and solicited office to improve his slender income. A much larger number of the prominent members of the legal profession then became members of the State Legislature or of Congress than at present. The people demanded their political services, and they were happy and anxious to accommodate the people. A political contest gave them notoriety among the masses, and afforded them an opportunity to display their abilities. A reputation for eloquence and skill in debate was a recommendation as lawyers in the practice of their profession. Hence we find the names of Reynolds, Edwards, Cook, Casey, Breese, Browning, Hardin, Baker, Williams, Shields, Douglas, Trumbull, Lincoln, McClernand and numerous others

almost as frequently, in the political annals of our State, as upon the records of our courts. As lawyers they were eminent; as statesmen many of them became illustrious."

In addition to those named, the records of the courts show the following named as practicing here between the years 1831 to 1841: Edward J. Phillips, Henry E. Dummer, William L. May, Josephus Hewitt, Charles Emerson, David Prickett, Jesse B. Thomas, D. B. Campbell, Justin Butterfield, Antrim Campbell, John D. Urquhart, John C. Doremus, James C. Conkling, Charles R. Wells, Schuyler Strong, B. S. Edwards, and W. J. Gatewood, a list of which the Bar of any county might be proud.

During the latter part of this decade, the United States Circuit Court and the Supreme Court of Illinois were removed from Vandalia to Springfield. Isaac N. Arnold, in an address delivered before the Illinois State Bar Association, at Springfield, January 7, 1881, says:

"I wish, with the graphic power, of Sir Walter Scott, I could call up a picture of the United States Circuit Court and the Supreme Court of Illinois, and the lawyers then practicing before them, as they were in 1839, and on during the following years. If we could, in fancy, enter the United States Circuit Court room in this city, in June, 1839, we should be impressed with the majestic figure, imposing presence and dignified bearing of the presiding judge, John McLean, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. His person and face were often compared to Washington's—whom he is said to have strikingly resembled."

"Nathaniel Pope, the District Judge, was shorter and stouter in person, more blunt and sturdy in manner, and not so familiar with the law books, the cases, and literature of the law, but of a most clear, vigorous and logical mind. If we enter their court, then held, if I am not mistaken, in one of the churches in this city, we should find Ferris Foreman, then United States District Attorney, prosecuting the case of "*The United States vs. Gratiot*," then a historic name in Missouri and the Northwest, in a case arising under a lease, by the Government, of a portion of the lead mines of Galena. We should hear the late Judge Breese making a very learned argument for the defense. If we lingered until the next case was called, we should hear the sharp, clear, ringing voice of Stephen T. Logan opening his case. If we remained until the trial ended, we should concur in the remark that this small, red-haired man, inferior in person, but with an eye whose keenness indicated his sharp

and incisive intellect; this little man, take him all in all, was then the best *nisi prius* lawyer in the State, and it would be difficult to find his superior anywhere. Among the leading practitioners in the court in Springfield in 1839, were Logan, Lincoln, Baker, Trumbull, Butterfield & Collins, Spring & Goodrich, Cowles & Krum, Davis, Hardin, Browning, and Archy Williams."

"To a contemporary of those early members of the Bar, the roll of attorneys admitted in those days bring up sad and pleasant memories. On that roll, in 1836, you find the name of Thomas Drummond, now a venerable Judge of the Northern District of our State; David Davis, late Judge, and now Senator; Archy Williams and Anthony Thornton. In 1837 I find the names of Abraham Lincoln, William A. Richardson, Lyman Trumbull, Mahlon D. Ogden, Joseph Gillespie; and in 1838, Justin Butterfield, James A. McDougall, Hugh T. Dickey, Schuyler Strong, John J. Hardin, Judge E. Peck, J. Young Scammon, and others, and from that time on, the names become more numerous."

Continuing his reminiscences, Mr. Arnold said:

"In those early days it was my habit, and that, also, of those practicing in the United States Court, to come to Springfield twice each year, to attend the semi-annual terms of court held in June and December. We made our trips in Frink & Walker's coaches, and I have known the December trip to take five days and nights, dragging drearily through the mud and sleet, and there was an amount of discomfort, vexation and annoyance about it sufficient to exhaust the patience of the most amiable. I think I have noticed that some of my impulsive brethren of the Chicago Bar have become less profane since the rail-cars have been substituted for the stage-coaches. But the June journey was as agreeable as the December trip was repulsive. A four-in-hand with splendid horses, the best of Troy coaches, good company, the exhilaration of great speed over an elastic road, much of it a turf of grass, often crushing under our wheels the most beautiful wild flowers, every grove fragrant with blossoms, framed in the richest green, our roads not fenced in by narrow lanes, but with freedom to choose our route; here and there a picturesque log-cabin, covered with vines; the boys and girls on their way to the log-schools, and the lusty farmer digging his fortune out of the rich earth. Everything fresh and new, full of young life and enthusiasm, these June trips to Springfield would, I think, compare favorably even with those we made to-day in a luxurious Pullman car. But there

were exceptions to these enjoyments; sometimes a torrent of rain would in a few hours so swell the streams that the log bridges and banks would be entirely submerged, and a stream which a few hours before was nearly dry, became a foaming torrent. Fording, at such times, was never agreeable, and sometimes a little dangerous.

FORDING SALT CREEK.

"I recall a ludicrous incident on our way to Springfield, I think, in June, 1842. We had a coach, crowded with passengers, most of us lawyers, on our way to the United States Court. In passing from Peoria to Springfield, we attempted to ford one of these streams which had been lately raised so that its banks were nearly a quarter of a mile apart. When we had driven half across the horses left the track, got into a bad slough, and were stalled. All efforts to extricate the coach failed, and, at length, the driver gave up the attempt in despair; said he must take off the horses and go to the next station for help; those who chose might mount a horse and ride ashore; or, if they preferred, might wade ashore or stay in the coach until he returned, or wait until another coach, which was behind, should come up; we might wait for it, provided we were not carried down the stream by the current. Some decided to try their fortunes on a stage horse; others stripped off trousers, boots and stockings, and taking their coat-tails under their arms, started to wade ashore. Old Dr. Maxwell was of our party, a very stout gentleman, with short legs, and weighing near three hundred pounds. The doctor sat by the window of the coach, grimly watching the various groups, and turning his eyes now to the equestrians, and now to those buffeting the current on foot, and envying some of the long-legged gentlemen who were struggling towards the shore. Seeing the doctor unusually grave, a friend called to him:

"What is the matter, doctor?" "Why don't you come on?"

"I don't like the aspect," said he. "The diagnosis is threatening. My legs are too short to wade, and there is not a horse in the team that can carry my weight through this current. Sink or swim; survive or perish; I shall stick to the ship."

"Well," replied an irreverent and saucy young lawyer, "if you are washed away and cast ashore by the current, I should like to have the opinion of Judge Dickey (not the present Chief Justice) whether you would not be *flotsam* and *jetsam*,

and belong, medicine and all, to the sovereign people of Illinois?"

"Fortunately, our driver soon returned and rescued our genial doctor.

"I must not omit to mention the old-fashioned, generous hospitality of Springfield—hospitality proverbial to this day throughout the State. Among others, I recall, with a sad pleasure, the dinners and evening parties given by Mrs. Lincoln. In her modest and simple home, everything orderly and refined, there was always, on the part of both host and hostess, a cordial and hearty Western welcome, which put every guest perfectly at ease. Mrs. Lincoln's table was famed for the excellence of many rare Kentucky dishes, and in season, it was loaded with venison, wild turkeys, prairie chickens, quail and other game, which was then abundant. Yet it was her genial manners and ever-kind welcome, and Mr. Lincoln's wit and humor, anecdote and unrivalled conversation, which formed the chief attraction. We read much of "merrie England," but I doubt if there was ever anything more "merrie" than Springfield in those days. As, to-day, I walk your streets, and visit the capital, and your court rooms, as I enter the old home of Lincoln, for the first time since 1860, memories of the past come thronging back; I see his tall form, his merry laugh breaks upon my ear; I seem to hear the voice of Douglas, of Baker, of Hardin, and of Logan!

"How are we startled in the wind's low tones
By voices that are gone."

"Nor, in recalling the past, must I forget the hospitable home of Judge Treat, who, to-day, as then, in his ample library, may well say:

"That place that does contain,
My books, the best companions, is to me
A glorious court, where hourly I converse
With the old sages and philosophers."

At this time the Supreme Court of the State was composed of four judges, three of whom were Whigs, and the fourth a Democrat. When Governor Carlin came into office in 1838, he claimed the right to appoint a new secretary before any vacancy existed. He nominated John A. McClernand; but the Senate, by a vote of twenty-two to eighteen, declared that the executive did not possess the power to nominate a secretary, except in case of vacancy, and they therefore rejected the nomination. After the adjournment of the legislature he undertook to appoint McClernand as secretary, who thereupon demanded possession of the office, but was refused. McClernand then filed an information,

in the nature of a *quo warranto*, before Judge Breese, in the Circuit Court of Fayette county, who decided in his favor. Field took an appeal to the Supreme Court, where the decision was reversed. Aside from the political questions involved, the case was of considerable importance. Able counsel appeared on each side. For the appellant, were Cyrus Walker, Justin Butterfield and Levi Davis. For the appellee, Stephen A. Douglas, James Shields and Wickliffe Kitchell, the Attorney-General. Wilson and Lockwood, the Whig judges, concurred, and Smith dissented. Brown being connected with the relator, declined to sit in the cause. The court decided that the Governor did not possess the power to remove the Secretary of State at his pleasure; that when that officer was once appointed, he continued in office during good behavior, or until the legislature limited the term or authorized some public functionary to remove him. The decision caused great excitement in political circles against the "Whig Court," because it prevented the Democrats from occupying one of the principal offices of the government; and it had a considerable influence in causing the reorganization of that tribunal.

Edward J. Phillips, one of the first to commence here the practice of law in the second decade, was a man of fine personal appearance, above the average in scholarship, and a fine business man. He continued the practice of his profession but a short time, and then secured a position in the State bank, and as an officer of that institution was exceedingly popular as he was also in social life.

Edward Jones commenced the practice of law in Springfield as a partner of George Forquer. Edward Jones was born at Georgetown, D. C., May 8, 1811. He commenced his education at a classical academy in his native town, and made good progress in his studies, but having a strong predilection for military life, he entered a select military school at the seat of the National Government. After completing his academic studies, he commenced reading law in the office of John Marbury, and afterwards attended the Virginia Law School at Winchester. He was admitted to practice at the Bar in March, 1830, just two months before he was nineteen years of age. Being of an active and energetic temperament, he turned his face to the great West, and, in the following May, settled in Illinois, fixing his residence at Springfield.

During the troubles of the frontier growing out of the Black Hawk war, he exhibited his

natural fondness for military life, by serving in the campaigns of 1831 and 1832.

In the spring of 1834, Judge Lockwood tendered him the appointment of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Tazewell county, and he removed to Pekin, the county seat of that county. After holding the office about three years and a half, he resigned and resumed the practice of law. This he continued to do honorably and successfully until the call for volunteers in the Mexican war in June, 1846, aroused his patriotic feelings. He at once raised a company, which became Company F, of Colonel Baker's regiment. He first served with his regiment under General Taylor and then under General Scott. He was engaged in the storming of Vera Cruz and the memorable battle of Cerro Gordo. The term of service of his regiment having expired, he was reluctantly compelled to return home. The remaining volunteers of that regiment have a vivid recollection of his bravery, fortitude, generosity and kindness, as well as military skill.

For some years after his return from Mexico, and until his health failed him, he was a successful practitioner. Mr. Jones had the reputation, which he richly deserved, as one of the finest men in his profession. He had a purely legal mind, and this natural aptitude he had diligently improved by his professional studies. His knowledge of the principals and practice of law was so intimate and thorough that he could give an extemporaneous opinion upon any case submitted to him, and it was very seldom that an after consultation of authorities made a change of opinion necessary. His fame as a special pleader was wide-spread. He was considered a Fabius in defense—being remarkably successful in delaying the contest till the most propitious moment.

Edward Jones was eminently social in his nature, and was surrounded by hosts of friends who prized his society to the last. Even after his health had so far failed him as to render him unfit for his professional duties, his friends still crowded their business upon him. His attachment to the community in which he lived was ardent and unchanging. Whoever traduced it might expect to meet him as its defender.

Edward Jones died December 20, 1857, and was buried in Pekin, Tazewell county. The estimation in which he was held by the Bar in that place was embodied in a series of resolutions, one of which said: "We have found him a noble and powerful advocate, scorning to do anything unprofessional—eloquent, profound in argument, unanswerable in reasoning, and

ever successful in the fierce conflict of intellect with intellect."

Henry E. Dummer was a man of superior talents, a fine lawyer and scholar, and exceedingly refined in manner. He was a native of Maine, and had drifted West in 1832. In the spring of this year he was in Cincinnati, and noticing the advertisement of a boat going up the Sangamon river, determined to take passage to the new country. Arriving here in due time, he soon formed a partnership with John T. Stuart, this relation continuing but a short time. After dissolution of the co-partnership, Mr. Dummer went to Jacksonville, where he remained a short time, and then drifted on to Beardstown. In this latter city he married, settled down and became eminently successful in the practice of his profession. From Beardstown he returned to Jacksonville and became a member of the firm of Dummer, Brown & Kirby. He died about 1877.

Stephen T. Logan.—This celebrated lawyer and jurist, who long stood at the head of the Illinois Bar, was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, on February 24, 1800, and was descended from a good family of Scotch-Irish origin. He was the eldest, and, we believe, the only son of David Logan—a man of strong sense and sterling integrity, who died about the year 1821. His grandfather, Colonel John Logan, was one of the leading pioneers of Kentucky, who figured prominently in the Indian wars of the period, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1799, and held, during several years, the important office of State Treasurer. His mother, Mary Trigg, was the daughter of Colonel Stephen Trigg (a native of Virginia), who was killed at the memorable battle of the Blue Licks, in August, 1782.

When Stephen Trigg Logan was two years old, his parents removed to Lincoln county, where his mother died a few years later, leaving him a half orphan at a tender age. He received his early education in Frankfort, Kentucky, where he was also employed as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of that Commonwealth, under Martin D. Hardin, father to Colonel John J. Hardin, of Illinois. In 1817 young Logan went to Glasgow, the seat of justice of Barren county, and studied law under the tuition of his uncle, Judge Christopher Tompkins. About two years afterward, and before attaining his majority, he was admitted to the Bar, but did not immediately commence practice.

On June 25, 1823, Mr. Logan was married to America T. Bush, daughter of William Bush,

Esq., of Glasgow, by whom he had eight children—four sons and four daughters—only two of whom survive, namely: Sarah (Mrs. Lamon), and Jennie (Mrs. Coleman). About the time of his marriage he was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney for the Glasgow Circuit, and discharged the responsible duties of his position with marked fidelity and ability.

In May, 1832, he removed with his family to Illinois, and settled at Springfield, where he ever afterward resided. Here he first formed a co-partnership with the Hon. William S. May, and resumed the active practice of his profession in the spring of 1833. Subsequently, at different times, he was associated with E. D. Baker, Abraham Lincoln, and Milton Hay.

In 1835 Logan was elected to the office of Circuit Judge, and remained on the bench two years, when he resigned and resumed legal practice. In 1839 he was again elected judge, but declined to serve. In 1842 he was elected a representative from Sangamon county in the Illinois Legislature, and re-elected in 1844 and 1846, serving throughout with great credit and success. In 1847 he was a leading member of the convention which formed the State Constitution, popularly known as the Constitution of 1848. During the latter year he became a candidate for Congress in the Springfield district, in opposition to the late Hon. T. L. Harris. In 1854 Judge Logan was again returned to the legislature; and in 1860 he was a delegate from the State at large to the Chicago Republican Convention, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. In February 1861, he was one of the five Commissioners from Illinois to the National Peace Congress at Washington city, and distinguished himself by his eloquence and patriotism in that historic assembly.

Subsequent to 1861, Judge Logan, having acquired both fame and fortune, withdrew from political and professional life, and passed the evening of his days in dignified retirement. His death occurred after a brief illness, at his residence in Springfield, on July 17, 1880, in the 81st year of his age. His obsequies were appropriately celebrated (the religious services being conducted by the Reverend J. B. Allen of the Christian Church), and his mortal remains were followed to their last resting place in Oak Ridge Cemetery, by a large concourse of sorrowing friends and legal associates, including many of the most distinguished men of the State.

From a number of able and eloquent memorial addresses, delivered by representative mem-

bers of the Bar and judiciary on the occasion of his decease, we have selected that of Joseph Wallace, Esq., made before the Common Council of Springfield, which presents, perhaps, the most elaborate and comprehensive analysis of Logan's character:

Mr. W. said:—"Sir, an old and eminent citizen, a great lawyer, one whose name fills a large space in the earlier judicial and legislative annals of our State, has gone from the Sangamon County Bar to the Bar of God. This regretful event was not wholly unexpected by his family and most intimate friends, and yet it is difficult to realize that he is indeed no more. In the language of the lamented E. D. Baker, 'It is not fit that such a man should pass unheralded to the tomb; it is not fit that such a life should steal unnoticed to its close; it is not fit that such a death should call forth no public lamentation.' Nor is it so. The public press of our own and other cities have already published eloquent and appreciative notices of the distinguished dead; the members of our Bar have met in solemn conclave and placed upon record their high estimate of his public and private worth, and now we, the members of this Council, representing the Capital City of Illinois, wherein he made his home for nearly fifty years, and with whose history and growth he was prominently identified, would add our brief yet sincere tribute to his memory.

"I shall not enter here upon any recital of the events of Stephen T. Logan's long and honorable life, which opened February 24, 1800, and closed July 17, 1880; but I may be permitted to offer a hasty review of his personal and professional character, and to cast a flower on his bier, even though it has to-day been borne in sad array through the portals of the tomb.

"Whenever called upon to serve his fellow citizens in any public capacity, he responded to that call in a manner well calculated to reflect honor upon himself and conserve the public weal; but at no time in his history was he a professed politician or office seeker. He never wrote out his speeches for publication, and interspersed them at intervals with the words 'cheers' and 'applause.' He never acquired the modern art of manipulating 'primaries' and 'caucuses.' He had 'no hired retainers, no paid letter-writers, no array of college companions to quote, commend and herald his fame to the world.' He had little taste and less aptitude for the 'out of doors management, the electioneering legerdemain, and the wearisome correspondence with local great men'—all of which, at this day, are

deemed requisite to political preferment and success. Nevertheless, his name and his deeds are inscribed in legible characters upon the official records of two States, and the inscriptions will not altogether fade.

"The controlling attachment of Judge Logan, however, was centered in the law; his mind was pre-eminently a legal one, and his political ambition was rendered subordinate to his love for this science. His active forensic career extended over a period of nearly half a century, the larger part of which was passed in the State of Illinois, and in this city. But those who saw him only as 'an old man broken by the storms of state,' can form no just idea of his appearance when, in the plenitude of his physical and intellectual powers, he stood forth the *facile princeps*, the acknowledged leader of the Illinois Bar.

"A celebrated English critic (Hazlitt) has said, that 'great natural advantages are seldom combined with great acquired ones, because they render the labor requisite to attain the last, superfluous and irksome.' This remark is not inapplicable to Logan, since he made no pretensions to scholarship in any pedantic sense of the term. He never collected a library worthy of the name, and garnished it with rare and costly works. His reading was neither very varied nor classical; his researches were chiefly in the line of his profession, 'but therein they were thorough.' His superior mental endowments enabled him to comprehend on a cursory examination what would require ordinary minds protracted labor to master. His intellect was not only capacious and vigorous, but it was emphatically quick, keen and subtle, and having been early accustomed to habits of close investigation, he could seize upon the knottiest problems of law and unravel them with the greatest facility. Under his magic touch 'all doubt and difficulty were at once dispelled, and the naked truth stood forth plainly and palpably defined.'

"In a court of justice, and especially a *nisi prius* court, Logan seemed most at home. Indeed, there was something exhilarating to him in the very atmosphere of the place. Here his exceptional talents were displayed in their best light, and here he might be studied to the best advantage. Entertaining and instructive it was to observe him before a jury engaged in the argument of some important cause. Resting one foot upon a chair, he begins with a few commonplace remarks, uttered in a clear and conversational tone. He then takes up the leading facts and strong points of his case, states them with singular perspicuity and force, dwells on

them at length, and presents them from every standpoint favorable to his client. As he progresses he warms to his work. His small frame insensibly assumes a more erect and impressive attitude; his gestures become more frequent; his shrill voice is pitched to a higher key; his gray eyes glow with animation; every muscle is at play and every energy of his nature is aroused, while words, arguments, illustrations, appeals flow in torrents from his lips. At the conclusion of his speech he sinks into his seat in a profuse perspiration and well nigh exhausted. He leaves little else to be said on his side of the case, for he has covered the whole ground.

"Some French writer has observed that 'nothing is beautiful but what is natural.' This may well apply to Logan's style of speaking, which was formed after no model except his own, yet was beautiful because it was natural. He was accounted an eloquent speaker, though his eloquence was of a peculiar kind and difficult to describe. He seemed to have adopted Chief Justice Marshall's maxim, and 'always aimed at strength.' His forte was reassuring, but it was reason imbued with intense animation; and he drove his juries to conviction as much by the resistless energy of his style as by the lucidity and compactness of his logic. His temperament was strongly emotional; and in the defense of persons arraigned for high crimes and misdemeanors, he sometimes touched with a master-hand those secret springs of feeling and passion that lie in the recesses of every human breast. Whenever he addressed the court upon any questions of law, pleading or practice, he was heard with eager attention by his brethren of the Bar, because he threw a flood of light upon every legal principle he discussed.

"It might be objected to Logan's forensic efforts, particularly his jury efforts, that they were too replete with iteration, though this is a fault common to most lawyers, and arises partly from the nature of the calling itself. Moreover, juries, as a rule, are not composed of a trained order of intellects, and hence it seems necessary for the skillful advocate to repeat over and re-combine the same facts and arguments in a variety of forms, so as to impress them indelibly upon the minds of those addressed, and thus secure the desired verdict. One secret of his uniform success as a practitioner was due to the fact that, like Choate, he exerted himself to the utmost in almost every suit in which he was employed. No matter what the tribunal, the party or the fee, he put forth his whole strength, summoning to his aid

the resources of his legal learning, his logic, his wit and knowledge of men, and struggled as for life for the mastery.

"It is a quality of superior and dominating minds to rely upon themselves, and to take the lead in whatsoever enterprise they may engage. Such was true of Logan. It mattered not what was the character and standing of the counsel associated with him in a given lawsuit, he occupied the foreground, and on him rested the chief burden of the controversy. To his clients he was faithful to a degree that knew no bounds, except the bounds of honor. He identified himself for the time with them, made their cause his cause, and their interests his own. It would be hard to determine in what particular branch of jurisprudence he was most proficient—whether as a criminal, a common law, or a chancery lawyer—for he seemed alike at home in all, and in all he shone without a peer. But few men in this country have ever brought to the profession of the Bar so many qualifications to ensure success as he. 'Logan is the best natural lawyer I ever knew,' said the late Judge McLean, of the U. S. Circuit Court, himself a jurist of the soundest judgment and ripest experience; and such is the concurring testimony of all his immediate contemporaries.

"His demeanor at the Bar was neither opinionative nor arrogant, but was characterized by a proper respect for the rulings of the court, and by an obliging disposition toward his professional associates. Still, his temper was naturally choleric, and quick to resent invidious remarks and unprofessional conduct on the part of opposing counsel. At such times they were certain to feel the sting of his retorts, keen and pungent as the rapier's thrust.

"The life of the lawyer in full practice is anything but a life of ease. It is rather one of excitement and anxiety, of patient investigation and unremitting toil, spent in the perusal of authorities, the preparation of pleas and briefs, and in the trial or adjustment of vexatious and complicated causes. Hence, in time he becomes worn out with the corroding cares of his clients; and when the silver thread of life is at last sundered forever, only a scanty and fragmentary record remains of his history. 'Probably in no department of life,' says an able writer, 'is there displayed so much talent which leaves no lasting record. The shrewd management and ready wit, the keen retort, the deep learning, and the impassioned eloquence of the accomplished lawyer, all come in play and tell strongly on the result, but they do their work and are seen no

more; felt and admired at the time, they go to make up the contemporaneous estimate living at the place, but not to be reproduced for other times and other admirers.' How next to impossible, then, in a mere skeleton sketch like the present, to recall and portray those 'nice shades of character and talent, of thought and feeling, of look and gesture, of wit and pathos, that went to form the sum total of Stephen Trigg Logan's greatness and fame as a lawyer.

"During the first year of the troubled administration of the late President Lincoln, a vacancy occurred on the Supreme Bench of the United States, to be filled by a Western jurist. Whereupon, the special friends of Judge Logan recommended him as eminently qualified for the place; but the President, for reasons satisfactory to himself, ignored the claims of his old-time friend and law partner, and appointed another to the judgeship. Some have thought that Logan would not have accepted the office if it had been tendered him, but this is improbable. Conscious of the possession of superior abilities, it was but natural for him to be ambitious, and to aspire to some commanding height, whence he could make his influence felt and his power known to the whole country. Had he been raised to a seat in that august tribunal, he would doubtless have shone as a star of the first magnitude in our judicial constellation, and his recorded opinions have enriched the judicial literature of the land. But the sister Fates decreed for him a less conspicuous, though scarcely less useful destiny.

"In private life Logan was one of the most exemplary of men. Simple in his tastes, regular in his habits, unpretentious in his manners, and careless of his attire, he lived, moved and acted as if he were one of the least influential and observed of mankind. He was punctual and exact in all his business transactions. His maxim was to 'owe no man anything,' and to pay as he went—a most excellent Scriptural rule, but one more honored in the breach than the observance. He was also a man of unusually strong local and domestic attachments, and, while given to hospitality, preferred the quiet of his own fireside, and the society of his own family to that of all others; and, as a corollary to this, he was one of the kindest of husbands and most indulgent of fathers.

"In conclusion it may be proper to say, that in his riper and declining years he experienced many severe afflictions. He outlived the major portion of his immediate family and kindred. He lost, in succession, all four of his sons,

whom he had doubtless hoped would have perpetuated his name and fame to other generations. He saw his loved companion, the mother of his children, borne from his house of mourning 'to the house appointed for all living;' he followed two of his amiable daughters in sorrow to the tomb; but amid all these domestic trials, Logan was Logan still; and, at length, worn out by the trials and cares and conflicts of this sublunary life, he bowed his withered head in submission to the will of his Creator, and slept with his fathers. No more shall we see his slight form and sharply chiseled features on the busy thoroughfares; no more shall we meet him in the bustling courts of law, so long the theatre of his intellectual struggles and triumphs; and nevermore shall the temples of justice reverberate with the tones of his shrill, clear voice; for that heart once so fiery, and that tongue once so impassioned, now lie pulseless and still in death.

"Thus one after another these relics of the past, these tottering monuments of a former and perhaps better generation, are going home to the silent land—"to that shore from whose sands is never heard the echo of retreating footsteps." 'Thus,' says Irving, 'man passes away; his name gradually perishes from record and recollection; his history is a tale that is told, and his very monument becomes a ruin.' But, sir, I will

'No farther seek his merits to disclose,
'Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hopes repose,
The bosom of his Father and his God.'

Hon. David Prickett, prominently identified with the early history of Illinois and Sangamon county, was born in Franklin county, Georgia, September 21, 1800. In early childhood he went with his parents to Kentucky, and a few years later to Edwardsville, Illinois, then a prominent town of this State. He graduated from the law department of Transylvania University, in Lexington, Kentucky, and was admitted to practice at Edwardsville, Illinois, November 15, 1821. Mr. Prickett served as the first Supreme Court Reporter of Illinois, was for a time Judge of Probate Court of Madison county; was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1826, when the Capitol was at Vandalia. He served as aide-de-camp to General John D. Whiteside in the Black Hawk war in 1831; was elected State Attorney in 1837 for the First Judicial Circuit of Illinois, composed of Pike, Calhoun, Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Tazewell, McLean, Macon

and Macoupin counties. He served as Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners during the construction of the Michigan and LaSalle canal in 1840; in 1842 was appointed Director, in behalf of the State, of the State Bank of Illinois; was Clerk of the House of Representatives ten sessions; and was serving as Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives at the time of his death, March 1, 1847. He dealt considerably in real estate, especially city property, and was joint proprietor in laying out additions to several cities in Illinois. Mr. Prickett married Charlotte, daughter of Thomas and Christiana Griffith, of Tazewell county, on January 24, 1834. She was born March 9, 1806. Their marital union resulted in five children, Christiana G., Thomas G., Gibson R., Hannah O., living, and Susan, deceased. Mrs. Prickett died November 2, 1876. Her father, Dr. Thomas Griffith, was one of the original proprietors of Pekin, Tazewell county.

William L. May is a Kentuckian by birth, removing from that State to Edwardsville, Illinois, from thence to Jacksonville, and from there to Springfield, in 1829, having received the appointment of Receiver of the Land Office in the latter place. Here in 1833 he formed a partnership with Stephen T. Logan. Mr. May was much more of a politician than a lawyer, and was a man of good address and a capital stump-speaker. In 1834 he was elected to Congress, and again in 1836. In 1838 he failed of receiving the nomination, which went to Stephen A. Douglas. In the course of time Mr. May removed to Peoria, and from thence to California, where he died.

Dan. Stone became a member of the Bar of Sangamon county in 1833. He was a native of Vermont and a graduate of Middlebury College, in his native State. He afterwards went to Cincinnati, studied law with his uncle, Ethan Stone, and practiced in that city for several years, and during that time was a member of the legislature, and also a member of the city council. On his removal to Springfield he at once took rank with the best lawyers. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1836, and was one of the famous "long nine" members of that body from this county. While a member of the legislature he received the appointment of Judge of the Circuit Court, and was assigned to duty in the northern part of the State and moved to Galena. In 1838 he rendered a decision with reference to the vote of an alien, which so displeased the party in power that the courts were reorganized by the legislature, and Judge Stone

legislated out of office. He soon after left the State, and a few years later died in Essex county, New Jersey.

Josephus Hewett came to Springfield about 1830, at which time he was a Christian preacher, an eloquent "defender of the faith once delivered to the Saints." He read law with Judge Logan, and was admitted to the Bar about 1834. In 1835 he formed a partnership with Cyrus Walker, of Macomb, Mr. Hewett remaining in Springfield and Mr. Walker in Macomb, but practicing together in the various courts of the State. Mr. Hewett became one of the most noted lawyers of that day, and is spoken of by the older members of the profession as a man of strong mind and very eloquent in his pleadings. He removed from Springfield to Mississippi, where he died since the war.

David B. Campbell came to Springfield in 1838, from New Jersey, his native State. He was a fair lawyer and a good prosecutor, serving as Prosecuting Attorney from 1848 to 1856, dying in office in the latter year. He was a fair-minded man, and while Prosecuting Attorney would never prosecute one charged with crime unless thoroughly convinced of his guilt.

Dave Campbell was quite a joker, and a good story is told of him and one Benedict, of which he is responsible, it appearing in his "Reminiscences" as follows:

The hotels, in those days, I remember, being scarce of beds, used frequently to put two of us lawyers in one bed; and it frequently fell to the lot of Campbell and Benedict to occupy the bed between them. One day I heard Campbell say to Benedict, with a smirk on his face:

"Benedict, you must get the landlord to furnish you a bed to yourself."

"Well, suppose he hasn't got one," said Benedict.

"Then you must sleep on the floor, or get the landlord to furnish you a berth up in his hay-mow."

"What is your objections to sleeping with me, General David Campbell?"

"Confound you," replied Campbell, "I never did sleep with you, but I have lain with you. To sleep with you would be impossible. You snore like a cyclops, and your breath smells so of mean whisky that I would as soon breathe the air of a charnel house and live in reach of its eternal stench."

"Well," said Benedict, "General Campbell, I will show you that you shall sleep with me, and if either of us has to sleep on the floor or go to the hay-mow, it will be you and not me."

"Well, well," responded Campbell, with a sinister smile on his face, "we will see about it."

So that night Dave Campbell went to bed earlier than usual, and so about twelve o'clock at night along comes Benedict, pretty much "how-come-you-so." Addressing himself to Campbell, who feigned to be half asleep, he said:

"Hello, there! Dave, lay over to the back of the bed, and give me room in front."

Before going to bed that evening Dave had armed his heel by buckling on it one of his spurs. When Benedict got undressed, even to the taking off of his drawers, he jumped into bed and began to fondle on Campbell. Dave quietly drew up his heel that had the spur on and planted it about six inches above Benedict's knee, and gave it a turn downwards, crying, "Get up there! get up there!" as though he was speaking to his horse. Benedict gave a sudden leap and landed about the middle of the floor, crying out in great agony:

"Jesus! the fellow has got the nightmare or delirium tremens, and has taken me for his blamed old horse."

Judge Davis and Lincoln, who were sleeping in the same room, could stand this no longer. They burst out into the most uproarious laughter.

Antrim Campbell, a brother of David, was born in New Jersey in 1814. He came to Springfield in 1838, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1849, he was appointed Master in Chancery for the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, and resigned the same in 1861, when he received the appointment of Master in Chancery for the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois. While never taking high rank as an attorney, he was recognized as a good Master in Chancery and an excellent business man. He died August 11, 1868.

A. T. Bledsoe was a worthy member of the Sangamon County Bar during the last year of its Second Decade and extending nearly through the third. He came to Springfield from Greene county in 1840. While a young man he graduated from West Point, and shortly after resigned his position in the army, studied for the ministry, was ordained a minister in the Episcopalian Church. Becoming dissatisfied, he resigned his charge, studied law and was admitted to the Bar before coming to Springfield. On his arrival here he formed a partnership with Jesse B. Thomas, which continued about a year, when he became a partner of E. D. Baker. Major Stuart says that for real logic he was the strongest man at this Bar at that time. But content-

ment was not with him a cardinal virtue. He could remain in one position but a short time. He was an author of several scientific works, which were well received by the learned. Mr. Bledsoe about 1850 drifted South, was President of a college in Mississippi for a time, and at the breaking out of the war was professor of mathematics in a college at Charlottesville, Virginia. Espousing the Southern side, he was made Assistant Secretary of War, but becoming convinced that the Southern Confederacy was about to collapse, shortly before the close of the war, it is said that he applied to his old friend Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, for a pass through the lines, receiving which he came within the Union lines and soon embarked for Europe, where he remained until the close of the war. Returning, he visited his old friends in Springfield, then again went South, and has since died.

Charles R. Willis was from Connecticut, was well educated, but done little business in law. Soon after coming to Springfield he engaged in the real estate business, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He died many years ago.

Schuyler Strong was from New York, and well advanced in years before coming to Springfield. In his native State he was regarded as no ordinary lawyer, and was recognized as the peer of any when he arrived here. If it had not been for one previous fault, so common, success would have crowned his every effort. He died about 1845.

Ninian W. Edwards is the son of Ninian Edwards, the first and only Territorial Governor of Illinois. He was born April 15, 1809, near Frankfort, Kentucky. His father at that time was Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, but, receiving the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Illinois, he removed with his family in June following, to Kaskaskia, its capital. When the proper age, Ninian W. was sent to Transylvania University, and graduated in the law department of that institution in 1833. Previous to his graduation, and in 1832, he was married to Miss Elizabeth P. Todd, in Lexington, Kentucky. Returning home after his graduation, he commenced the practice of law. In 1834, he was appointed by Governor Reynolds, Attorney General of the State, and was shortly afterwards elected by the legislature. The law requiring the Attorney General to reside at the capital, and Mr. Edwards not liking a residence in Vandalia, he resigned the office in February, 1835, and shortly afterwards removed to Springfield. In

1836, Mr. Edwards was elected one of the Representatives in the legislature, and was also one of the "Long Nine," and is now, in 1881, the only one living of the number. From 1836 to 1852, Mr. Edwards served in the legislature, either in the Senate or House of Representatives, being a very efficient member. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention which formed the constitution of 1848. In 1852 he was appointed Attorney before the Board of Commissioners to investigate the claims of canal contractors against the State, amounting to over \$1,500,000. In 1854 he received the appointment of State Superintendent of Public Instruction by Governor Matteson, and was the first incumbent of that office. He was retained in this office by the legislature until 1857. Mr. Edwards has always been a champion of free schools, and drafted the law in regard to them which was first adopted in the State. In 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln, United States Commissary. Aside from his official duties, Mr. Edwards has found time to prepare a history of the State of Illinois, including the Life and Times of Governor Edwards, written on the invitation of the Illinois State Historical Society. It is a valuable work, and is regarded as a standard on the subject on which it treats. As a lawyer, Mr. Edwards ranked high while an active member of the Bar, and even at this day on some subjects his views are often sought by the fraternity.

Cyrus Walker was a Kentuckian by birth; studied law and was admitted to the Bar in his native State, where he became very prominent, especially as a criminal lawyer. On account of his defense of a murderer, and his acquittal, whom the people generally thought should have been hung, Kentucky became uncomfortably warm for him, so that he came to Illinois and settled in Macomb, in 1833. He was a man of strong mind, an excellent lawyer, and withal very conscientious. In 1835 he was a partner of Josephus Hewitt, and in 1839 with James C. Conkling. His business was very extensive for many years in the various courts of Illinois. He died near Macomb, in 1876.

In 1837, Abraham Lincoln was admitted to the Bar, and for the first time wrote in connection with his name, "Attorney and Counselor-at-Law." While living in Salem, he had borrowed books from the law library of John T. Stuart, which he read and returned as the opportunity occurred. When convinced that he could stand an examination, he presented himself for that purpose, and was duly licensed to

practice his profession. He immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Stuart, which relation continued about two years. During this same year, Stephen A. Douglas became a citizen of Springfield, having received the appointment of Register in the Land Office. He soon afterwards formed a partnership with John D. Urquhart for the practice of law, and here commenced the rivalry of these two great men—Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas—men whom the world delights to honor. In the address already quoted, by Isaac N. Arnold, he says:

"When, forty years ago, the Bar used to meet here at the capitol, in the Supreme and United States Courts, and ride the circuit in our different sections of the State, Lincoln and Douglas did not occupy a position of such overshadowing importance as they do to-day. They did not beat us in our cases when law and justice were with us, and we did not realize that they were so greatly our superiors. But these two men have passed into history, and justly, as our great representative men. These are the two most prominent figures, not only in the history of Illinois, but of the Mississippi Valley, and their prominence, certainly that of Mr. Lincoln, will be increased as time passes on. I will, therefore, endeavor to give such rough and imperfect outlines of them as lawyers, and advocates, and public speakers, as I can. We, who knew them personally, who tried causes with them and against them, ought, I think, to aid those who shall come after us, to understand them, and to determine what manner of men they were. In the first place, no two men could be found more unlike, physically and intellectually, in manners and in appearance, than they.

"Lincoln was a very tall, spare man, six feet four inches in height, and would be instantly recognized as belonging to that type of tall, large-boned men produced in the northern part of the Mississippi Valley, and exhibiting its peculiar characteristics in the most marked degree in Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois.

"In any court room in the United States he would have been instantly picked out as a Western man. His stature, figure, dress, manner, voice and accent indicated that he was of the Northwest.

"In manner he was always cordial and frank, and although not without dignity, he made every person feel quite at his ease. I think the first impression a stranger would get of him, whether in conversation or by hearing him speak, was, that this is a kind, frank, sincere, genuine man, of transparent truthfulness and integrity;

and before Lincoln had uttered many words, he would be impressed with his clear good sense, his remarkably simple, homely, but expressive Saxon language, and next his wonderful wit and humor. Lincoln was more familiar with the Bible than with any other book in the language, and this was apparent, both from his style and illustrations, so often taken from that Book. He verified the maxim, that it is better to know thoroughly a few good books than to read many.

"Douglas was little more than five feet high, with a strong, broad chest, and strongly marked features; his manners, also, were cordial, frank and hearty. The poorest and humblest found him friendly. He was, in his earlier years, hale fellow well met with the rudest and poorest man in the court room.

"Those of you who practiced law with him, or tried causes before him when on the bench, will remember that it was not unusual to see him come off the bench, or leave his chair at the Bar, and take a seat on the knee of a friend, and with one arm thrown familiarly around his friend's neck, have a friendly talk, or a legal or political consultation. Such familiarity would have shocked our English cousins, and disgusted our Boston brothers, and it has, I think, disappeared. In contrast with this familiarity of Douglas, I remember an anecdote illustrating Colonel Benton's ideas of his own personal dignity. A distinguished member of Congress, who was a great admirer of Benton, one day approached and slapped him familiarly and rudely on the shoulder. The Senator haughtily drew himself up, and said, 'That is a familiarity, sir, I never permit my friends, much less a comparative stranger. Sir, it must not be repeated.'

"Lincoln and Douglas were, as we know, both self-educated, and each the builder of his own fortune. Each became, very early, the recognized leader of the political party to which he belonged. Douglas was bold, unflinching, impetuous, denunciatory and determined. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the qualities which create personal popularity, and he was the idol of his friends. Both Lincoln and Douglas were strong jury-lawyers. Lincoln, on the whole, was the strongest jury-lawyer we ever had in Illinois. Both were distinguished for their ability in seizing and bringing out, distinctly and clearly, the real points in a case. Both were very happy in the examination of witnesses; I think Lincoln the stronger of the two in cross-examination. He could compel a witness to tell the truth when he meant to lie.

He could make a jury laugh, and, generally, weep, at his pleasure. Lincoln on the right side, and especially when injustice or fraud were to be exposed, was the strongest advocate. On the wrong side, or on the defense, where the accused was really guilty, the client with Douglas for his advocate would be more fortunate than with Lincoln.

"Lincoln studied his cases thoroughly and exhaustively. Douglas had a wonderful faculty of extracting from his associates, from experts and others, by conversation, all they knew of a subject he was to discuss, and then making it so thoroughly his that all seemed to have originated with himself. He so perfectly assimilated the ideas and knowledge of others that all seemed to be his own, and all that went into his mind came out improved.

"The ablest argument I ever heard him make was in the case of *Daniel Brainerd vs. The Canal Trustees*, argued at Ottawa, June, 1850, reported in 12 Ill. Reports, 488. The question involved the extent of the right of pre-emption by settlers upon canal lands, within the city of Chicago. The judges were Treat, Trumbull and Caton. Judges Treat and Trumbull concurred in deciding the case against Douglas, Judge Caton dissenting. He made, in this case, one of the ablest arguments I ever heard at any Bar.

"In 1841, Mr. Douglas, being then not quite twenty-eight years old, was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He was not a profound lawyer, but with his clear common sense and incisive mind, after a case was well argued, he always knew how to decide it. He held the position of Judge for about two years, and was then, after a very active canvass, elected to Congress by a small majority over O. H. Browning. From this time until his death, in the early summer of 1861, he remained in Congress, serving in the House until 1846, when he was elected to the Senate, of which he continued a member to the time of his death. His ablest speech in the House was made on the 7th of January, 1844, on a bill to refund to General Jackson the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, during the defense of New Orleans. In this masterly argument he took the then bold and novel ground that the fine was imposed in violation of law. It is a curious fact that, in this speech, Douglas claimed for General Jackson many of the war-powers exercised by President Lincoln and his generals during the rebellion, and for which the President was so bitterly denounced by his political opponents. This speech

gave him a national reputation. After the death of the hero of New Orleans a pamphlet copy of this speech was found among his papers, with an endorsement in Jackson's hand-writing, and signed by him, in these words: "*This speech constitutes my defense. May it aside as an inheritance for my grand-children.*"

"Mr. Lincoln remained in active practice at the Bar until his nomination for the Presidency in 1860. His reputation as a lawyer and advocate was rising higher and higher. He had a large practice on the circuit all over the central part of this State, and he was employed in most of the important cases in the Federal and Supreme Courts. He went on special retainers all over Illinois, and occasionally to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Indiana. His law arguments addressed to the judges were always clear, vigorous, and logical; seeking to convince rather by the application of principle than by the citation of authorities and cases. On the whole, I always thought him relatively stronger before a jury than with the court. He was a quick and accurate reader of character, and understood, almost intuitively, the jury, witnesses, parties, and judges, and how best to address, convince, and influence them. He had a power of conciliating and impressing everyone in his favor. A stranger coming into court, not knowing him, or anything about his case, listening to Lincoln a few moments, would find himself involuntarily on his side, and wishing him success. His manner was so candid, so direct, the spectator was impressed that he was seeking only truth and justice. He excelled all I ever heard in the statement of his case. However complicated, he would disentangle it, and present the turning point in a way so simple and clear that all could understand. Indeed, his statement often rendered argument unnecessary, and often the court would stop him and say, "If that is the case, we will hear the other side." He had in the highest possible degree the art of persuasion and the power of conviction. His illustrations were often quaint and homely, but always clear and apt, and generally conclusive. He never misstated evidence, but stated clearly, and met fairly and squarely his opponent's case. His wit and humor and inexhaustible stores of anecdote, always to the point, added immensely to his power as a jury advocate.

The last case Mr. Lincoln ever tried was that of *Jones vs. Johnson*, tried in April and May, 1860, in the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago. The case involved the title to land of very great value, the accretion on the shores of

Lake Michigan. During the trial, Judge Drummond and all the counsel on both sides, including Mr. Lincoln, dined together at my house. Douglas and Lincoln were at the time both candidates for the nomination for President. There were active and ardent political friends of each at the table, and when the sentiment was proposed, "May Illinois furnish the next President," it was, as you imagine, drank with enthusiasm by the friends of both Lincoln and Douglas.

Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., was a nephew of the eminent statesman of that name, a former United States Senator, and well known in the early day. He was an attorney of more than ordinary ability, and succeeded Ninian W. Edwards as Attorney General of the State in 1885. In 1837 he was appointed Circuit Judge, but resigned after the expiration of two years. He was at one time a partner of David Prickett, in Springfield, and afterwards of William L. May. He finally went to Chicago and died there.

E. D. Baker came to Springfield in 1835, from Greene county, Illinois. He was born in London, England, February 24, 1811, and emigrated with his parents to America shortly after the close of our late war with England, and after remaining for a time in Philadelphia he came west and settled in Indiana, and from thence to Illinois. He early manifested a strong passion for books, reading with avidity everything on which he could lay his hands, particularly history, biography and poetry. Possessing a rare aptitude for acquiring information, a ready and highly retentive memory, his mind soon became stored with the rich treasures of literary lore, from which, in after years, he drew copiously as from a perennial fount. At Carrollton, Greene county, Mr. Baker studied law in the office of A. W. Cavarly, serving at the same time as deputy in the office of the County Clerk. As soon as he gained a superficial knowledge of the science of law, spurred on by necessity, he procured a license and commenced practice. Owing, however, to his youth, limited legal attainments and the absence of influential friends, during the first years of his professional life, he met with indifferent success.

While in Carrollton, Mr. Baker was married to Mrs. Mary A. Lee. Soon after marriage he united with the Christian Church, and being naturally of an impulsive and enthusiastic temperament, he was very zealous in the discharge of his religious duties, became an able exhorter, and began to entertain serious thoughts of engaging in regular ministerial work. As time passed, his mind becoming occupied with poli-

tics, he finally ceased his connection with the religious body. While an active member of the church, he first discovered that boldness of thought, that opulence of expression, that graceful and persuasive manner of speaking, for which he became so justly celebrated in after life.

Shortly after coming to Springfield, Mr. Baker associated himself in the practice of law with Josephus Hewett. Subsequently, he entered into partnership with Stephen T. Logan, and for a short time with Albert T. Bledsoe. It was here that Baker first applied himself seriously to the duties of his profession, and here he won his first laurels as an advocate. Surrounded by the great men already mentioned as comprising the Sangamon County Bar during this Decade, Baker was compelled to struggle for that eminence in his profession which he rapidly attained. Although disinclined to close, continuous study, and often negligent in the preparation of his cases, he had sufficiently mastered the principles and intricacies of the law, as to meet the ordinary requirements of practice, and his native genius supplied any deficiency. His confident, self-possessed air amidst the bustle of a court of law, his quickness of perception, ready wit, fertility in resources and ardent eloquence, enabled him to achieve the victory in spite of the most determined opposition from older or more experienced antagonists. In jury cases he was especially successful, for in these he was less fettered by the legal forms and technicalities which ordinarily curb the reins of youthful imagination. Indeed, a jury to him was but a miniature popular assembly, before which he could pour out his argument and invective at will, or indulge in those exquisite touches of pathos, which failed not to awaken the sympathy and move the hearts of his auditors. Enterprising and ambitious, Mr. Baker early directed his attention to politics as opening the shortest road to preferment. In 1837 he was elected to the General Assembly from Sangamon county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dan Stone. In the following year he was re-elected. In the campaign of 1840 he took an active part in the support of General Harrison. In 1844 he was elected to Congress, and was a member of that body when the war with Mexico broke out. Returning home from Washington, he raised a regiment and was commissioned colonel. In this war he earned a reputation as a brave and gallant commander.

On his return from Mexico he removed to Galena and was there re-elected to Congress. He took his seat the second time in December,

1849. He bore an active if not a conspicuous part in the debates upon those grave National issues, which formed so prominent a feature in the first session of the 31st Congress. He favored some, but not all the compromise measures passed at that session. The annexed paragraph, taken from a speech made by him on these historic questions, was prophetic of his future fate:

"I have only to say that if the time should come when dissension rules the hour, and discord reigns supreme, I shall be ready to give the best blood in my veins to my country's cause. I shall be prepared to meet all antagonists, with lance in rest, to do battle in every land, in defense of the constitution of the country, which I have sworn to support to the last extremity, against disunionists and all its enemies, whether North or South—to meet them everywhere, at all times, with speech or hand, with word or blow, until thought or being shall be mine no longer."

In 1852 Colonel Baker emigrated with his family to California. Establishing himself in San Francisco, he once more commenced the practice of law. His fame as an advocate and orator had preceded him, so that he soon found himself in the midst of an extensive business. Almost at one bound, and with apparently little effort, he rose to the summit of his profession, and to a share in the best practice of the courts of that youthful commercial metropolis. Here it was that he achieved his highest reputation as a lawyer, and perhaps his most brilliant renown as an orator.

While living in California, he early identified himself with the Free Soil movement. When Senator Broderick, the chief of the Douglas Democracy in that State was killed in a duel with Judge Terry, it was Colonel Baker that was called upon to deliver the funeral oration, and right royally did he perform that sad duty. The oration has seldom, if ever, been surpassed. Space forbids even a quotation in this place.

Shortly after the unhappy death of Broderick, Colonel Baker removed to Oregon. Here he was soon after elected to the United States Senate. Returning to San Francisco, on his way to the East, he was the recipient of a public ovation. In his speech upon the occasion, he said:

"As for me, I dare not, will not, be false to freedom. Where the feet of my youth were planted, there by freedom my feet shall ever stand. I will walk beneath her banner. I will glory in her strength. I have seen her in his-

tory struck down on a hundred fields of battle. I have seen her friends fly from her, her foes gather around her. I have seen her bound to a stake. I have seen them give her ashes to the winds. But when they turned to exult, I have seen her again meet them face to face, resplendent in comp'ete steel, brandishing in her strong, right hand a flaming sword, red with insufferable light. I take courage. The people gather around her. The genius of America will yet lead her sons to freedom."

In December, 1860, while en route to Washington, Colonel Baker paid a hasty visit to Springfield, where he was honored with a public reception. On behalf of the citizens, J. C. Conkling, in a neat and tasty speech, formally welcomed him to the scenes of his early labors and triumphs. The Senator elect responded in characteristic style. He expressed the liveliest gratitude at the heartiness and enthusiasm with which he had been received by his old friends, without distinction of party; referring in touching language to his previous history; alluded to the wonderful growth and prosperity of Illinois, and of the great West; and spoke with solicitude of our National difficulties and the impending civil war.

On taking his seat in the Senate, Colonel Baker entered industriously upon the discharge of the responsible duties of his station, and ranked from the outset among the foremost orators and debaters in that dignified body. His addresses on the 2d and 3d days of January, 1861, in reply to Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, was one of the most eloquent delivered during that storm period.

On the 20th day of April, a few days after the fall of Fort Sumter, Colonel Baker spoke in New York City to one of the largest assemblages ever enchained by the eloquence of a single man. In closing his address, he dedicated himself anew to the service of his country in these grandly eloquent words, which were greeted with tremendous applause:

"And if, from the far Pacific, a voice feebler than the feeblest murmur on its shores, may be heard to give you courage and hope in this contest, that voice is yours to-day. And if a man whose hair is gray, who is well nigh worn out in the battle and toil of life, may pledge himself on such an occasion, and to such an audience, let me say, as my last word, that as when amid sheeted fire and flame, I saw and led the hosts of New York, as they charged in contest upon a foreign soil for the honor of your flag, so, again, if Providence shall will it, this feeble

hand shall draw a sword never yet dishonored—not to fight for distant honor in a foreign land—but to fight for country, for government, for Constitution, for law, for right, for freedom, for humanity; and in the hope that the banner of our country may advance, and wheresoever that banner waves, there may glory pursue and freedom be established."

Colonel Baker at once raised a regiment, known as the California regiment, and entered the service. At Ball's Bluff, on the 20th day of October, 1861, he fell in battle, pierced by eight leaden messengers freighted with death, from the guns of the advancing foe. Thus heroically the grand and gifted Baker fell.

John D. Urquhart was from Virginia, and came to Springfield about 1832. He was well read in the law and in the general literature of the day. He was a gentleman of the old school, with too much refinement to adapt himself to Western methods, and therefore achieved no success as a lawyer at the Bar of Sangamon county.

John C. Doremus was from New Jersey, and first practiced in the courts of this county in 1838. In 1840 he formed a partnership with Schuyler Strong, which continued but a few months. He never attained any distinction as a lawyer, and early in 1840 went South, studied theology, and became minister in the Presbyterian Church and received the degree of D.D. He died some years ago.

THIRD DECADE.

The Third Decade shows in addition to the greater number of those of the Second, the names of Silas W. Robbins, Charles R. Welles, Benjamin West, James Shields, William A. Minshall, Justice Butterfield, Justice Butterfield, Jr., Levi Davis, A. K. Smede, James H. Matheny, David Logan, E. B. Herndon, A. Parker, William I. Ferguson, William Walker, William H. Herndon, Vincent Ridgely, U. F. Linder, Josiah Lamborn, Archibald Williams, O. H. Browning, Israel Crosby, Lyman Trumbull.

What Bar in all the Union can show a greater array of distinguished names than the foregoing, in addition to the best of the Second Decade who still continued to practice before the courts of the county. For great learning, for oratorical ability, and for unsurpassed statesmanship, the Bar during this Decade has never been surpassed. From its ranks were furnished a President of the United States, a distinguished candidate for the Presidency whose memory will always be kept green by lovers of the Union, several United States Senators, one Cabinet Officer, several members of Congress, several disting-

uished officers in the United States Army—all of whom were honorable men reflecting great credit upon the profession of law and upon the Bar of Sangamon county.

A large and interesting volume could be written of the Bar of this Decade, but in this volume space forbids more than such individual mention as will show the character of those composing it.

General Shields.*—Among the men who have conferred lasting celebrity upon the Capital City of Illinois, by making it the place of their temporary or permanent abode, one of the most remarkable and distinguished was the late General Shields—the man of two nationalities, the veteran of two wars, and the Senator from three States.

James Shields was born at a place called Dunganon, county of Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1819. Of his family and early domestic history, little or nothing is certainly known; though he appears to have enjoyed fair educational advantages. With that inbred and irrepressible spirit of adventure, which formed the ruling characteristic of his life, he emigrated to the United States while still in his minority, and, probably, first landed at New Orleans. This was in 1826, or thereabouts; and in no long time afterward, we find him located in Randolph county, Illinois, engaged in the vocation of teaching. Subsequently, he read law, was admitted to the Bar in 1832, and began the practice of that profession in Kaskaskia—the ancient "seat of empire" of Illinois under the French Dominion.

Gifted from the outset with a talent for public speaking, and all the elements of personal popularity, we next find our young adventurer at Vandalia (then the State Capital), representing the county of Randolph in the lower branch of the General Assembly. Here, during the memorable session of 1836-37, he first met Lincoln, Douglas, Hardin, and other rising politicians of the period, with whom he was afterwards to become so prominently associated.

In March, 1841, Mr. Shields was made Auditor of the State of Illinois, and took up his residence in Springfield, to which place the seat of government had been removed from Vandalia by act of the legislature. This was the era of general financial depression, of depreciated paper money, and of slow recovery from panic; and Shields is said to have run the Auditor's office almost entirely on scrip. It was during his incumbency of this office that he became involved in the personal difficulty with Abraham

* Prepared by Joseph Wallace.



William D Power

Lincoln, which led to his challenging the latter to mortal combat. Lincoln accepted the challenge, and under the advice of his friend and second, Dr. Merriman, selected cavalry broad swords as the weapons with which to fight. Such a choice necessarily gave to Lincoln, who was much the tallest and longest armed man of the two, greatly the advantage. But our chivalrous son of the Emerald Isle was not disposed to shrink from the encounter, whatever might be the advantage of his antagonist in point of stature, or in the choice of weapons. The parties accordingly repaired to Alton, accompanied by their respective seconds, intending to fight the duel on the narrow tongue of land between the confluence of the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers. But through the timely intervention of common friends, the difficulty was at last amicably adjusted, without the shedding of human gore.

On August 16, 1843, Shields was commissioned by Governor Ford one of the associated justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois, but did not long retain his seat upon the bench; and, in April, 1845, the ermine for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, which post he held for nearly two years.

The outbreak of hostilities with Mexico, in 1846, afforded the long-wished-for opportunity of gratifying his martial tastes and ambition, and constituted the turning point, so to speak, in his checkered career. Having announced his intention of taking part in the war, he was, upon the recommendation of the Illinois delegation in Congress, commissioned Brigadier General by President Polk. Taking the field under General Scott, Shields led the Illinois brigade in the victorious march on the City of Mexico. In the battle of Cerro Gordo, on April 18, 1847, he was seriously wounded by a ball which passed through one of his lungs. For a while, it was doubtful if he could survive; but he did recover so as to resume his former command, and served till the end of the campaign. At the sanguinary battle of Cherubusco, fought on the 20th of August, in the vicinity of the City of Mexico, General Shields led the Illinois and New England brigades, and the Palmetto regiment, in the attack upon the Mexican reserve, and drove the enemy from their entrenched position back into the capital. He also fought at the storming of Chapultepec, where he is said to have been again wounded. For his gallantry in these several engagements, he was brevetted a Major-General. Upon the conclusion of the war, he was honorably mustered out of service, and returned home

to receive the plaudits and rewards of his countrymen for his valorous and patriotic services.

Declining the appointment of Governor for the Territory of Oregon, General Shields, during the winter of 1848-49, was elected by the Illinois Legislature to a seat in the United States Senate, which he held for the full term of six years from the 4th of March, 1849. His career in the Senate, though not so brilliant as it had been on the "tented field," was creditable to himself and to the party that elected him. During this term, he voted for the Compromise measures of 1850, and also for the Nebraska Bill.

In 1855, he was a candidate for re-election, but his Democratic friends in the legislature found it necessary to concentrate their strength upon Governor Matteson, in order to defeat the candidacy of Mr. Lincoln, and the latter, seeing that he could not succeed, finally withdrew in favor of Lyman Trumbull, who was thereupon elected by the fusion majority.

Soon after this defeat (about the first he had sustained), General Shields transferred his residence to the State of Minnesota, by the legislature of which he was sent to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy, and occupied his seat from May 12, 1858, to March 3, 1859. He then went to California, where he remained for a year or two. What were his motives in going to the Pacific coast, or his occupation while there, do not clearly appear.

When the long threatened civil war broke out, General Shields' martial spirit was again fully aroused, and having tendered his services to President Lincoln they were accepted, and he was made a Brigadier, his commission dating August 19, 1861. Early in 1862, he was assigned to the command of a division of General Bank's army, operating in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., and commanded at the battles of Port Republic and Winchester. Some time in 1863, General Shields, owing in part to disability consequent upon the wounds he had received in former campaigns, and partly to his having been overlooked in the matter of promotion by the military authorities at Washington, resigned his commission in the army, and settled upon a small farm in Carroll county, Missouri. About this time, he appears to have married a woman of Irish parentage; but the union was not productive of any addition to his slender fortune. His experience as a tiller of the soil was not particularly encouraging. In the course of a public lecture in one of our eastern cities, he referred to himself as one of the "poorest farm-

ers in Carroll county," and he doubtless told the simple truth.

During the stormy administration of President Johnson, Shields was elected to Congress from one of the Missouri districts, but was not allowed to take his seat by the party then dominant in the House of Representatives. In 1877, he was elected a member of the Missouri Legislature, and about the same time was appointed Adjutant General of that State.

In 1878 he was brought forward in connection with the office of doorkeeper of the National House of Representatives; and the Democratic majority of that body (as a mark of respect for his distinguished services, and to relieve his necessities) voted to increase his pension to one hundred dollars per month.

During the winter of 1878-79, General Shields was elected by the Missouri Legislature to complete the unexpired portion of the late Senator Boggy's term in the United States Senate. The term was quite short, (not exceeding six weeks), but it conferred upon him the rare honor of having been a Senator from three States; an honor such as, perhaps, was never before vouchsafed to any citizen of our republic. In these latter years of his life, he traveled more or less extensively through the country, lecturing on his "Reminiscences of the Mexican war," and also upon his "recollections" of the eminent statesmen with whom he had associated in the Senate in antebellum days.

At length, however, after a singularly eventful and romantic career of nearly three score and ten years, General Shields was called to meet his last enemy—death. On the night of the first of June, 1879, he died suddenly and peacefully in Ottumwa, Iowa, while on a visit to relatives in that city. It was the opinion of those best qualified to judge, that his old wound in the chest, received in the Mexican war, was the primary cause of his unexpected decease. His remains were subsequently removed to his home at Carrollton, Missouri, where they were interred with appropriate civic and military honors.

James Shields, strictly speaking, was neither a great nor a learned man, yet his abilities were far above the average, and no one ever made a better display than himself, of those talents with which the Creator had endowed him. He was, in a certain sense, his own ancestor, and not for him was intended the Latin maxims, *avito vivet honora*.

In stature he was of the middle size, trim built, raw-boned, and dark complected, with

black hair and eyes, and prominent, yet regular, features. His carriage was at all times erect and soldier-like, while his manners were pleasing and "taking" in the extreme. As a speaker, he was graceful, fluent, witty and eloquent, and his fine voice had just enough of the Irish brogue to give it flavor and richness of tone. No more captivating speaker, for the masses, ever mounted the stump in Illinois, unless it may have been the lamented Colonel Baker.

Shields was also a vain man—especially of his martial record—but his vanity was of the innocent and amiable kind, and never took the form of offensive and overbearing egotism. He could hardly be called a man of business (being as improvident as Oliver Goldsmith), and was not unfrequently indebted to his personal or political friends for pecuniary aid. Careless of his private affairs, he went up and down the land, like a knight errant of old, seeking renown, and finding it, in diverse ways, and in widely dissimilar spheres of human endeavor.

In party politics, he was a life-long Democrat, but he ever so bore himself, amid the fiercest partisan contests, as to command the respect, if not admiration, of his political foes. His *amor patriæ* was unbounded, and no truer patriot ever raised his voice in the American Senate, or unsheathed his sword upon the blood-stained field of battle. His influence over his fellow-citizens of Celtic birth was great and durable, and was always wielded for good, since in all matters of public policy he was discreet in council, and never permitted his feelings or imagination to transcend his judgment.

As a politician, jurist, warrior, orator, and Senator, he possessed many useful, many noble, and many brilliant qualities; and, despite the transitory nature of that which we call fame, his name and exploits will not soon be forgotten by his admiring countrymen. But the valiant and generous hearted Shields is in his grave; after life's fitful fever, "he sleeps well." He has "passed into that still country where the heaviest-laden wayfarer at length lays down his load."

"Long shall we seek his likeness—long in vain—
And turn to all of him which may remain,
Sighing that Nature formed but one such man,
And broke the die in moulding—"

Silas W. Robbins immigrated from Massachusetts to Kentucky as early as 1825, and succeeded admirably as an attorney in that commonwealth, serving some years as a Judge of one of the courts. There being a strong prejudice in that State against Yankees, he left about 1841 and

came to Illinois and settled in Springfield, forming one of that strong force of attorneys composing the Bar of that period. He was an excellent lawyer, and soon succeeded in obtaining a lucrative practice, which continued until his retirement in 1852. Judge Robbins was a man of high temper and of a very beligerent disposition, never seeming happy or contented without a "wee bit of a row" on his hands. He could brook no restraints, and would be imposed on by no one, large or small. In 1855 he removed to a farm a short distance from Springfield, and there died about 1870.

Justin Butterfield was a citizen of Chicago, and often appeared in the Springfield courts. He was one of the most learned, talented and distinguished members of the Bar during this Decade. A case in which Mr. Butterfield participated is thus described by Isaac N. Arnold:

"In December, 1842, Governor Ford, on the application of the Executive of Missouri, issued a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Smith, the Apostle of Mormonism, then residing at Nauvoo, in this State, as a fugitive from justice. He was charged with having instigated the attempt, by some Mormons, to assassinate Governor Bogg, of Missouri. Mr. Butterfield, in behalf of Smith, sued out, from Judge Pope, a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Smith was brought before the United States District Court. On the hearing it clearly appeared that he had not been in Missouri, nor out of Illinois, within the time in which the crime had been committed, and if he had any connection with the offense the acts were done in Illinois. Was he, then, a fugitive from justice? It was pretty clear that, if allowed to be taken into Missouri, means would have been found to condemn and execute him. The Attorney-General of Illinois, Mr. Lamborn, appeared to sustain the warrant. Mr. Butterfield, aided by B. S. Edwards, appeared for Smith, and moved for his discharge. The Prophet (so-called) was attended by his twelve Apostles and a large number of his followers, and the case attracted great interest. The court-room was thronged with prominent members of the Bar and public men. Judge Pope was a gallant gentleman of the old school, and loved nothing better than to be in the midst of youth and beauty. Seats were crowded on the Judge's platform, on both sides and behind the Judge, and an array of brilliant and beautiful ladies almost encircled the court. Mr. Butterfield, dressed a *la Webster*, in blue dress-coat and metal buttons, with buff vest, rose with dignity and amidst the most profound silence. Pausing,

and running his eyes admiringly from the central figure of Judge Pope, along the rows of lovely women on each side of him, he said:

"May it please the Court:

"I appear before you to-day under circumstances most novel and peculiar. I am to address the 'Pope' (bowing to the Judge) surrounded by angels (bowing still lower to the ladies), in the presence of the Holy Apostles, in behalf of the Prophet of the Lord."

"Among the most lovely and attractive of these 'angels' were the daughters of Judge Pope, a daughter of Mr. Butterfield, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Dunlap, afterwards Mrs. General John A. McClernand, and others, some of whom still live, and the tradition of their youthful beauty is verified by their lovely daughters and grandchildren.

"But the chief actors in that drama, on the issue of which hung, not only the life of Smith, the Prophet, but of his followers, and perhaps the peace of two States, the *dramatis personae* have all, or nearly all passed away. The genial and learned Judge, the prisoner and his able counselor, so full of wit and humor, the eloquent Attorney-General, the Governors of both States, the Marshal and Clerk, and nearly all of the distinguished lawyers and public men—have each paid the debt of nature."

Mr. Butterfield was a native of the State of New York, and at the breaking out of the war of 1812, he was in some office in that State, and opposing the war it destroyed his popularity. When the war broke out between this country and Mexico, some person asked him if he was opposed to it. "No," said he, "I oppose no wars. I opposed one war and it ruined me, and henceforth I am for *war, pestilence and famine*."

During the contest between Harrison and Van Buren in 1840, some Federal office-holder met Butterfield in debate. The latter charged the hard times that then afflicted the country to the course pursued by the Administration. The office-holder replied, denying that there was hard times, and declared that he never saw better times in his life. Butterfield, in his rejoinder, used the following language: "Fellow-citizens, I believe, in my soul, that if it rained fire and brimstone, as it did at Sodom and Gomorrah, these locofocos would exclaim, 'What a refreshing shower!'"

Mr. Butterfield was perfectly familiar with the Scriptures and used Scriptural quotations and illustrations with great effect. While he was District Attorney, Ben Bond was United States Marshal, and as two of his brothers were depu-

ties, and were quite annoying to him, his patience at one time being tried beyond endurance. He remarked to some one: "I would to God that not only Thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost and altogether, such as I am, *except these Bonds.*"

David A. Smith, of Jacksonville, who had in some way incurred the displeasure of Butterfield, was sitting one day in the United States Court room, sleeping, the sun shining upon his bald, slick head. Some one directed Butterfield's attention to him, when he instantly exclaimed, in his gruff voice: "The light shineth upon darkness, but the darkness comprehended it not."

The best Scriptural illustration made by Butterfield was when he was defending the constitutionality of the Shawneetown Bank. The Constitution of Illinois of 1818, provided that there should be no bank except the State Bank and its branches, and also the banks that were then in existence. The Shawneetown Bank was chartered before that time, but in 1835 its charter was extended. A writ of *quo warranto* was sued out against the bank, and in the argument it was contended by counsel who sued out the writ, that the extension of the charter was in fact the creation of a new bank. Butterfield was restive while this line of argument was being pursued, and he arose to reply with an expression of contempt upon his face. He said he would like to be informed by the gentlemen, if they had met with it in their reading, which he very much doubted, however, whether when the Lord lengthened out the life of Hezekiah fifteen years he had made a new man, or was he the same old Hezekiah!

Of Justin Butterfield, Jr., but little can be said. He came to Springfield in 1842, a young man of great promise, formed a partnership with B. S. Edwards, which continued about one year. He returned to Chicago on the dissolution of the co-partnership, and soon afterwards died.

U. F. Linder was a native of Kentucky, and born within ten miles of the place where Abraham Lincoln first saw the light of day. He came to Illinois in 1835, and settled in Coles county, but, like all other lawyers of that day, traveled the circuit. He was one of the most eminent lawyers of this Decade, and the party securing his legal services was fortunate indeed. As an orator he had few equals. He was quick in repartee, and few cared to encounter him in debate. He was withal a trifle vain, but just enough to spur him on to action.

Josiah Lamborn was one of the best lawyers that figured in the courts of Sangamon county.

Linder says of him: "Intellectually, I know no man of his day who was his superior. He was considered by all the lawyers who knew him as a man of the tersest logic. He could see the point in a case as clear as any man I ever knew, and could elucidate it as ably, never using a word too much or one too few. He was exceedingly happy in his conceptions, and always traveled the shortest route to reach his conclusions. He was a terror to his legal opponents, especially to those diffusive, wordy lawyers who had more words than arguments. I heard Judge Smith, of the Supreme Court, say that he knew of no lawyer who was his equal in strength and force of argument." Lamborn was a native of Kentucky, and received a liberal education. He possessed high social qualities, and his conversational powers were of the very highest order. As a prosecutor he was a terror to criminals. He was inclined to be vindictive, and very resentful of any slight offered him by an opposing attorney. On one occasion he was prosecuting a man for murder in Christian county. E. D. Baker was defending. In the course of the trial Lamborn asked Baker to yield some point. Baker refusing, he turned to him and said, "Baker, I'll hang your man." In his speech at the close of the testimony, Baker made one of his most powerful pleas, exciting the jury, spectators, and even the judge to tears. He closed with a brilliant peroration, such as he only could make. When he sat down it was about time to adjourn for supper, and Lamborn asked an adjournment until after supper, before beginning his closing speech for the prosecution. His request was granted. After supper he went to the sheriff and told him he only desired one candle to be placed in the court room, and that in a position that would place the jury in the shade. If the Judge said anything about the matter, the sheriff was to inform him that all was done at Lamborn's request. At the hour for court to convene the court room was filled to hear the prosecutor's speech. Lamborn, who was slightly lame, hobbled into the room, slowly and painfully, coughing meanwhile as if half gone with consumption, thus exciting the pity of both the jury and spectators. On the call to order he passed in front of the jury, who could but dimly witness his movements, and, placing his lame foot upon a chair, in a hollow sepulchre tone of voice said: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." He then stopped for some moments, while a cold chill passed over every individual in the audience. Slowly and painfully, apparently, he resumed his speech,

taking up and reviewing the points in the case, and with so much effect that at its close the jury, after being out but a few moments, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the man was condemned to be hung.

Lamborn was once prosecuting an old and gray-haired man for stealing hogs. Stephen T. Logan was defending him, and made a powerful plea in his behalf, describing the accused as a man with hair blossoming for the eternal world, with one foot in the grave and the other tottering upon the brink. The illustration was so apt that it had a wonderful effect upon the jury which was quickly dispelled when Lamborn rose to reply. "Yes, gentlemen of the jury," said he, "his hair is whitening for that place which burns with liquid fire; one foot is in the grave, and the other is in his neighbor's hog pen."

Levi Davis came to Springfield in 1839 as Auditor of the State and served until 1841, when he commenced the practice of law, having been admitted to the Bar before his appointment as Auditor. He was a good lawyer, a fine business man, courteous and affable to all whom he met. He removed from here to Alton, where he now resides.

A. K. Smede was a young but highly educated man from Mississippi who practiced law here between 1843 and 1845. He never met with much success and returned to his native State.

David Logan, while a youth, came with his father to Springfield, here studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1843. He was the son of Judge Logan and inherited many of the brilliant qualities of his father. He was a man of very superior talents. He practiced law in this circuit until 1847, when he went to Oregon where he took high rank as a criminal lawyer, obtaining a large and lucrative practice. It is related that after he had become well established in Oregon his father was desirous of his returning home, and as an inducement wrote him that if he would come he would take him into partnership. The young man answered the letter, thanking his father very kindly for his generous offer, and closed by inviting him to Oregon, and as an inducement offered to take him into partnership. In 1860 on the election of United States Senator, he secured the majority of the Republican members of the legislature in his interest, but the party not having a majority, the Republicans united with the Douglas Democrats and elected E. D. Baker, the Democrats of that wing feeling favorably disposed to Colonel Baker for his gallant defense

of Broderick. Mr. Logan died in Oregon in 1874.

William I. Ferguson was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and came to Springfield when a mere child, afterwards studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1843. He was a very brilliant young man, and a first-class forensic lawyer. After his admission to the Bar, he soon secured a good practice, and for some time held the office of attorney for the city of Springfield. About the year 1850 he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained one year, and then returned to Springfield and resumed the practice of law. Becoming dissatisfied he emigrated to Texas in 1853, from which place he drifted on to California. In politics Mr. Ferguson was originally a Whig, and afterwards became a Democrat. In California he took an active part in politics and was elected to the State Senate, and was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1855, but failed of an election. In the exciting canvass growing out of the differences between the Administration and Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, Senator Broderick was the leader of the Douglas faction, and Mr. Ferguson was a staunch adherent and defender of Broderick and Douglas. In his defense of the latter he incurred the displeasure of a man named Johnson, who challenged him to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted and Ferguson was slain. Colonel Baker delivered a funeral oration over his dead body, which was only equalled, a few months later, by delivering the oration on the death of Senator Broderick, who fell in the same cowardly and disgraceful manner.

Archibald Williams, of Quincy, was frequently in attendance on the Springfield courts at this time, and his honest, homely features once seen were never forgotten. He was one of the most profound lawyers that ever practiced in the courts of the State. Linder, in his "Reminiscences of the Bar," has this to say of Williams:

"He was a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1836 and 1837, and of the same House with Lincoln, Douglas and myself. He was over six feet high, and as angular and ungainly in his form as Mr. Lincoln himself; and for homeliness of face and feature surpassed Mr. Lincoln. I think I never saw but one man uglier than Archie, and that was Patrick H. Darbey, of Kentucky, also a very great lawyer, who once had a brace of pistols presented to him by a traveler he met upon the road, both being on horseback, who suddenly stopped, and asked Darbey to stop also, and said to the latter gen-

tleman: "Here is a brace of pistols which belong to you." "How do you make that out?" said Darbey. "They were given to me a long time ago by a stranger, who requested me to keep them until I met an uglier man than myself, and I have carried them for over twenty years; and I had begun to think they would go to my heirs when I died, but you are the rightful owner of the pistols. I give them to you as they were given to me, to be kept until you meet an uglier man than you are, and then you will present them to him; but you will die the owner of the property, for I am confident there is not an uglier man than you in the world, and the Lord did his everlasting best when he created you."

"Darbey accepted the pistols, and I never heard of them passing out of his hands. I know not what might have occurred had he and Archie Williams ever met. If there had been a jury trial of the right of property between them, I think it altogether likely it might have resulted in a 'hung jury.'

"Archie Williams sat near Mr. Lincoln in the southeast corner of the old State House in Vandalia, on his left, and I remember one day of a friend of mine asking me 'who in the world those two ugly men were.' Archie and Mr. Lincoln were great friends. I recollect Mr. Lincoln asking me on one occasion if I didn't think Archie Williams was one of the strongest-minded, clearest headed men in Illinois. I don't know what reply I made at the time, but I know Mr. Lincoln said that he thought him the strongest-minded and clearest headed man he ever saw."

Archie Williams has long since passed to his reward, but he has left a noble record, and one of which his descendants will always be proud. He made the race for Congress in 1854 as a Free Soil candidate, but failed of election. When Lincoln was elected, he appointed him one of the Federal Judges of Kansas.

O. H. Browning is another Quincy lawyer that was often seen before the courts of Sangamon County. He came to this State from Kentucky. As a lawyer and a statesman he obtained a high and enviable distinction. He was often employed in the largest cases before the Supreme Court of the State and the United States Courts. He was appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of Senator Douglas, and served as Secretary of the Interior under President Johnson.

William A. Minshall, of Schuyler county, first figures in this Bar in 1841. He was a very

able lawyer and at one time was Judge of the Circuit of which Schuyler county formed a part. Linder says of him:

"Minshall, I believe, was a native of Ohio, and studied law with Judge McLean. In his early days he was given to dissipation. He courted a most beautiful woman, and on proposing marriage to her, she promptly rejected him, on the strength of which he got most gloriously drunk, and in his crazy mood put on seven clean shirts, and in that condition went over to see her again, letting her know that it was impossible for him to live without her. The young lady, being far from indifferent to the suit of Minshall, finally concluded that she would try and make a man of him, so she said to him: 'Mr. Minshall, I will never marry a drunkard, and if I had a husband and he should become one, I would leave him on the instant, if I loved him as I loved my life, but I have come to the conclusion I will marry you on one condition: If you will reform your habits, and give me satisfactory proof of the same, and make a solemn vow that you will never drink again. So, now, you go home and divest yourself of all those shirts but one, and come back in a month from now, and we will consummate this agreement.' Minshall gladly took her at her word, and after a month's probation he returned, took the vow, and they were married, and he religiously lived up to his pledge to the day of his death; and I know of no happier couple than they were in the whole circle of my acquaintance. He had a reputation of being one of the kindest."

Benjamin West came to Sangamon county in 1841, and settled in the village of Rochester. He was a man of fair talents, and was a good lawyer. In 1846 he was elected to the legislature, and died before the expiration of his term.

Israel Crosby figured here during this Decade, but did more in the real estate business than in law.

William Walker studied law, and was here admitted to the Bar. He soon afterwards went to Camden, and from thence to Havana, Mason county. From the latter place he emigrated to Missouri, where he was afterwards elected Circuit Judge. He was regarded as above the average in ability.

Elliott B. Herndon was born on Silver creek, Madison county, Illinois, in 1820. In company with his parents, he came to Sangamon county in the spring of 1821. His parents first settled about four miles northeast of Springfield, and in 1823 erected a cabin on the lot where Mr.

Herndon now resides, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Elliott B. read law in Springfield, and was admitted to the Bar in the winter of 1842-3, and was one of the three first young men admitted in the county. He at once commenced an active practice, which continued until 1868, when he retired, but resumed practice in 1873, continuing until 1878, when he permanently retired. Joseph Wallace, in a local paper issued February, 1880, thus speaks of Mr. Herndon:

"At present he belongs to the retired list of our barristers, and enjoys his *otium cum dignitate*; but still appears in court in special cases, and his opinion is often sought upon difficult and abstruse questions of law. He has always been recognized as the possessor of one of the soundest legal minds at our Bar, and if he had been prompted more by the spur of necessity, would have risen to yet higher rank as a lawyer.

"Though not a classical scholar, Mr. Herndon is a person of wide reading and multifarious knowledge. He is fond of philosophizing, that is, of penetrating beneath the surface of things to ascertain their hidden origin and bearing. To illustrate, he tells us that he read through Don Quixote three times; first, for the story or stories; secondly, for the humor and pathos; and, thirdly, for the deep philosophy and insight into human nature contained in that incomparable production. He is also an earnest admirer of Shakespeare's inimitable creations, but does not approve of the lengths to which some ingenious commentators go in searching after new and far-fetched interpretations to the text of that author, such as the great bard himself never dreamed of. Among his other acquirements, Mr. Herndon is no bad judge of horses and dogs, and he is (or at least affects to be) skilled in gardening and horticulture."

Politically, Mr. Herndon is a Democrat "of the strictest sect of our religion." For many years he was engaged in the promulgation of Democratic doctrines, both from the stump and through the press. From 1857 to 1860 he edited the Illinois State Democrat, J. J. Clarkson, proprietor, a paper started to contend for Democratic doctrine, "pure and undefiled," in opposition to what he regarded as heresies in the Douglas wing of that party.

Mr. Herndon has held several very important offices, both elective and appointed. He has served as City and County Attorney, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois. In 1858 he was appointed Disbursing Agent by the General Government for Illinois.

In 1876 Mr. Herndon was married to Jerusha Palmer, in Springfield, Illinois. In the same article already quoted Mr. Wallace further speaks of Mr. Herndon:

"Physically and intellectually he is quite unlike his brother, William H.—the one inheriting the characteristics of the mother, while the other more nearly resembles the father. In person, Elliot B. is of medium height, broad shouldered and heavy set, with a tendency, of late years, to obesity. His cranium is massive and finely developed, and his face square rather than oval. His style of speaking is deliberate and sententious, his gestures few, and his voice keen and penetrating rather than *ore rotundo*.

"In manner or demeanor, he is not always the same, being subject to moods. Sometimes he is taciturn and morose; at other times talkative, jovial and full of anecdote, yet always more or less sarcastic. Upon the whole, he is a man of marked ability, of striking individuality, of pronounced likes and dislikes, and of sterling integrity—in a word, he is one whose place at the Bar and in general society, if once made vacant, could hardly be supplied."

FOURTH DECADE.

As Springfield and Sangamon county increased in population, and as the business before the Supreme Court of the State and the United States District Courts increased, the resident members of the Bar became more numerous. It will therefore be seen that between the years of 1851 and 1861, the distinctive local Bar was quite large. Many who had been following the Circuit had ceased their attendance, and only appeared before the courts here on special occasions. The greater number of those heretofore mentioned as making a residence in Springfield, yet remained at the beginning of this Decade, and few left during the time. The Bar was therefore a strong one. Among those who figured during this time whose names have not already been given are John A. McClelland, L. B. Adams, N. M. Broadwell, D. A. Brown, W. J. Black, W. J. Conkling, Primm & Gibson, J. E. Rosette, J. B. White, G. W. Shutt, Thomas Lewis, J. France, D. McWilliams, Charles W. Keyes, Shelby M. Cullom, L. Rosette, A. McWilliams, J. R. Thompson, Charles S. Zane, William Campbell, J. D. Bail, G. W. Besore, Christopher C. Brown, John E. Denny, Milton Hay, L. F. McCrillis, J. W. Moffett, Charles B. Brown, S. C. Gibson, T. S. Mather, J. R. Mather, H. G. Reynolds, E. L. Gross, L. C. Boynton, A. B. Ives, C. M. Morrison, Joseph Wallace, Speed Butler, E. F. Leonard, William Prescott.

Among the number comprising the Bar of this Decade will be noticed the names of some who have since become distinguished as statesmen and others whose names have become so familiar to every reader of history as among the brave men who responded to their country's call when traitors sought to destroy the Union, and who became as adept in the art of war as in the intricacies of the law. Sangamon County furnished the Commander-in-Chief of all the armies, one of whom the Bar of the county may well be proud, one of its brightest ornaments, the great and noble Abraham Lincoln. From the Bar of Sangamon County went General John A. McClelland, a brave and skillful General who rose to the rank of a Division Commander, Colonel James H. Matheny, Colonel L. F. McCrillis and others. Of the Bar of this period much can be said and only that which is good.

Thomas Lewis,—everybody that lived in Springfield during this Decade knew Tom,—was a character in his way. Originally a shoemaker by trade, he accumulated some money, engaged in banking, and then studied law; was admitted to the Bar, and practiced for a time, though he secured but little business. To crown all he became a newspaper man and was editor and publisher of the Illinois Atlas until its incorporation with the Political Crisis, in 1871. He now resides in Cairo.

J. France was a man well advanced in years when he came to Springfield. He was a fair lawyer and had a good practice for a time.

D. McWilliams was a young man and had been admitted to the Bar but a short time when he came here. He succeeded in securing a fair practice, but after a time he left and is now residing in Piatt, and is one of the leading members of the Bar of that county.

A. McWilliams, came here from Bloomington where he was regarded as a very talented lawyer, and had fine success in all his professional engagements. The same success attended him here, and had it not been for an unfortunate temper he would have left a highly honorable and proud record. He was States Attorney one term. He died in 1862, near St. Louis.

C. M. Morrison was one of the most talented young men that have practiced in the court of Sangamon County. He was from Kentucky and came to Springfield about 1856. He very soon secured a lucrative practice and was for several years Prosecuting Attorney for this district. As a prosecutor he had few superiors. He had a frail body but a strong mind. He died in the prime of life.

William Prescott was from Wales, read law in Springfield and was admitted to the Bar about 1860. When the war broke out he laid down his law books and took up the sword. He served as Captain in one of the companies of the 130th regiment. While in the service, he was captured and held a prisoner of war for fourteen months. On his return to this county he was elected County Judge and was the immediate predecessor of Judge Matheny. He removed to Chicago about 1879.

L. F. McCrillis came to this county from Calhoun. While a resident of the latter county he served a term in the legislature. He was regarded as a good lawyer. On the breaking out of the war he offered his services to the Governor and was commissioned Colonel of one of the Illinois regiments, and served with credit in the defense of his country. After the war closed he returned to Springfield and shortly after made a business trip to Washington, and while in that city he died very suddenly.

H. G. Reynolds was better known as a Mason than an attorney. He was for some years publisher of the Masonic Trowel, an account of which is given under the head of "The Press."

A. W. Hayes was here but a short time, and obtained no special standing as an attorney. He now resides in Kansas.

S. S. Whitehurst was a fair lawyer and a good business man. He was clerk of the Circuit Court for some years. He is now dead.

Lawrence Weldon was a good lawyer, and was from Bloomington.

L. M. Phillips came from Southern Illinois, and remained but a few years, and then returned to his old home. He was a fair lawyer, and secured a good practice while here.

C. D. Harvey was a good bankrupt lawyer, and had a good practice in the bankrupt courts. He only remained a short time, when he removed to California, and now resides there.

Primm & Gibson were young and vigorous men, who turned their attention principally to the land business. They are both now dead.

William Campbell was Irish by birth, inheriting the social qualities of that fun-loving race. He was strong before a jury, having the natural eloquence of the Irish. He died some years ago.

J. D. Bail was more of a poet than a lawyer, and in the profession was scarcely known.

FIFTH DECADE.

Whatever may be said of the Bar of Sangamon county, it cannot be said that it has ever deteriorated. It has always maintained a high

standard of excellence. While it may be true that through political influence some of those of one Decade may have become more noted, yet as regards standing before the courts, it will be seen no comparison can be made that would detract from the good name of either. The Fifth Decade, embracing the years 1861 to 1871, shows a list of names alike creditable to the period and to the excellent standing of the Sangamon County Bar.

Some of the familiar names of the previous Decade have disappeared, of which it might be said that some bearing them have removed to other points, some have retired from active practice, while others still are now practicing before a higher court and before the Bar of Almighty God. Among the new members of the Bar of Sangamon county during this Decade were William M. Springer, J. K. W. Bradley, W. P. Olden, A. N. J. Crook, James E. Dowling, A. W. Hayes, Richard Wolcott, L. H.

Bradley, J. A. Chesnut, J. C. Crowley, William Fowler, James M. Mason, James W. Patton, Lawrence Weldon, L. M. Phillips, George C. Marcy, William E. Shutt, A. Orendorff.

SIXTH DECADE.

During this Decade the Bar of Sangamon County was increased in number by the following named: D. T. Littler, J. A. Kennedy, L. F. Hamilton, James C. Robinson, A. L. Knapp, Bernard Stuve, Bluford Wilson, Loren Hasson, Robert Allen, Thomas C. Austin, John F. Barrow, S. D. Scholes, W. P. Emery, Charles H. Rice, Charles D. Harvey, Robert H. Hazlett, Robert L. McGuire, John M. Palmer, John Mayo Palmer, Alonzo W. Wood, Charles W. Brown, Clinton L. Conkling, Enoch Harpole, W. L. Gross, E. D. Matheny, J. C. Lanphier, Henry H. Rogers, George A. Sanders, J. C. Snigg, Ezra W. White, Charles P. Kane, Henry Kane.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BAR OF SANGAMON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

SEVENTH DECADE.

The year 1881 is the beginning of the Seventh Decade, and only of this year can anything be said as a matter of history, of the Bar of Sangamon. The following named firms now constitute the resident Bar of the county: L. B. Adams, John F. Barrow, Bradley & Bradley, N. M. Broadwell, Frank W. Burnett, James C. Conkling, W. J. Conkling, Collins & Sprague, A. N. J. Crook, J. E. Dowling, Ninian W. Edwards, W. P. Emery, Joseph A. Gill, H. S. Greene, Gross & Conkling, John H. Gunn, Milton Hay, Ralph W. Haynes, Hazlett & Kane, Herndon & Colby, W. F. Houston, Frank H. Jones, James A. Kennedy, J. R. H. King, David T. Littler, Webber E. Loomis, Jas. H. Matheny, Jas. H. Matheny, Jr., McClelland & Keyes, McGuire, Hamilton & Salzenstein, Murray & Turner, Orendorff & Creighton, Palmers, Robinson & Shutt, Patton & Lanphier, Rice & Trapp, Robertson & Maxwell, John E. Rosette, Louis Rosette, Sanders & Williams, Scholes & Mather, J. B. Scott, Fred E. Smith, John C. Snigg, Sterling & Grout, H. A. Stevens, Stuart, Edwards & Brown, T. J. Thompson, William A. Vincent, La Rue Vredenburg, Joseph Wallace, E. W. White, Bluford Wilson, Wines & Wickersham, Richmond Wolcott, Rogers & Kane.

In reviewing the history of the Bar of to-day, it must be born in mind that the historian is speaking of those who are yet living and in active practice, and therefore he labors under an embarrassment that does not exist when writing of parties that have passed away. Words of praise, by envious ones, are apt to be construed into words of flattery, for which reason many things are left unsaid which are rightfully due the parties of whom the historian is writing. In the following sketches care has been taken against such use of terms as will lead to even a thought of flattery, or stating an untruth, with the idea that it will please the one

of whom it is written, even if it does not offend others. But whatever is written is the opinion of the historian, who reserves the right to speak as he may think best of each individual. The members are introduced in chronological order, as they appeared at the courts, so far as it is really known.

John T. Stuart, the senior member of the firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, was born November 10, 1807, in Fayette county, about seven miles east of Lexington, Kentucky. He comes of good old Scotch-Irish stock and has inherited many of the peculiarities and fine qualities of that hardy race. Robert Stuart, the father of the subject of this sketch was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and early in life adopted the profession of the Christian ministry. He removed from Virginia to Lexington, Kentucky, and became a professor of languages in Transylvania University. While a professor in this institution, he was there married to Hannah Todd, daughter of General Levi Todd.

During the earlier years of his life John T. Stuart remained with his parents upon a farm, attending the common schools in winter and assisting his parents in the summer in cultivating the soil. While yet young he entered Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, pursuing a regular classical course, and graduating from that institution when but nineteen years of age. Immediately upon graduating, Mr. Stuart entered the law office of Judge Breck, in Richmond, Kentucky, and for two years pursued his studies under that eminent barrister. Having heard much of the "beautiful country of the Sangamo," and having relatives living in that favored region, he determined to emigrate there. Starting on horseback, he first made his way to Frankfort, Kentucky, and by the Supreme Court of that State was licensed as an "Attorney and Counselor at Law." In ten days he arrived in Springfield, weary and worn. A heavy rain had

fallen the morning of his arrival which had given to the houses of the village, which were generally of logs daubed with mud, a dreary look, making him feel a little blue. His mind reverted to the pleasant home which he had left, surrounded by all the comforts of a civilized life, and he could but wonder what the future would have in store for him, and whether the joys of the future would compensate for the pleasures left behind.

At this time Mr. Stuart had barely attained his majority, and in looks and actions had retained much of the boy about him. He was kindly received by the generous, open-hearted people, then living in Springfield, but he tells a good story upon himself which goes to show man's judgment is not always infallible. Billy Fagin, a shrewd, witty Irishman, as all Irishmen are, met him a few days after his arrival, and as common in that day, began to question him as to his past and future. He was asked where he was from, what he was here for, and what were his expectations. The questions were all answered as well as possible, considering the surprise manifested at being thus quizzed by an entire stranger. "Now," says Mr. Fagin, "would you like to know my opinion of you?" Mr. Stuart replied that he would not object to knowing it. "Well," says he, "it is my opinion you may be a pretty fine man, but you stand a mighty poor show of meeting with success as a lawyer." Mr. Stuart laughed, but said nothing in reply.

The attorneys Mr. Stuart found at the Bar on his arrival, were James Adams, Thomas M. Neale, James Strode, Thomas Moffett and Jonathan H. Pugh, men of mark then, but all of whom have since died and have almost been forgotten, they being overshadowed by that brilliant galaxy of lawyers that came a few years after.

Hon. Joseph Gillespie was asked to give his opinion of Mr. Stuart as an attorney. The following was his reply:

"Colonel John T. Stuart may be emphatically denominated the Nestor of the Bar of Springfield, Illinois, a body of men without superiors, if equals, in any State in the Union. We believe there is but one man now living in Illinois, who ante-dates him as a practitioner, and that man is William Thomas, of Jacksonville. John T. Stuart is a native of Kentucky, from whence he emigrated to Illinois in 1828, and located in the future capital. After the manner of the Kentucky school, he was thoroughly grounded in the history and elementary principles of the

law, whereby he was enabled to elucidate and apply it to the cases which might arise on the circuit, with the aid of such authorities as one could carry in his head and saddle-bags. John T. Stuart is pre-eminently a man of reason, and if he be tried by the maxim, 'By their works shall ye know them,' he will come out all right. He was the tutor of one of the greatest men who ever lived, Abraham Lincoln, who imbibed his precepts, principles and methods. An important part of Lincoln's great character was the work of John T. Stuart. The leading traits of the subject may be summed up in the attributes of sterling integrity, great forecast, and strong will. In the management of professional business, he seeks first to understand his own side of the case, and next to penetrate the designs of his adversary, in which he never fails. He keeps his own batteries effectually masked, while those of the opposite side are closely scrutinized. He knows their calibre and position completely. It was this quality which made him so eminently successful as a politician. Such was his adroitness and sagacity that his adversaries could never comprehend how he could obtain a knowledge of their plans; therefore they dubbed him "Jerry Sly." No one, however, ever suspected him of even the slightest breach of faith or dishonorable dealing. He was fastidiously sincere in all his professions and engagements. There was no trouble in discerning the attitude of John T. Stuart, but in regard to his plans, either political or professional, he was perfectly inscrutable. Whatever you had a right to know he would communicate with the greatest cheerfulness; but whatever he had a right to conceal, no man could find out. Stuart always believed in the efficacy of labor, and worked his cases well. He was eminently conscientious with his clients, and never allowed them, if he could prevent it, to go to law for a profitable wrong or an unprofitable right. He has done more than any other man in the State to discourage frivolous litigation. He has always taken a great interest in assisting young men, aiding them by his counsel in the management of their cases, and by inspiring them with confidence and laudable ambition. His veneration for the profession of the law is very great, and anything like unworthy conduct, tending to lower it in the estimation of honorable men, calls out his prompt and decided animadversion. There is not a particle of envy in his composition. He deals out equal and impartial justice to all men. He scorns everything like ostentation or display, and desires to gain his cases upon their merits, and not otherwise.

His character for honesty and fair dealing gave him a power few hold upon courts and juries, and made him almost invincible. He has passed now into the sere and yellow leaf, and, of course, seldom engages in the active duties of the profession; but his old clients and friends cannot be induced to dispense with his counsel and advice, and he has not yet been permitted to doff the harness he has so long and honorably worn. It would, perhaps, be enough to establish the fame of John T. Stuart upon a solid and enduring basis, to say, as can be truthfully said of him, that throughout all those long years he practiced with and was the recognized peer of such men as Stephen T. Logan, Abraham Lincoln, Milton Hay, John M. Palmer, and a host of others whose lives will adorn the pages of our judicial history so long as talent and worth shall be appreciated."

In politics, Mr. Stuart is a disciple of Henry Clay, and therefore a Whig of the old school. He loved the old Whig party as he loved his life, and has scarcely yet realized that the party is dead. In 1832, when but twenty-five years of age, he was elected for the first time a member of the legislature, and re-elected in 1834. In the House he made a useful member, ever at his post, and ever looking forward to advance the interests of his constituents. In those days the question of internal improvements was the leading issue before the people, and Mr. Stuart strongly advocated every measure, that in his opinion, would tend to develop the industries of the country. It may be well to remark here, that in these views Mr. Stuart has always been consistent, there hardly being a measure proposed for the advancement of public interests but what has found in him a strong advocate. More enterprises of a public character will be found in which he has figured than any other man in the county.

In 1836, Mr. Stuart was nominated by his party for Representative in Congress, and made the race against William L. May, of Springfield. In this race Mr. Stuart was beaten, as he really expected to be, he making the race with a view of solidifying his party, which was in a large minority in the district, and doubtless with the hope that it would benefit him in future campaigns. In 1838, he was again nominated in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, who was even then developing the powers which afterwards made him so famous, and the leader of a great party. In this campaign Mr. Stuart was successful, and therefore became a member of the Twenty-fifth Congress. In 1840, he was again

a candidate, and again elected. In Congress, Mr. Stuart made no special effort to become prominent, being content to be recognized as one of the working members of that body, but that he was not without influence is illustrated in the fact that he secured the passage of an appropriation for a harbor at Chicago, the first appropriation, it is thought, ever passed for that purpose. The member from Detroit, Michigan, and Mr. Stuart were the only western members securing an appropriation that session.

In 1842, Mr. Stuart declined a re-election to Congress and again resumed the active practice of law; but in 1848, he was prevailed upon to accept the nomination for State Senator in the district composed of the counties of Sangamon, Mason and Menard. He served the term of four years for which he was elected, with marked ability, but from that time until 1862 he was virtually out of politics, though a firm supporter of Millard Fillmore, in 1856, and John Bell, in 1860, for the Presidency. Fillmore and Bell were both old Whigs, and while representing other parties and running upon other issues, he yet believed them to be sufficiently imbued with the Whig leaven as to merit his earnest support.

Mr. Stuart is by nature a conservative man and a believer in the Constitution of our fathers. While being progressive in matters affecting business interests, in political affairs he has been favorable to no change that would violently affect the convictions of a lifetime. During the dark days of the war, it was always his earnest hope that President Lincoln would pursue a conservative course. He believed in subduing the rebellion, and in a vigorous prosecution of the war, but desired nothing should be done by the Union authorities that would disarrange the existing order of things—the war must be carried on in a Constitutional way; that institution must be kept inviolate by all who had sworn to protect it. In 1862, Mr. Stuart announced himself a candidate for Congress in a circular addressed "To the Voters of the Eighth Congressional District," in the following terms:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the next Congress. If any apology is needed for my mode of doing so, I offer it in the following facts: My political life dates back to a time anterior to party conventions, to a time when it was the practice of myself and others to come before you for your suffrages self-nominated. I am only doing now what I have repeatedly done before, when I announced myself a candidate for your suffrages, three

times for Congress and as often for the legislature. Again, I ever, during its existence, belonged to the Whig party. Since the dissolution of that party, I have attached myself to no other; I, therefore, can appeal to no party convention, and nothing is left to me but to declare myself a candidate independent of any party organization, and free to serve my country in such manner as duty to her interests may dictate. Frankness further requires me to say, that I become a candidate not because any friends have pressed me to do so, but because my own inclinations have so prompted, stimulated by the hope that the contingency has now arisen, or soon will arise, when I may be of service to our beloved country in her hour of trial, and aid in preserving that glorious Union which our fathers formed. I aim thus to discharge the obligations which I owe to the country, in the circumstances in which it is placed. Whether you will consider it to be your duty to vote for or against me, is a question for you to decide. Your confidence would be a source of great gratification to me.

"I am for 'the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.' This creed expresses my views in the briefest manner. It is appropriate to the circumstances of the country. I believe in it as a whole, and in every part, without qualification or condition, and to it I pledge myself with every faculty of my nature. I believe the Union which our fathers formed was designed by them to be perpetual. It owes its origin to a patriotism, statesmanship and wise forecast, of which the world furnishes few, if any, parallels; it has been most beneficent in its results; it has secured to us, as a nation, in a most remarkable degree, the blessings of civil liberty, domestic tranquility and safety from foreign aggression. In that Union has been our strength. The advantages flowing from that Union, coupled with our great natural gifts, has secured to us a growth, as a nation, without a parallel in the history of the world. With this Union preserved we might hope to transmit all these blessings and continued prosperity, to the remotest generations of our posterity. With the Union dissevered our hopes can linger on no such glorious vision. After so sad a catastrophe the future presents our once united and happy country, divided into two, perhaps many parts, discordant, warring, drenched in fraternal blood, and finally seeking the strong arm of the despot to save her from anarchy. Such has been the fate of other republics. God grant that such may not be ours, or that of our children.

Need I add that I regard it to be my duty, as it is that of every other citizen, to maintain and preserve it. How is that Union to be maintained and preserved? I answer, by the use, if necessary, of all the ample powers vested by the Constitution in the General Government. Our Union is based upon a written Constitution, embodying the contract by which the people formed a perpetual Union and erected a government limited in power as to the subject matter for its exercise, but supreme wherever given. It is only by virtue of that Constitution that the General Government can claim and enforce the obedience of all the parts and sections of the Union, to such laws and acts as are made and done in pursuance of that Constitution. These powers are ample, if wisely used. Indeed, we have a strong government. That Constitution provides no mode of dissolving the Union. It has no sanction for secession. When, therefore, the people of the South make the effort, by force, to free themselves from the obligations which they owe under the Constitution to the Union, they become rebels and traitors, seeking by revolution to destroy the Union, and it is the right and becomes the duty of the General Government, to put down that rebellion and stay that revolution by the use, for that purpose, of all its constitutional powers. Were it to resort to any other powers, or to means *outside* of the Constitution, the Government would itself inaugurate a revolution. The Southern revolution threatens us with anarchy; such a revolution by the Government, would lead to a military despotism. I refrain from the discussion of past questions, the tendency of which would be to irritate, and shed no light upon any future duty.

"Whatever may have been our differences of opinion upon such past questions, the one great question which now presses upon us ought to admit of no differences of opinion. In the deadly struggle now existing between the Government and armed rebellion there can be no other alternative left to all such as would preserve the Union, maintain the Constitution, and enforce the laws, but to fight it out to the bitter end—fight, not to gratify a long pent-up hatred and desire for revenge—fight, not as a means of accomplishing some object which cannot be done under the Constitution, but fight to conquer a peace—such a peace as will preserve the integrity of the Union and the majesty of the Constitution and the law—such a peace as will degrade no section of the Union.

"In conclusion, therefore, if I should become your representative, I would feel it to be my

duty, so far as that position would give me the power, to place at the disposal of the Executive, all the resources of the Government, required to enable him to exercise his constitutional powers and perform his duty under the Constitution, or to add to the comfort or efficiency of our gallant soldiers while fighting the battles of the Union.

"One thing further I would add, not necessary, perhaps, in this connection, but I wish to say it, and the occasion is at least not unfit. Mr. Lincoln and myself, as most of you know, have been closely connected for more than a quarter of a century, by many ties, the recollection of which is very dear to me. Difference in political opinion since 1856, has in no wise diminished my respect for the man, or the unbounded confidence I have ever had in his personal integrity. I believe he entertains an ardent desire, and is struggling to preserve the Union and Constitution as our fathers made them; and, as a matter of feeling, as well as duty, I would rather aid than embarrass him in all such efforts. If my voice could now reach his ear, I would be glad to say to him: Follow the dictates of your own clear head and patriotic heart, and preserve the Union by the ample powers conferred upon you by the Constitution, and repulse from you any faction, if such there be, which would *good* you into a resort to revolutionary means; and for a Union and a Constitution so preserved, history will erect monuments for you by the side of Washington. Your obedient servant,

"JOHN T. STUART.

"AUGUST 30, 1862."

Mr. Stuart was triumphantly elected, receiving the entire Democratic vote, and that of hundreds of Republicans. In Sangamon county, where he was personally known by every voter, he ran far ahead of his ticket. The people believed in him, trusted in him. In Congress he endeavored to act faithfully to his convictions. The Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln he opposed, for the reason he believed it unnecessary, and the objects for which it was issued could more readily be attained in other ways. It is due to him to say that he now believes that "all was for the best."

In 1864, Mr. Stuart received the Democratic nomination for Congress, but was defeated by Shelby M. Cullom. From that time he has ceased to take an active part in political life.

It may truly be said of him that he never was a politician in the commonly accepted definition of the term. Politics with him is the science of government, and in his entire political career he

has endeavored to act for the interests of the people rather than that of party.

As already stated, Mr. Stuart has always taken an active part in all matters of public interest. No man in Sangamon county is entitled to more credit for the excellent railroad system of this county. He has been prominently identified with each, and has served as President of one or more, Director and Attorney of several of them. In 1866, he was elected President of the Springfield City Railway Company, President of the Springfield Watch Company and President of the Bettie Stuart Board of Trustees. He was one of the three Commissioners for building of the new State House. As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Lincoln Monument Association, it devolved upon him to do more than any other one man in superintending the erection of that monument to the memory of his life-long friend, Abraham Lincoln.

In educational matters Mr. Stuart has likewise been prominently identified. The old Illinois State University, the predecessor of the German Lutheran Concordia College, took much of his time, and in the Bettie Stuart Institute he has ever felt great interest.

John T. Stuart and Mary V. Nash, a daughter of General Frank Nash, and niece of Judge Lockwood, were united in marriage at Jacksonville, Illinois, October 25, 1897. The union has been a happy one. Six children were born unto them—Bettie, afterwards the wife of C. C. Brown, and for whom the Bettie Stuart Institute is named, since deceased; John T., Frank N., Virginia L., Hannah and Robert.

Socially, there is nothing to be said of Mr. Stuart but what is good. As a husband and father, he is kind and affectionate; as a neighbor, he is friendly and accommodating; as a citizen, he is public spirited and helpful. The poor in him have always found a friend, the cry of distress from the unfortunate always touches his heart, and he is ever ready to hearken unto their cry and minister to their wants. The young love him; the middle aged trust him; the old lean upon him as a friend; and all trust him. The golden rule has always been the rule of his life. He has shown his love to God by his love of his fellow-man. John T. Stuart is a grand, good man, and when called upon by the Judge of the Universe to a higher court, his place here will remain vacant; it cannot be filled and he will not be forgotten.

Samuel H. Treat, Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of Illinois, is a native of Otsego county, New York, and was

born in 1812. He read law and was admitted to practice in his native State; came to Illinois and settled in Springfield in 1834, and has been a resident of the city ever since. In 1838 he was appointed Circuit Judge, and filled the office until 1841. He was then elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, serving till 1855, when he was chosen to the Bench of the United States District Court, which position he has filled with distinguished ability for more than a quarter of a century. Judge Treat is admirably adapted, both by nature and education, for the bench, and has few equals in the judiciary of this country.

Benjamin S. Edwards, for forty years an honored member of the Sangamon County Bar, is the youngest son of Hon. Ninian Edwards, the first Governor of the Territory of Illinois, afterwards United States Senator and Governor of the State, was born June 3, 1818, in Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois. He graduated from Yale College in the class of 1838, studied law at the law school connected with that college, in 1839, completed his preparatory studies for the profession with Hon. Stephen T. Logan, deceased, of Springfield, and began practicing in March, 1840, with such competitors as Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, S. T. Logan, E. D. Baker, Jesse B. Thomas, Mr. McDougal, Mr. Lamborn, and other legal lights. In 1843, Mr. Edwards entered into partnership with Hon. John T. Stuart, in Springfield, which still exists, having continued thirty-eight years. He has studiously and zealously applied himself to the profession, paying little attention to politics. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1862, representing Sangamon county. He was, without his knowledge or consent, nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket, in 1868, and greatly reduced the ordinary Republican majority, though opposed to Governor Cullom in the contest. At the solicitation of the Bar and the people, Mr. Edwards became a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, in 1869; was elected, and discharged the judicial duties with satisfaction to lawyers and litigants. When the circuit was enlarged, Judge Edwards retired from the bench, and has since devoted himself entirely to legal labors. Judge Edwards honors the profession he has faithfully represented, for more than forty years, and has won an enviable reputation, both as a superior lawyer and a thorough gentleman.

James C. Conkling was born in New York City, October 13, 1816. At the age of thirteen, he entered the academy at Morristown, New

Jersey, and prepared for college. He entered Princeton in 1833, and graduated in 1835. He then entered the law office of Henry A. Ford, and read law for three years. In the fall of 1838, he came to Springfield, Illinois, was licensed by the Supreme Court of the State the following winter, and at once commenced the practice of law. Soon thereafter he formed a partnership with Cyrus A. Walker, then one of the leading attorneys of the State, and who, though living at Macomb, in McDonough county, practiced in the courts of Springfield. This arrangement continued for about two years, when he formed a partnership with General James A. Shields, of Mexican war fame, and who subsequently, at intervals, represented three States in the United States Senate.

In 1845 Mr. Conkling was elected Mayor of Springfield and served one term. In 1851 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State, and again in 1866. His object in accepting the nomination was for the purpose of securing an appropriation for the building of a new State House, and by that means forever to secure Springfield as the permanent seat of government of the State. It will be remembered that at this time the question of removal was being agitated by the press and people throughout the State. Peoria, Bloomington, Decatur, Chicago and other places were anxious to secure its location. A new State House had become an absolute necessity, the old having become too small for the proper transaction of business of the State. At the session of the legislature, in the winter of 1866-67, Mr. Conkling was made a member of the committee on public buildings, and also chairman of the Judiciary committee. As a member of the former he drew a bill for an appropriation, which after considerable delay was reported to the House. Here the fight raged furiously between friends and opponents of the measure. Several days were spent in discussion, and while one of the opponents of the measure, who had been selected to close the debate, was making his speech, Mr. Conkling learned the bill had no enacting clause, the engrossing clerk having left it off the bill as presented. Calling Isaac Keys, Mr. Conkling proceeded to the office of the engrossing clerk and compelled him to restore the enacting clause, and supply words that had been omitted or changed from the original bill. Returning to the House with the true copy, it was given to the clerk and the vote taken. A majority of two votes was obtained for the bill. Mr. Conkling deserves great credit for his efforts in

this connection. He had to fight against great odds. Leading men in Springfield who had been working for months to the same end, before the bill was put upon its passage, became discouraged and abandoned the field.

In 1863 Mr. Conkling was appointed by Governor Yates, State Agent to settle the claims of the State against the general government for equipments furnished volunteers. The duty was performed to the satisfaction of the State.

As a lawyer, Mr. Conkling ranks among the ablest. He is regarded by many as the most eloquent member of the Bar at the present time, and some of his oratorical efforts are considered equal to any of the productions of Edward Everett.

James C. Conkling and Mercy A. Lovering were united in marriage September 21, 1841, in Baltimore, Maryland. Five children were born unto them—Clinton L., Charles, James, Annie V., and Alice.

James C. Conkling is a man of great enterprise and business activity. He has used much of his wealth in building enterprises and for the encouragement of manufactures. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield, and for many years has been a ruling elder in that body.

James H. Matheny, the present County Judge was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, October 30, 1818. In the spring of 1821 he was brought by his parents, Charles R., and Jemima Matheny, to Springfield, where he has since continued to reside. He now lays claim to be the oldest living resident of the city. Judge Matheny's life has been an active one. At fifteen years of age he was employed as clerk in the Post-office and the Recorder's office, transacting the entire business of each, and probably having a little leisure to engage in such sports as were common to the youths of that age. It is well known that he enjoyed a little fun when a boy, and now that time has sprinkled his hair with gray he still enjoys a good joke. In 1839 he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court and served for a time. In 1841 he entered the office of Baker & Bledsoe as a law student, and for two years pursued his studies, being admitted to the Bar in 1843. Instead of seeking a country where he was not known, he "hung out his shingle" in Springfield, where he was raised and where he was known by almost every one. He soon secured a good practice, and from that time to the present, he has never lacked for clients. As a jury-lawyer, he ranks high, and has been retained in many of the most

prominent cases before the courts of Sangamon and adjoining counties. He is an effective speaker, with power to move a jury at will. His perceptive faculties are large, and he can quickly grasp a point or penetrate the aims of an adversary.

In 1845 he was united in marriage with Maria L. Lee, and by her had seven children—Lee, Edward Dow, Lucy, Nora, James H., Jr., Ralph C., and Robert W.

Judge Matheny has held many important public positions, and has always discharged his trusts in a faithful manner. In addition to those already mentioned, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1848, and was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, in 1852, and served one term of four years. During the war he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 130th Regiment Illinois Infantry. After the capture of Vicksburg he was on detached duty, holding military courts until 1864, when his regiment was consolidated with another, and he resigned. In November, 1873, he was elected Judge of the County Court of Sangamon County, and re-elected in 1877, without opposition.

In the "good old days of the Whig party" Judge Matheny was an earnest defender of its principles, his first Presidential vote being given for William Henry Harrison in the campaign of 1840. During that campaign, in company with nine other young men, he made a trip to Nashville, Tennessee, to hear Henry Clay speak. This journey required about five weeks, as the party went in their own private conveyance and camped out of nights. On the dissolution of the Whig party, Judge Matheny acted for a short time with the American and Republican parties, but on account of the conservative tendency of his mind, he finally drifted into the Democratic ranks, and usually votes that ticket. He is not a modern politician by any means, and never has antagonized the better element of opposing parties. When running for office, he invariably leads his ticket, in consequence of personal popularity, and for the reason he does not antagonize.

In the meetings of the Old Settlers' Society he has always taken a deep interest, and was selected to make the first annual address. This address will be found elsewhere in this work. For several years he has held the position of Secretary of the Society, and no man would be missed more in its meetings.

William H. Herndon was born in Greensburg, Kentucky, December 25, 1818, and came to Illi-



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nois in 1820, and Sangamon County in 1821, in company with his parents. The schools of Springfield he attended, as the opportunity offered, until 1836, when he entered Illinois College, at Jacksonville, but only attended one year, being removed by his father in consequence of the Abolition excitement then pending, and which resulted in the death of Lovejoy, at Alton. The elder Herndon was inclined to be pro-slavery in his views, and did not care to have his son have Abolition sentiments instilled in his mind by the professors in the Jacksonville institution. It is probable, judging from later events, that the removal was accomplished when it was too late. After his removal from the college, he clerked in a store for several years, and in 1842 entered the law office of Lincoln & Logan, where he read two years and was admitted to the Bar in 1844. The partnership of Lincoln & Logan now being dissolved, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Herndon became partners, a relation which was never formally dissolved, and which existed until the death of Mr. Lincoln, though other temporary arrangements were effected by Mr. Herndon after Mr. Lincoln entered upon the duties of the Presidency. The first arrangement was a partnership with Chas. S. Zane, which continued until Mr. Zane's elevation to the Bench, when a partnership was entered into with A. Orendorff, which continued until Mr. Herndon's removal to the country in March, 1867. Before he left the city, he wrote and delivered four lectures on the character and life of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Herndon has always been a great reader, and the questions of political economy and the science of mind have ever been with him favorite studies. The science of law has also been an interesting study to him. He always desires to go to the bottom of every subject, and wishes to reach it the quickest way possible. The little quibbles of the shyster disgusts him, and the red tapeism of the law affords him no pleasure.

In the days of the old Whig party, Mr. Herndon was an advocate of its principles, and the "hard cider campaign" of 1840, was the first in which he participated. He was always an opponent of slavery, and on the organization of the Republican party he became one of its strongest advocates.

Mr. Herndon has never been an office-seeker, and the public positions that he has held have come to him unsought. He has held the offices of City Attorney, Mayor of Springfield, Bank Commissioner for the State, under Governors

Bissell, Yates and Oglesby, besides other minor offices.

William H. Herndon and Mary J. Maxey was married in Sangamon County March 26, 1840. They have had six children. Mrs. Herndon died August 18, 1860, and Mr. Herndon was married July 31, 1861, to Anna Miles, by whom he has had two children.

Personally, Mr. Herndon has the good will of everyone with whom he is acquainted. In his life he endeavors to follow the golden rule.

Norman M. Broadwell, attorney-at-law, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1825. Baxter Broadwell, his father, and Mary Lindley, both New Jersey people by birth, married near Cincinnati, Ohio, and were among the first settlers in Morgan county, where they died a number of years ago. Judge Broadwell received his chief literary education in his native county; came to Springfield and commenced reading law with Abraham Lincoln and William H. Herndon, in 1851, and was admitted near the close of the same year. He had begun the study of medicine and continued it some months previously, but not liking it, abandoned the idea. Upon being admitted to the Bar, Mr. Broadwell at once entered upon practice, which he has zealously and successfully prosecuted, with but slight interruptions, nearly a third of a century. He has had several law partners during these years, among them such eminent attorneys as Governor S. M. Cullom, General John A. McClernand and Hon. William M. Springer. The first cause he ever tried in a court of record, Abraham Lincoln was opposed to him as counsel, and the last cause Mr. Lincoln ever tried in the Springfield courts, Mr. Broadwell was his associate counsel. Judge Broadwell has ever been an ardent devotee of his profession, which he honors, and paid little attention to politics. He was, however, elected to the State Legislature in the fall of 1860, from the Sangamon county district, on the Democratic ticket, being the only successful candidate of his party in the county that year. In 1862 he was elected County Judge, served three years, and was chosen Mayor of Springfield in 1867, and re-elected in 1869. Judge Broadwell was united in marriage to Virginia Iles, in Springfield, in 1856. She is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, and is the mother of four daughters and one son. Judge Broadwell is a Past Master in the Masonic Order.

William J. Conkling was born in New York City in 1826; emigrated to Ohio in 1831 and to McLean county, Illinois, in 1839. Attended Oberlin College for a time, but left in his junior

year. Came to Springfield in 1853, read law for two years and was admitted to the Bar. For some years he had a lucrative practice, but of late years he has devoted himself more to the real estate business.

John E. Rosette, lawyer, is a native of Delaware, Ohio, born in 1823. He was educated in that city, and read law there with Hon. Charles Sweetzer, an ex-member of the United States Congress; was admitted to the Bar in Columbus, Ohio, in 1850, and located in practice in Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio. During the several years of professional life in that place he was twice elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county. From thence he returned to Delaware; lived there nearly three years, was appointed Probate Judge of the county, and served the unexpired term of Judge Fuller, deceased. In 1855, upon the invitation of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Rosette removed to Springfield, Illinois, and has been an active and prominent member of Sangamon County Bar for twenty-six years. He came to this county a Democrat in politics; but from 1856 has been identified with the Republican party.

Mr. Rosette was united in marriage with Miss Mary Taylor, in Findlay, Ohio. She was born in Salem that State, and educated there in a convent. They have four daughters; two married to Captains in the United States regular army; the eldest, the wife of Captain L. H. Rucker; the second the wife of Captain F. T. Bennett, from Toledo, Ohio, who has also been Indian Agent at Fort Defiance, for several years, the only instance of a regular army officer holding that office at the same time.

Charles S. Zane, Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, is a native of Cumberland county, New Jersey, born March 2, 1831. Andrew Zane, his father, was a farmer, and married Mary Franklin, whose father was a relative of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Mr. Zane's paternal grandfather, with two brothers, emigrated from England in early life. Mr. Zane's boyhood and youth were passed on his father's farm, the time being divided between labor and attendance at the district school. In April, 1850, he came to Sangamon County, Illinois, and in the employ of Rev. Peter Cartwright, engaged in brickmaking and farming, at \$13 a month. In the winter of 1852 he rode to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on horseback; returned the following spring, purchased a team, and spent the summer in breaking prairie. In the autumn of 1852 he entered McKendree College, and pursued a course of study for three years, passing

the vacations in teaching, which he continued after leaving college while reading law. Mr. Zane entered the law office of Hon. J. C. Conkling in July, 1856; completed the course and was admitted to the Bar in the spring of 1857, and opened an office. He was elected City Attorney in the spring of 1858, and reelected in 1860 and 1865, each term being one year. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Zane formed a partnership with William H. Herndon, former law partner of Abraham Lincoln, and did a successful business until 1869, when the firm was dissolved and he associated himself with Hon. Shelby M. Cullom and George O. Marcy. This relation was continued until Mr. Zane was elected Circuit Judge in 1873, since which time he has worn the judicial ermine with distinguished ability. He rendered a famous decision in May, 1874, in the cause of *The People vs. The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company*, in which it was sought to recover certain penalties incurred by a breach of the law of the State authorizing Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to fix maximum rates of freight and passenger tariffs, in which the attorneys for the defense made an effort to transfer the case to the United States Court, claiming lack of jurisdiction in the State courts, and in which he ruled that it was not the province of the Federal Courts to interfere with the inherent judicial rights of the State, and that in assuming to take control of such causes it transcended its constitutional authority, and held that the rights and powers of the States and the people, not transferred by the Constitution to the United States, are just as sovereign and sacred as are those of the United States. Judge Zane refused to order the papers certified to the Federal court, and proceeded to try the cause, by jury, who rendered a verdict of \$400 against the defendant.

Judge Zane's religious views are liberal and tolerant, nearly identical with the doctrines of the Unitarian Society. He is a great admirer of the school of philosophy of which Herbert Spencer and Mr. Tyndall are able exponents. Politically, the Judge favors a bi-metallic money standard, a free banking system, and a tariff upon the luxuries for revenue.

Judge Zane married Miss Margaret Maxey in the spring of 1859. She is of Kentucky parentage, born in Springfield in 1835. They are the parents of eight children, six living. The eldest daughter, Mary Farnetta, is the wife of William Hinkle, chief clerk in the State Auditor's office. The eldest of their four sons, Charles W., is preparing for the legal profession, as is also the

second son, John Maxcy Zane, now in Michigan University.

John Alexander McClernand is the only child of Dr. John and Fatima McClernand, and was born in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, in 1812. Four years later his father died, and young McClernand, being made of that stern stuff that overcomes difficulties and surmounts obstacles, had succeeded in placing himself in a respectable position and practice in the legal profession, at the early age of twenty. Meantime, in 1830, he had moved with the family to Shawneetown, Illinois. In 1832, before attaining his majority, he volunteered as a private in the Black Hawk war, and served honorably to its close. This service kindled a taste for, and gave him a knowledge of military tactics, and of the character of men, which proved important factors in his later career.

In 1835 Mr. McClernand established the first Democratic journal ever published in Shawneetown; and the same year re-commenced the practice of law, which continued with success until he was elected to U. S. Congress in 1843. In 1836 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature from Gallatin county. During this session he successfully vindicated President Jackson from charges brought against him by Governor Duncan; and also advocated that mode of constructing the Illinois & Michigan Canal known as the "Deep Cut" plan, which was finally adopted. Mr. McClernand was chosen, by the legislature as commissioner and treasurer, which duties he so faithfully discharged that complimentary resolutions respecting his services were passed in a number of public meetings held at different points. In 1838 he was urged to become a nominee for Lieutenant Governor, but declined because under the Constitutional age—thirty years. At the same Democratic convention which offered him the nomination Mr. McClernand prepared and offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Democratic principle is founded on an imperishable basis of truth and justice, and perpetually striving to sustain society in the exercise of every power which can promote human happiness and elevate our condition; that, instead of warring against order and encroaching on the privileges of others, the spirit of Democracy maintains an active principle of hope and virtue.

"Resolved, That we recognize no power but that which yields to the restraints of duty and is guided by mind; that we only seek to obtain influence by means of free conviction; that we

condemn all appeals to brute force and the exercise of violence; and that our only means of persuasion are reason and truth.

"Resolved, That our just claim is to connect our party with the cause of intelligence and morality; to seek the protection of every right consistent with the genius of our Constitution and the spirit of the age. We desire to extend moral culture, and to remove, as far as possible, all inequalities in our human conditions by embracing all improvements which can ameliorate our moral and political state."

In 1840 Mr. McClernand was again returned to the legislature from Gallatin county; was re-elected in 1842; and as Chairman of the Committee on Finance introduced several measures to alleviate the existing financial troubles of the State, which he attributed to the defective banking system. These measures were all adopted. In 1843, while still a member of the legislature, he was chosen Representative to the Twenty-eighth Congress. The first speech he made in that body was on the bill to refund the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson by Judge Hall. During the same session he delivered a speech on the Rock Island controversy, which was extensively published. In the second session of the same Congress, as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, he brought forward a comprehensive report, accompanied with a bill for a grant of land to aid in the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

By an act of the legislature, the time for holding elections had been changed, and Mr. McClernand was re-elected to Congress in 1844. He was one of the members who insisted with vehemence on the maintenance of the claim to fifty-four degrees, forty minutes in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain. He voted to sustain the President in the prosecution of the Mexican war, by granting the requisite men and means; and portrayed the beneficial results of that war in a speech delivered in Congress in June, 1846. In the first session of the Twenty-ninth Congress he prepared with great labor and introduced a bill to reduce and regulate the price of public lands. In the ensuing session, as chairman of the same committee, he introduced a bill, which became a law, to bring into market the mineral lands, lying around Lake Superior. During the same session he was called upon by the Jackson Monument committee to present their memorial, which he did, and his eulogium upon Jackson was highly esteemed. In 1848 Mr. McClernand was again elected to Congress, but not without opposition. In 1849, as a mem-

ber of a select committee on certain charges preferred against President Polk, for having established a tariff of duties in the ports of the Mexican Republic, Mr. McClernand defended the President in an able argument. In 1850, at the instance of other leading men, he prepared and offered the first draft of the famous Compromise measures of that year. But the same subject being taken up in the Senate by the committee of which Mr. Clay was chairman, he prepared the bill which passed both houses, Mr. McClernand being chairman of the committee of the whole during its passage through the House. He delivered an elaborate speech on the subject during that session. He also during that session drafted the bill granting a quantity of land in aid of the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad and its Chicago branch. His colleague, Senator Douglas, being furnished a copy, introduced it in the Senate, and, with amendments, it passed both houses and became a law. During the same session he, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced a paper for the regulation of the State Department. In 1851, declining reelection, he retired from Congress, after a flattering career of eight years, and moved to Jacksonville, Illinois. The following year he was chosen Presidential Elector for the second time in his life, and supported Pierce and King. In 1856 he made a powerful speech at Alton, deprecating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and predicting danger to the country as the consequence. In 1856 he removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he soon gained a prominent position as a lawyer in the State and Federal Courts. In 1859 he was elected Representative to Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major T. L. Harris. In 1860 he introduced a bill repealing the law organizing the Territory of Utah and merging that Territory into others. This being his plan for overcoming the ascendancy of the Mormons, and the evils of polygamy.

On the 14th of January, 1861, Mr. McClernand delivered a speech in the House, on the Union and the phantom, "No Coercion," that for historical research, comprehensiveness and exhaustive argument, has few equals in the annals of parliamentary literature.

In 1843, after his first election to Congress, and before taking his seat, Mr. McClernand married Miss Sarah, daughter of Colonel Dunlap, of Jacksonville, Illinois.

A sketch of the eminent services rendered the Government by General McClernand during

the war for the Union will appear in the military chapter.

Charles A. Keyes, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, of the firm of McClernand & Keyes, Southwest corner Fifth and Washington streets, is a native of Springfield, Illinois, born in 1832. His parents, James W. and Lydia (Spickard) Keyes, were natives of Virginia, and came to Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1831, and are both living on their farm, four miles northwest of the City of Springfield. Charles attended the city schools, and graduated from Illinois College, Jacksonville, in the class of 1854; read law with Elliott B. Herndon, and was admitted to the Bar in 1856. They were partners at one time for two years. With that exception Mr. Keyes practiced alone until the present co-partnership was formed about eight years ago. In the spring of 1856 he was elected City Attorney and re-elected in 1857. In 1862-3 he served as Representative in the legislature, from Sangamon and Logan counties. He was appointed Master in Chancery by Judge E. Y. Rice, in 1867, and was twice re-appointed by Judge B. S. Edwards and Judge J. A. McClernand, serving in all seven years. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Seymour for President, in 1868. Mr. Keyes was united in marriage with Elizabeth Lauman, of Xenia, Ohio, in 1868. Her parents were early settlers in that city. The fruit of this union is two daughters and one son.

Christopher C. Brown, Attorney-at-Law, of the firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, the oldest law firm in Illinois, was born in Sangamon county, now a part of Menard county, Illinois, on the 21st of October, 1834. His father, William B. Brown, came from Kentucky and settled in Sangamon county in 1832. He died in 1850. C. C. Brown attended the Springfield schools, and at Greensburg, and the Lutheran College at Hillsboro. He read law with his brother, David A. Brown, in Springfield, then attended the Transylvania Law School in Lexington, Kentucky, was admitted to the Bar in 1858, and in January, 1860, became a partner in the present firm, having been active in the profession until now. While he has been an earnest worker in the Democratic party, he has been a candidate for no political favor. Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Bettie, daughter of Major J. T. Stuart, of Springfield, in October, 1859. She died in March, 1869, having been the mother of three children, one deceased. Mr. Brown married Carrie, daughter of John E. Owsley, of Chicago, in 1872, by whom he has a

son and daughter. His eldest son, Stuart Brown, was graduated from Princeton College, in June, 1881.

Eugene L. Gross was born December 25, 1836, in Starkville, Herkimer county, New York, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1844. He received an academical education, and subsequently read law in the office of H. G. Reynolds, in Knoxville, Illinois, and was admitted to the Bar in 1857. In that year he formed a partnership with Mr. Reynolds, which continued but a few months. In 1858 he came to Springfield and opened an office, and here practiced his profession until his death. As a lawyer, he was regarded by both the members of the Bar and the public, as one of more than ordinary ability. His legal attainments were quite diversified, and whether pleading before a jury, or presenting his case for the consideration of the learned judge, he alike usually convinced both that his position was right. He was logical in his reasonings and drove home his ideas with great force.

In 1865 he revised the City Ordinances of the city of Springfield, by direction of the Common Council. This was his first literary work. In 1868, in connection with his brother, Colonel William L. Gross, with whom he had formed a law partnership, he compiled and published the General Statutes of the State, then in force. In January, 1868, they compiled and published a Digest of the Criminal Laws of the State. In 1869 a new edition of the General Statutes, including the laws of 1869, were published. During this year they also compiled and published an index to the Private and Special Laws of Illinois. In 1872 they compiled and published the second volume of Gross' Statutes. This ended the literary labors of Mr. Gross.

Eugene L. Gross and Susan L. Zimmerman were united in marriage April 17, 1860. Four children were born to them—Leighla, Fred, Susie, and Bessie.

In June, 1873, finding his health impaired, Mr. Gross started on horseback from Springfield and traveled through the Indian Nation, thence to New Mexico and Texas, and returned by railroad in December of the same year. The trip failed to be of that benefit it was hoped. That relentless destroyer, consumption, had fixed its hold upon him, and on the 4th day of June, 1874, he breathed his last.

Mr. Gross was never an aspirant to public office, being contented to follow the profession he had selected for a life work. In politics he was

always a thorough-going Republican, and an earnest advocate of the principles of that party.

Milton Hay was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, July 3, 1817, and emigrated with his father's family to Springfield, Illinois, in the year 1832. Until arriving at age, he labored at different avocations for his father, attending the common schools at intervals, and receiving such education as such schools afforded at that day. He was fond of reading, and devoted the intervals of time when not at school or at labor, to the reading of such books as the scanty libraries of the time afforded. With James H. Matheny (now Judge Matheny) and others, he aided in forming the first society of a literary character ever formed in Springfield, the Springfield Lyceum, which was devoted to debating disputed questions and the reading of original essays. He studied law in the office of Stuart & Lincoln, and was licensed to practice in 1840. He begun practice at Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, and there practiced his profession until the year 1858, when he returned to Springfield, continuing the practice of his profession until January, 1881, when he retired from the active practice of his profession.

He was twice married. His first wife, Catherine, the daughter of James Forbes, of Pittsfield, died in 1857, leaving two children, both of whom died in infancy. In 1861, he married Mary Logan, eldest daughter of Judge Stephen T. Logan. She died in 1874. Two children survive, born of this marriage, Kate and Logan Hay.

He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1872, from the district composed of the counties of Logan and Sangamon, and, although not of the dominant party in the Convention, was made Chairman of the Committee on Revenue, and served on the Judiciary Committee. He actively participated in all the proceedings of that body, and in forming the new Constitution, which was subsequently adopted by the people. In 1874 he was elected as a Representative of Sangamon county to the legislature, and acted (after the death of Mr. Bushnell) both as Chairman of the Judiciary and Revenue Committees of that body. He was one of the committee of five appointed by the legislature, to revise, in conjunction with Mr. Hurd, the laws of the State, and this work was adopted at an adjourned session of the legislature. Other than as here stated he has never held office, preferring the practice of his profession to the pursuit of office. In politics he is a Republican.

Hon. William M. Springer, present member of Congress from the Twelfth District of Illinois, was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, 30th of May, 1836. When twelve years old he moved with his parents to Jacksonville, Illinois. There William prepared for college under the instructions of Dr. Newton Bateman, then teaching in the West District school of that city. He entered Illinois College, but owing to some difficulty with the faculty was dismissed from the institution, and went thence in the spring of 1856, to the State University of Indiana. In 1858 Mr. Springer returned to Illinois, and after studying law nearly three years in Lincoln, was admitted to the Bar in 1860. The same year he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Representative in the State Legislature, for the district composed of Logan and Mason counties, but was defeated by Colonel Robert B. Latham. In 1861 he settled in Springfield, and soon formed a law partnership with Hon. N. M. Broadwell, and Gen. John A. McClernand, the latter of whom retiring some years after, the firm continued as Broadwell & Springer. Returning home in 1870 at the close of a two-year's tour in Europe, for pleasure and the improvement of his wife's feeble health, Mr. Springer was elected to represent Sangamon County in the legislature. That being the first after the formation of a new Constitution. Several sessions were held during 1870-71 and 1871-72, and a complete revision of the Statutes of Illinois was made while he served in that body.

In 1874, Mr. Springer was elected Representative to Congress for the Twelfth District, composed of the counties of Cass, Christian, Menard, Morgan, Sangamon and Scott, and re-elected in 1876, 1878 and 1880, being nominated the first time on the first ballot, and each subsequent time by acclamation, the delegations from each county being instructed to support him. This, in the face of the fact that Sangamon county has furnished the Representative from this district for twenty years consecutively, speaks well for the popularity of the present incumbent. In the Forty-fourth Congress, Mr. Springer was a member of several important committees. When the bill was introduced, in that session, to grant a million and a half dollars by the Government to the Centennial Commissioners, Mr. Springer offered an amendment, that upon the close of the Exposition and the sale of the property, the Government should be reimbursed by that amount from the proceeds before any dividend could be made to the stockholders. The bill became a law, as amended. The Centennial

Board attempted to evade the payment of the money into the United States Treasury, through a supposed defect in Mr. Springer's amendment clause, but he, being selected by the Attorney-General to prosecute the cause, fought it through the United States Supreme Court, and obtained a verdict sustaining the act, and recovering to the Government fifteen hundred thousand dollars. For this valuable labor he has not, as yet, received a dollar compensation, though he has asked Congress to allow him to go before the Court of Claims and prove the value of his services.

In the Forty-fifth Congress Mr. Springer served on several prominent committees, among them the Potter Election Committee and the committee to investigate Mr. Seward's official records while Minister to China, and which reported twelve articles of impeachment against him. In the same Congress Mr. Springer bolted the caucus nomination of his party and supported General Shields against Mr. Field, the party nominee.

He was the only Democratic member from the Northwest who voted against the Birchard and Hardridge resolutions, declaring that neither the courts nor Congress possessed the power to disturb Mr. Hayes' Presidential title, his action creating great excitement at the time. Mr. Springer believed that a wrong had been done in giving Mr. Hayes the Presidency, while he opposed all revolutionary measures, thought the Government had the power to right that wrong. Mr. Springer was the Chairman of the Committee on Elections in the Forty-sixth Congress, and opposed the majority of his party in their effort to unseat Representative W. D. Washburne, of Minnesota, and substitute Ignatius Donnelly in his stead. He thought the claim of Mr. Donnelly unjust and the proceedings dishonest; and although great pressure was brought to bear, through threats and slanderous charges of bribery, from which he was triumphantly vindicated, to coerce him to support the measure, he persistently opposed it, and was conspicuous in its defeat. The object of the movement was to secure a Democratic majority in the House, so that the party could elect the President in 1880, in case it should be thrown into the House of Representatives.

Mr. Springer married the daughter of Rev. Calvin W. Ruter, a prominent Methodist clergyman of Indiana. They have but one child, William Ruter Springer, aged eighteen years, who was graduated from a private military academy in Virginia in 1880. Notwithstanding her deli-

cate health, Mrs. Springer is an author of recognized ability. The most noted productions of her pen are "Beech Wood," which appeared several years ago, and "Self," published in 1881, both from the press of Lippincott, of Philadelphia. She has also contributed a number of poems to the columns of current magazines.

William E. Shutt, Attorney, of the law firm of Palmers, Robinson & Shutt, was born in Waterford, Loudon county, Virginia, May 5, 1840. His parents, Jacob and Caroline (Leslie) Shutt, moved to the city of Springfield in November, 1842. They were natives of Loudon county, Virginia. Father died here in 1866, mother in in 1865. Mr. Shutt was educated in the city schools, and read law with Judge James H. Matheny, and was admitted to the Bar in 1862, commencing practice immediately. In 1864 he was elected City Attorney on the Democratic ticket; was chosen Mayor of the city in 1868, by the same party. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate, for four years; and was re-elected in 1878, his official term expiring in 1882. The law firm of Robinson, Knapp & Shutt was formed July 1, 1869, composed of Hon. James C. Robinson, Anthony L. Knapp and Mr. Shutt; and has existed until the death of Mr. Knapp, in May, 1881, after which Robinson & Shutt formed a partnership with J. M. and J. Mayo Palmer, under the firm name of Palmers, Robinson & Shutt.

Robert L. McGuire of the firm of McGuire, Hamilton & Salzenstein, is a native of Missouri, and was born in 1833. He graduated from the Missouri University at Columbia, in the class of 1857. Subsequently he followed the calling of a teacher. In 1861 he came to Springfield, read law and was admitted to the Bar in 1862. He formed a partnership with James H. Matheny in 1866, previous to which time he practiced law alone. This partnership continued until 1874. In May, 1878, he formed a partnership with L. F. Hamilton, and later Mr. Salzenstein was admitted, forming the present firm.

Leonidas H. Bradley, of the firm of Bradley & Bradley, Lawyers, 117½ South Fifth street, was born in Galia county, Ohio, July 23, 1841. He is one of a family of four sons and a daughter, of Lewis and Nancy C. Bradley *nee* Knox, of New York, and the State of Delaware, respectively. In 1852 they moved to Clark county, Illinois, where the senior Bradley died in March, 1880, and where the widow and several of the family now reside. Leonidas was educated at Marshall, Illinois, and Ohio Wesleyan University, in Delaware, from which he was graduated in the classical course in 1861, being less than

twenty years of age. He at once commenced the study of law with Judge Charles H. Constable, in Marshall, Illinois; in August, 1862, enlisted as a private in the 130th Illinois Infantry. Upon the consolidation with the 77th regiment he was made Quartermaster Sergeant and filled that office till discharged after the close of the war. In October, 1865, Mr. Bradley married Miss Abigail L., daughter of Hon. Uri Manley, an early settler and prominent lawyer of Marshall. Soon after retiring from the army Mr. Bradley was admitted to the Bar, settled in Springfield and formed a partnership with W. P. Olden, which continued till June, 1872, when Mr. Olden retired and Isaac K. Bradley took his place. Mr. Bradley has been ardently devoted to his profession, paying little attention to politics, but was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1871, and in 1872 chosen to the City Council; was a candidate, against his wish, for County Judge on the Republican, ticket, but the county being strongly Democratic, was beaten. He was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney in 1869, did efficient service in prosecuting fraudulent distillers in this district; resigned in 1871. He enjoys an extensive practice in the Chancery and United States Courts. His marriage with Miss Manley has resulted in a family of three sons and three daughters, one of the latter deceased.

Isaac K. Bradley was also born in Galia county, Ohio, and is a little more than thirty-two years old. He attended school at Marshall and at Lebanon, Illinois, completing the classical course in 1869; read law with Messrs. Bradley & Olden, in Springfield; was admitted in May, 1870; began practice as a member of the law firm of Bradley, Olden & Bradley, in 1871. Since Mr. Olden's retirement, the following year, the brothers have continued under the present firm title, and have a large law business in the several courts.

Thomas G. Prickett, lawyer, is the second of five children of Hon. David and Charlotte G. Prickett, and was born in Springfield, December 23, 1837. He was educated at Charlottesville Seminary, from which he graduated in 1858; entered the army with the rank of Captain, in 1862; served about two and one-half years on General McClernand's staff; read law under the preceptorship of General John A. McClernand; graduated with the title of Bachelor of Laws, from the law department of Michigan State University, in 1865; was admitted to the Bar in March, 1865; was elected City Attorney in 1866, and again in 1868. Mr. Prickett was elected

Alderman from the Third ward in 1874, and again in 1876, serving four years in all.

The two brothers and two sisters own and reside in the old homestead, opposite the State Capitol, erected by Hon. George Forquer over fifty years ago. The premises include three acres of land, beautifully situated on the corner of Capitol avenue and Second street.

Norman L. Freeman is the present Reporter of the Supreme Court of Illinois, which office he has held, by appointment from that court, since April, 1863.

He is a native of Livingston county, New York, and was born May 9, 1823. His parents, Truman Freeman and Hannah Down, were natives of New Hampshire, and prior to their removal to the State of New York, had for many years been residents of the city of Concord. After the death of the father, in 1824, the mother, with the younger members of her family, moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where she resided many years. While a mere boy, young Norman entered the store of David Cooper, a leading merchant of Detroit, where he remained about three years. Leaving Detroit, he spent a few months in Cleveland, as a clerk, and then entered an academy near that city, from which he passed to Ohio University, at Athens, at which institution he completed his literary education. Upon leaving the university, he went to Kentucky, and for several years taught school in the vicinity of Lexington. While still a teacher he pursued his law studies, and in the winter of 1845-6 entered the law office of Kirtland & Seymour, at Waterford, New York, and in the spring of 1846 returned to Kentucky, was admitted to the Bar at Lexington, and began practicing his profession in Morganfield, Union county, in that State. In 1849 he was married to Miss Tranquilla Richeson, daughter of Alfred Richeson and Elizabeth Dabney Williamson. To them were born five children, four of whom survive, three daughters and one son. In 1851 we find him practicing his profession at Shawneetown, Illinois, where he remained until his removal to Springfield in 1864. In 1855 he published his *Digest of the Illinois Reports*, in two volumes, a work which went far to establish his reputation as a lawyer and law writer. During the time he has held his present office, he has issued sixty-six volumes of reports—a greater number, it is believed, than has been issued by any other American reporter.

Until the disorganization of that party, Mr. Freeman was a Henry Clay Whig, but since that time his political affiliations have been with the

Democracy. Modest, genial, erudite—a good lawyer, an excellent Court Reporter, and a worthy citizen.

Richmond Wolcott is a native of Illinois, and was born in Morgan county, January 10, 1840. He was educated at Jacksonville, where his parents moved at an early day, and graduated from Illinois College in the Class of 1859. In 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Tenth Illinois Infantry; was promoted to First Lieutenant, and then Captain. He served until September, 1864, when he resigned and returned to Jacksonville, and resumed the study of law, which he commenced before he entered the army. In June, 1865, he was admitted to practice, and at once located in Springfield, since which time he has actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He married Jennie Salter, July 11, 1865, by whom he has had two daughters. In politics, Mr. Wolcott is a Republican.

Thomas C. Mather, of Scholes & Mather, has been practicing law in Springfield since the spring of 1865, and has been a member of the present firm since 1871. He first read law with Hay, Cullom & Campbell, and then attended the law department of Michigan State University, where he completed the course of studies in that institution, in the spring of 1864. He then entered the office of a law firm in Chicago, where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he was admitted to practice in the courts of this State, and at once returned to Springfield. Mr. Mather received his literary education in the schools of Springfield, and a partial course in Illinois College, at Jacksonville. His parents dying in his infancy, he was reared by Colonel Mather, since deceased. He is now thirty-nine years of age, and since infancy his home has been in Sangamon county.

Clinton L. Conkling, Attorney and Counselor at law, is a native of Springfield, Illinois, born October 16, 1843. He was educated in Yale College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1864. Clinton studied law in the office of his father, Hon. James C. Conkling, of Springfield, and was licensed to practice in the courts of Illinois, November 23, 1866, and the United States in January, 1867. After practicing a few years he turned his attention to the manufacturing business, but in 1877 resumed the duties of his profession to which he now gives his whole time, devoting special attention to chancery and real estate law, and to the settlement of estates. For some years Mr. Conkling was secretary of the Lincoln Monument Association, and has been an active member of

the fraternity of Odd Fellows in Central Illinois, besides being identified with other and similar benevolent societies. He has also been a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county, two terms. In his real estate practice he represents large land interests in this and other States.

In 1867 Mr. Conkling united in marriage with Miss Georgie Barrell, and they now have a family of two daughters, Georgie B. Conkling, and Kate Conkling, aged eight and six years respectively.

Lloyd F. Hamilton, of the firm of McGuire, Hamilton & Salzenstein, is a Kentuckian by birth, but was raised in Tazewell county, Illinois, his mother having emigrated to that county while he was yet an infant. His father died before they came to this State. He began to study law in 1864, with Judge Schofield, of Marshall, Illinois, and the following year entered the Law Department of Michigan University, where he remained one year. He then entered the Law Department of the Chicago University, where he graduated in 1866. During the same year he passed a successful examination before the Supreme Court of Illinois and was admitted to practice. Selecting Springfield as a home, he moved to that city and opened an office and has since continued to practice here. In 1872 he was elected States' Attorney and served four years, and was highly successful as a prosecutor. Previous to this, during the municipal year of 1869-70, he was City Attorney of Springfield. Mr. Hamilton has studiously devoted himself to the practice of his profession and stands well with the Bar.

James W. Patton was born February 15, 1840, near Auburn, Sangamon county, Illinois. When but eight years old his father died, leaving his mother with two other children younger than himself. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth A. Moore, and she now resides upon the family homestead near the place of his birth. His grandfather, James Patton, was among the first settlers of Sangamon county, having emigrated from Christian county, Kentucky, in the spring of 1820.

Mr. Patton remained with his mother on the farm until he was sixteen, when he spent two or three years away from home at school. Upon his return he was engaged in teaching for a while. In 1860 he entered the law firm of Messrs. Hay & Cullom, of Springfield, with whom he studied until admitted to the Bar. After that he was engaged with his brother, Matthew Patton in merchandising at Auburn.

At the Presidential election of 1864, he was elected one of the Representatives of Sangamon and Logan counties to the legislature. In April 1866, he located in Springfield, and commenced the practice of his profession.

December 9, 1869, he was married to Francine E. daughter of Hon. Charles H. Lanphier, of Springfield. Mr. Patton has devoted himself to the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has been successful.

Samuel D. Scholes, of the firm of Scholes & Mather, is a native of Peoria county, Illinois, and was born in 1841. He was educated in Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, and began reading law with Johnson & Hopkins, of Peoria. When the war commenced he enlisted and served as Orderly Sergeant in the three months' service, and afterwards as First Lieutenant in the three years' service, in the 14th Illinois Infantry. At the close of the war, in 1865, he again returned to his law books, and in January, 1866, was admitted to the Bar, and commenced practice in Springfield. In 1875 he received the appointment of Master in Chancery, which office he continues to hold. Since 1871 the present law firm has been in existence. Politically, Mr. Scholes is a Republican, but he has never been actively engaged in politics.

Alfred Orendorff, Attorney-at-law, was born in Logan county, Illinois, 29th July, 1845. Joseph Orendorff, his father, was a North Carolinian by birth, but came to Illinois with his parents about 1819. Christopher Orendorff, his father, settled on Sugar creek, north of Springfield, in what was then Sangamon, now Logan county, and built the first water-power grist-mill in that part of the country, making the burrs of boulders obtained in the vicinity of the mill. Joseph Orendorff married Elizabeth Stevens, a native of Henderson county, Kentucky. He died when the subject of this biography was a lad of ten summers, and his widow removed to Lincoln, Logan county. Alfred enjoyed the common schools, and subsequently attended the Wesleyan University at Lincoln, a year, and the military school at Fulton, Illinois, a short time. In the spring of 1866 he graduated from the Albany Law School, and spent the succeeding winter in Texas. Returning to Springfield in the autumn of 1867, he engaged in the practice of law in the office of Herndon & Zane; and upon the retirement of Judge Zane from the firm, the law partnership of Herndon & Orendorff was formed, and continued for a number of years. June 22, 1870, Mr. Orendorff united in marriage with Miss

Julia, daughter of Colonel John Williams, an early settler and prominent business man of Springfield. In 1870 Mr. Orendorff was nominated by the Republicans for the State Senate, but the Democrats being largely in the majority, he was beaten by their candidate, Hon. Alexander Starne. In 1872, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and supported Hon. Lyman Trumbull for the Presidency. In 1873 he was chosen by the Liberals as candidate for Representative to the General Assembly of Illinois. The choice being ratified by the Democrats, he was elected, and was made a member of the Judiciary Committee in that body, and took an active part in framing the Revised Statutes, made necessary by the adoption of the new Constitution. Mr. Orendorff joined the Odd Fellows in 1874; has filled the various offices in the subordinate lodge; was chosen Representative of No. 465 to the Grand Lodge, held in Peoria in 1875; was elected Grand Master of the State in 1878, and is now Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the World.

The law firm of Orendorff & Creighton was formed in 1879. It has an extensive business, and its members are recognized as among the most successful practitioners at the Springfield Bar.

Henry S. Greene, Attorney for the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company, and member of the late prominent law firm of Hay, Greene & Littler, was born in Ireland in 1833. At six years of age he crossed the Atlantic, and grew to manhood on the shore of Lake Ontario in the Dominion of Canada. In 1857 he came to Illinois, read law in the office of Lawrence Weldon, at Clinton, and was admitted to the Bar in January, 1860. Having previously arranged to become a law partner with Hon. C. H. Moore, of Clinton, Mr. Greene entered into and remained in that relation six years. Three years after his admission he was appointed Attorney for the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for the counties of Logan and McLean, which position he resigned upon moving to Springfield in 1868, since which time, his law firm has been counsel for the company in Sangamon county, he still retaining that relation. In 1860 Mr. Greene associated himself with Mr. D. T. Littler in the practice of law, and upon the dissolution of the firm of Hay & Palmer by the election of the latter to be Governor, Hon. Milton Hay became a partner, the firm title changing to Hay, Greene & Littler. This partnership ceased by dissolution January 1, 1881.

For a number of years this firm has had charge of the legal business of the Wabash Railway Company in this part of the State. Some time previously, and since their separation, Mr. Greene has been the General Counselor for the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company for Illinois, where it owns and controls by lease 1,300 miles of railroad lines, and Consulting Counsel for the outside business of the company, controlling in all 3,000 miles of road.

During the last two years of its existence, he was retained as counsel for the American Union Telegraph Company in its extensive litigation with the Western Union Company, previous to their consolidation. In none of the large legal business which Mr. Greene has done for corporations, has he received a stated salary, but simply a fee for the professional labor performed. In view of the great demand upon his time and energies in attending to the legal matters of these companies, he has withdrawn almost entirely, of late years, from general court practice at the Bar. The rapid growth of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Company's, by absorption and construction, in the last few years, has created a large volume of legal business, and extended his duties until they are larger outside of the State than in it.

In 1863, Mr. Greene was appointed District Attorney, by Governor Yates, for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of DeWitt, Logan and McLean, and was subsequently elected to the same position, but resigned to take his seat in the legislature, in 1867, in which he served one regular and two special sessions; and upon moving from the district, resigned before the close of his term of office.

In the fall of 1854, before leaving Canada, Mr. Greene married Miss Elizabeth Hogle, born in that country, of New Hampshire parentage. Their family consists of one daughter and one son. In politics, Mr. Greene has always been a firm and active, but not radical, Republican.

A. N. J. Crook is a native of Tennessee, but was reared in Indiana, his parents removing to that State in his childhood. In 1856 he came to Peoria county, Illinois, and from there to Sangamon county in 1862. He spent two years in Pike's Peak, Colorado. After reading law for a time with Herndon & Zane, he was admitted to the Bar and commenced practice in Springfield. In 1869 he was elected County Judge and served four years. He also served as a member of the 32d General Assembly from Sangamon county. He is a staunch Democrat and an active worker in its interests.

James C. Robinson, of the firm of Palmers, Robinson & Shutt is a native of Edgar county Illinois, where he was born in 1824. His father, Richard Robinson was a North Carolinian, and married Sally Dixon, and moved to Clark county, Illinois, in 1820, but removed to Edgar county shortly after. Subsequently he returned to Clark county where James was brought up and educated. Mr. Robinson read law in Clark county, and was admitted to practice about 1850, and followed his chosen profession in that county until 1869, when he settled in Springfield.

Like many other lawyers, of a past Decade, Mr. Robinson became somewhat of a politician, and in 1858 was elected from the Clark county District, a member of Congress. He was re-elected in 1860 and 1862. In 1868, he was placed in nomination by his party, the Democratic, for the office of Governor, in opposition to his present law partner—John M. Palmer, but was defeated. In 1870 he was nominated for Congress from the Springfield District and triumphantly elected, and re-elected in 1872.

Soon after his settlement in Springfield, Mr. Robinson formed a partnership with A. L. Knapp, and subsequently William L. Shutt was admitted a member of the firm. The firm continued in existence until the death of Mr. Knapp in the summer of 1881. Soon after this a partnership was effected with John M. and John Mayo Palmer, under the firm name of Palmers, Robinson & Shutt, the firm being one of the strongest in the State. The new firm now enjoys, as the old one did for many years, an extensive practice, especially in the upper courts. Mr. Robinson is recognized as an excellent jury-lawyer, and as a stump speaker has few equals.

James A. Kennedy, attorney at law, is a native of Huntingdon—now Blair—county, Pennsylvania; was born in 1833. David Kennedy and Mary A. Miller, his parents, were also of that State. They came to Illinois about 1840, and settled in Calhoun county, where Mr. Kennedy died soon after. They had three children, of whom James is the only one alive. Soon after his father's death, the family moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and he was there reared and educated, completing a course in the St. Louis University in 1852. He then went south and engaged in teaching school in New Orleans and interior Louisiana, until 1857. Returning, he remained in St. Louis till the following year, then located in Waterloo, Monroe county, Illinois; read law with Hon. William R. Morrison,

and was admitted to practice in 1859. He was elected County Superintendent of schools in 1860, and filled the office by successive elections, eight years. He was appointed Master in Chancery about the same time, and held that position till he moved to Sangamon county in 1870. Here he taught the first year as assistant in the city high school, at the close of which he opened a law office; was elected city attorney on the Democratic ticket in 1874; the following year was chosen Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy, was re-elected in 1877, and served till May, 1881. Upon retiring he resumed the practice of law. Mr. Kennedy is now serving his second term as supervisor from Capitol township; was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, first term, is now at the head of Committee on Pauper and Poor Accounts. In January, 1879, he, with several others, printers, issued the "Catholic News," a weekly publication, which was suspended about six months later, from lack of proper support. In 1858 he married Miss Clara Vanderburgt, a native of Belgium, Europe, but came to America at ten years of age. They have two adult daughters, Mary E. and Emma. Mr. Kennedy is a member, and for several years was successively President and Secretary of the Union of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Societies, of Springfield.

Charles Philo Kane, late of the firm of Hazlett & Kane, is the son of Rev. Andrew J. Kane, who came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1830, and Caroline M. Beers, whose parents, Philo Beers and Martha Stillman, settled in this county in 1820, and are believed to have been the second couple married in Sangamon county. Charles was born in Springfield, December 25, 1850, graduated from the city high school in 1868, commenced the study of law in August, 1869, with Messrs. Hay, Greene & Littler, and was admitted to the Bar, June 13, 1871. May 1, 1874, he opened a law office in company with his late partner, Robert H. Hazlett. In the spring of 1878, Mr. Kane was elected to the office of City Attorney, and re-elected in 1879 and 1880, retiring from the office May 1, 1881. He is a Mason, a Past Master in St. Paul's lodge, No. 500, is a member of Springfield Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, and has been two years Recorder of Elwood Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar.

His parents reside in Springfield; father was born in 1818, mother in 1827.

John C. Lanphier, second son of Hon. Charles H. Lanphier. Born October 19, 1850, in Springfield, Illinois; graduate of class of 1866, of

Springfield High School. Studied law with Robinson, Knapp & Shutt and with Morrison & Patton. Admitted to the Bar July 4, 1871. Practiced in Chicago three years. Went into partnership with James W. Patton in January, 1875, firm of Patton & Laphier. Married April 11, 1877, to Miss Susie C. Young, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Henry H. Rogers is a native of Ohio. He came to Illinois in 1869, and settled in Lawrence county. In 1872 he was admitted to the Bar, and commenced practice. In 1875 he came to Springfield and opened an office. For about two years he was a partner of Henry B. Kane, the partnership being dissolved on the election of Mr. Kane to the office of Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1881.

John C. Snigg, lawyer, 220 South Sixth street, was born in New Hampshire in November, 1849; came to Springfield, Illinois, in the fall of 1856. His parents were Edward Snigg and Margaret Murphy. His education was chiefly attained in the printing office, he having never attended school more than six months in his life. Mr. Snigg entered the office of the Springfield Register as an apprentice boy in 1862, and worked in that and the Journal office until 1871. He began reading law in May of that year, in the office of Robinson, Knapp & Shutt, and carried newspapers meantime to defray current expenses. Passed his first examination in Michigan, in 1873, and received license to practice law; passed another examination before the Supreme Court of Illinois in June of the same year, and commenced practice in Springfield. He was elected City Attorney in 1875, and re-elected in 1876 and 1877. During the last term he revised the city ordinances, after thirteen years without revision. In the fall of 1878, Mr. Snigg was elected Representative to the legislature on the Democratic ticket, for its thirty-first session.

Robert H. Hazlett, State's Attorney for Sangamon county, Illinois, late senior member of the law firm of Hazlett & Kane, is the second child and eldest son of a family of six children—three of each sex—of William P. and Zerelda Hazlett, *nee* Haggard, and was born in Christian county, Illinois. His grandfather Hazlett came from Western Virginia, and settled in Springfield in 1828, his father being then but seven years of age. Some years later the family removed to Christian county. There his parents married and remained until 1860, when they returned to Sangamon county and settled where they now reside, four miles west of Springfield. Robert labored on the farm until twenty years

old, enjoying the educational advantages of the city schools and two years attendance at the State Industrial University at Champaign, Illinois. He read law in the office of Herndon & Orendorff in Springfield, and was admitted to the Bar, March 6, 1873. He served as Deputy Clerk in the office of the Supreme Court for a time; and in May, 1874, he formed a law partnership with Charles P. Kane, and opened an office for practice. In 1876, Mr. Hazlett was elected State's Attorney for Sangamon county, and re-elected in 1880. In politics he is Democratic, and was elected on that ticket.

William L. Gross is an Attorney-at-Law, in the active practice of his profession in the city of Springfield, Illinois, in conjunction with Clinton L. Conkling, under the firm of Gross & Conkling. Mr. Gross is a native of the State of New York, and was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, on the 21st of February, 1839. His father, Rev. Alba Gross, a minister in the Baptist Church, and his mother Althea Smith Gross, were born in Courtland county, New York. The family came to Illinois in the spring of 1844, making the journey in a movers' covered wagon. They first settled in Canton, Fulton county, and afterwards, in 1848, moved upon a farm in Knox county.

At the age of seventeen years, William, the subject of this sketch, having passed through the public schools and the Academy, engaged in teaching, and while so engaged he prosecuted his law studies. He was admitted to the Bar in Springfield on June 27, 1862, and at once entered into practice in that city in co-partnership with his brother, Eugene L. Gross, Esq.

In August, 1862, Mr. Gross entered the service of the Government, and in September, 1863, was appointed Superintendent of Military Telegraphs in the Department of the Ohio. Immediately following this appointment, on October 27, 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln, a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, and, under command of General Anson Stager, was assigned to duty in the Department of the Ohio, as Military Superintendent of Telegraphs. In the discharge of this duty he was engaged till Johnston's surrender in the spring of 1865, when he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, relieving Colonel W. G. Fuller, and took control of Military Telegraphs in that entire department. While in this latter department he was a member of General Phil H. Sheridan's military family, and a member of his staff. He was twice breveted, once as major and afterwards as lieutenant colo-

nel, and was honorably discharged in August, 1866.

From that time till February, 1868, he was engaged in the civil telegraphic service, successively as Auditor of the Southwestern Telegraph Company, at Louisville, Kentucky, as financial agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the district west of the Missouri, and as Superintendent of the Tariff Bureau of that company in New York City.

Resigning that position in February, 1868, he returned to Springfield, and, resuming his business relations with his brother, E. L. Gross, became an active member of the Law and Law Publishing firm of E. L. & W. L. Gross, so well known throughout this State. In 1868 the firm issued the first volume of Gross' Statutes of Illinois, a work accepted by the courts and Bar as authority, and specially legalized by an act of the legislature. The following year a second edition was issued, including the laws of 1869; and the firm also issued an Index to all the Laws of Illinois, a work of great research, minute detail and merit. In 1872 the second volume of Gross' Statutes appeared, and the following year the firm was dissolved by the retirement of the elder brother on account of ill health. The publications of the firm were continued by the subject of this sketch, and in 1874 appeared the third volume of Gross' Statutes. Of these publications it is not too much to say that they were acceptable alike to the courts, the Bar, and the people, and will long remain models of their kind.

Since 1874 Mr. Gross has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in this city.

He was elected Representative from Sangamon county to the Thirty-First General Assembly, upon the Republican ticket, and served during that session.

In January 1881 he formed the law partnership now existing, with Mr. Clinton L. Conkling, one of the leading law firms of Sangamon county.

Upon the organization, in January 1877, of the Illinois State Bar Association, Mr. Gross was elected its Secretary, and by successive elections still holds that important position.

In 1864 Mr. Gross was married to Miss Althea Livingstone, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and to them have been born two children, Edgar S. and Louise.

John McAuley Palmer was born in Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. While yet in his infancy, he was taken by his parents

to Christian county, Kentucky, where he remained until 1831, when, in company with his parents, he came to Illinois and settled in Madison county. At this time he was in his fourteenth year, with but little education, and only such as was derived from the common country schools of that day. About two years after, his mother died and the family was broken up. The old college at Alton, commenced on the manual labor plan, was started at this time, and he determined to avail himself of its privileges. For one year he arose at daylight, built the fires, swept the floors, and did other chores until school hours, when he prosecuted his studies.

Some four years after (in 1838), while traveling as a clock peddler, he stopped all night at a hotel in Carthage, Hancock county. A friend accompanied him to the hotel, and the two were assigned a room with two beds. Late in the night they were aroused by the landlord, who ushered in two strangers. "Sorry to waken you, gentlemen," said he, "but here are two strangers who want a bed. You two must sleep together, or share your beds with them." Palmer turned over, rubbed his eyes, and saw before him a short, spare man, with broad, expansive forehead, and large, luminous eyes. The other was taller, fine-looking, and had the appearance of being a college professor. The tall man inquired about their politics. "Well," replied Palmer, "My friend's a Whig, and I am a Democrat." "You take the Whig, and I'll take the Democrat," said the short man. They got into bed, and all were soon sound asleep. The next morning Palmer inquired the name of his bed-fellow. It was Stephen A. Douglas, the Little Giant of the West. His fellow-traveler was John T. Stuart.

In 1839, Mr. Palmer went to Carlinville, and entered the law office of John S. Greathouse, and commenced the study of law. In December of the same year he went to Springfield to apply for license to practice. The court appointed Judge Douglas and J. Young Scammon to examine him. His examination was satisfactory, Mr. Douglas remarking, "You may not now be able to take charge of important law cases, but from the cut of your features and set of your clothes, you soon will be." In the evening Mr. Palmer took a stroll around town, and into a church used as a State House, where a tall, long, bony man was entertaining a crowd with a speech that was full of anecdote, logic and common sense. He inquired his name, and was informed that it was Abe Lincoln. The next day he was introduced to Mr. Lincoln, and from that

day to the death of Lincoln they were warm personal friends.

Returning to Carlinville, he at once commenced the practice of law, and, although he was not a good speaker, he soon commanded a lucrative practice. In 1840 he supported Van Buren for the Presidency, taking an active part in the canvass.

On the 20th of December, 1842, he was united in marriage to Melinda Ann Neeley. Two weeks after marriage the couple went to housekeeping. The whole cost of furniture and everything necessary to go to housekeeping, was less than fifty dollars.

While a strong Democrat, Mr. Palmer was always an anti-slavery man, and when the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854 became the issue, he sided with the Anti-Nebraska Democrats. He was elected to the State Senate this year, which contained four Anti-Nebraska Democrats. A United States Senator was to be elected in place of General Shields. The Anti-Nebraska Democrats held the balance of power. Palmer offered to go into the Democratic caucus, provided fealty to the Kansas-Nebraska act was withdrawn. His offer was refused. Shields was nominated by the Democrats, Lincoln by the Whigs, and Palmer put Lyman Trumbull in nomination as the representative of the Anti-Nebraska Democrats. Trumbull was elected. Douglas labored hard with Palmer to get him to vote for Shields, and both in the wordy contest lost control of their temper. Doug'as taunted him with going over to the Abolitionists, and said he could fill his place with plenty of good Whigs. Palmer grew hot and retorted, "So help me God, I'll never vote for Shields. You know how warmly I have supported you. You now tell me you are willing to part with me, and that you can fill my place with your life-long enemies. You demand that I shall surrender my personal independence and manhood, and threaten me if I refuse. From this time forward I will fight you, and will never speak to you until you are beaten, and lose your power to make and unmake men." The friendship was severed and not renewed until 1861, when the Governor of Illinois sent Palmer to Washington as a member of the Peace Conference. The morning after his arrival Douglas sent a card to his room requesting an interview. The great statesman came in, and, offering his hand, said: "Well, Palmer, the time has come when, by your own limitation, we are to be friends. I beat you a long time ago, but it has taken you a long time to beat me. I'm glad to see you." "Yes, Judge," said Palmer, "You

were a thundering hard man to beat." Douglas then said: "You have always misunderstood me. Years ago I saw that Davis and others meant disunion. I sought to force the issue upon them in the Lecompton controversy, and would have done so if Buchanan had not proven false. Then, there was Union feeling enough even in the South to crush them. They have since had two years to educate the South into secession." Then rising, and, in a solemn, prophetic voice, he said: "And now you will see millions of men in arms before the question is settled."

The campaign of 1856 was the first in which figured the newly organized Republican party. Palmer gave his adhesion to that party. In 1860 he did much service in the election of Lincoln to the Presidency. When the war broke out, Palmer raised the 14th Illinois Infantry, and by brave and gallant deeds was promoted to Major General, given command of a corps, and afterwards a department.

After the close of the war he returned to the practice of law, and in 1868 was elected Governor of the State, serving four years with marked ability. On the expiration of his term of office, he located permanently in Springfield, and is now an active, honorable member of the Sangamon County Bar.

John Mayo Palmer, of the firm of Palmers, Robinson & Shutt, was born in Carlinville, Illinois, March 10, 1848. He is the son of John M. and Melinda A. (Neeley) Palmer. Young Palmer, preparatory to his collegiate course, attended the public schools of his native city. He then entered Blackburn University, and subsequently Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Illinois, where he remained four years. Desiring to be with his father during the war, he left college before graduating, and never returned. After the close of the war he read law with his father, and was admitted to the Bar in the summer of 1867. He then entered the law department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in June, 1868, graduated with the degree of LL. B. He next returned home and commenced the practice of law in Carlinville, where he remained until September, 1872, when he moved to Springfield and formed a partnership with his father, and has since been an active member of the Sangamon County Bar. During his legal practice in Carlinville he served as City Attorney one year. After his removal to Springfield he served as a member of the City Council, from 1874 to 1877. At the general election in 1876, he was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature by the Democratic party, with which he

affiliates. John Mayo Palmer and Eden Robertson, daughter of Dr. W. A. and Nannette (Holliday) Robertson, were united in marriage in Carlinville, Illinois, July 7, 1869. Three children have resulted from this union—John McAuley, born in Carlinville, April 23, 1870; Robertson, born in Carlinville, July 5, 1872; George Thomas, born in Springfield, March 5, 1875. Mrs. Palmer completed her education at Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Illinois. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George W. Murray, attorney-at-law, was born at Covington, Miami county, Ohio, July 7, 1839. David Murray, his father, was a farmer, residing near Dayton. George was educated in the city, and taught school four years before beginning the pursuit of law. He read law in the office of General Moses B. Walker, in Dayton, in 1859 and 1860; was admitted in June, 1861, and commenced practice in that city. Was several years a member of the City Council while there. In 1874 Mr. Murray moved to Springfield, Illinois, and has since been an active member of the Sangamon County Bar. In April, 1881, he entered into co-partnership with Noah H. Turner, which relation still exists. At the age of twenty-one, in October, 1860, he married Miss Emma Neisbert, of Dayton, Ohio.

Robert W. Maxwell was born in Springfield, Illinois, December 13, 1845. He read law and graduated from the law department of Michigan University, in March, 1874. In June following he was licensed to practice in the courts of Illinois. In 1875 he went to Decatur and remained over three years in the practice of his profession. Returning to Springfield, he opened an office, and in June, 1879, formed a partnership with Judge Robertson. He affiliates with the Democratic party, and has been somewhat active in local politics, but was never a candidate for office save that of City Attorney in 1881, but was beaten by a combination of Republicans and citizens.

George A. Sanders, Attorney-at-law, of the firm of Sanders & Williams, National Bank building, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., July 4, 1836; graduated from Williams College in 1861; came to Illinois; read law with Messrs. Sweet & Orme in Bloomington, and was admitted to the Bar in 1864. He practiced his profession five years in Centralia, Illinois. In 1868 he was chosen one of the Electors for General Grant for the Presidency. In the winter of 1869-70 Mr. Sanders became Assistant State Treasurer, which position he filled six

years; and since retiring from that department, he has been in active law practice in Springfield. He entered into co-partnership with Frank P. Williams, January 1, 1881. Mr. Sanders has always affiliated with the Republican party and been an active worker in its interests.

James H. Matheny, Jr., is a "native to the manor born." He was born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1856, and is the third son of James H. Matheny, the present County Judge of Sangamon county. He was educated in the city; read law from 1874 to 1876, and was then admitted to the Bar. In 1877 he opened an office in Springfield, and has since devoted himself closely to his profession.

Henry A. Stevens, Lawyer, office 110 North Sixth street; was born in Shefford county, in the Dominion of Canada, July 17, 1847. John M. Stevens was a native of New Brunswick, and married Sibyl Goddard, a Canadian lady. The subject of this sketch is one of their family of ten living children, five of each sex. Three of the sons are lawyers, and one a physician by profession. Henry was educated in Canada and Vermont. Came to the United States in 1865, to Logansport, Indiana, in 1868, and to Springfield in 1869. The next four years he spent in teaching school and reading law. From the fall of 1873 till 1877, he practiced law in Monona county, Iowa, and since that time has been an active member of the Springfield Bar. In the spring of 1870, Mr. Stevens was made a Mason, in Williamsville, Sangamon county, and is now a member of that fraternity. He married Miss Laura Southwick, in Springfield, in the spring of 1873. Her parents, William and Louvicy Southwick, settled in Sangamon county, in 1819, and still live on the old homestead, entered by his father, Jessie, in Woodside township, about seven miles southeast of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have one daughter, aged seven years, and a son five years old. Mr. Stevens' parents immigrated to Illinois in 1866, and now reside in Shelby county.

James E. Dowling, Attorney at Law, was born in Pine Grove near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in April, 1844, and is the only living son of a family of three boys and five girls, of Patrick J., and Ann Dowling, who were born and married in Ireland, and crossed the Atlantic when Mr. Dowling was twenty-three years of age. When James was thirteen years old, the family moved to Freeport, Stephenson county, Illinois, where he was chiefly educated, graduating from the high school in that place in 1860. After reading law with Thomas J. Turner, of Freeport,

two years, he attended the Albany Law School, New York, from which he was graduated May 20, 1864. He located in practice in Petersburg, Illinois, was chosen Secretary of the State Senate for the session of 1865-6, at the close of which he moved to Athens, Menard county, and there practiced law eleven years. In 1877 he removed to Springfield where he has been active in the profession since. In politics Mr. Dowling is Republican, and was quite active in the canvass in Menard county, previous to General Grant's last election to the Presidency. He married Miss Savilia, daughter of James G. Davis, one of the early settlers of Menard county, in October, 1865. They have a family of three sons and six daughters. Mr. Dowling is a member of Capital City Lodge No. 38, of Ancient Order of United Workmen.

James A. Creighton, lawyer, of Orendorff & Creighton, northeast corner Washington and Fifth streets, was born in White county, Illinois, and is thirty-five years of age. He was graduated from Southern Illinois College, at Salem, in June, 1868; read law with C. A. Beecher, in Fairfield, Illinois, and was admitted to the Bar in March, 1870. After practicing law in Fairfield until April, 1877, he located in Springfield, forming a co-partnership with Mr. A. Orendorff, which still exists. The firm has a fine legal business.

John M. Creighton, Mr. C.'s father, was also a native of White county, Illinois, born in 1821; passed his whole life in this State, and died in 1869. His mother was born in Illinois in 1824, and is still living. His paternal ancestors were North Carolinians, and his maternal ancestors from Virginia.

George A. Wood, lawyer, office corner Washington and Sixth streets, is the youngest of a family of six children, three of each sex, of Adolphus Wood and Catharine Carpenter, and was born in January, 1858, in Springfield, Sangamon county, Illinois. Adolphus Wood was a native of York State, came to Sangamon county in an early day, married Miss Carpenter, who was born in Sangamon county in 1820—her parents, William and Margaret Carpenter having settled here that year. Mr. Wood died January 12, 1861. His widow still survives and resides in Springfield. The subject of this article having completed a course in the city schools, attended the law department of Michigan State University, from which he graduated in 1877, and was admitted to practice in that State the same year. Spent a year in Chicago, was admitted to the Bar of Illinois in 1878, and at once opened a law office in Springfield where he

has since been actively engaged in his profession.

Thomas Sterling, City Attorney, and member of the law firm of Sterling & Grout, was born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, February 21, 1851; is the son of Charles and Anna (Kessler) Sterling, natives of Ohio. They moved to McLean county, Illinois, in 1855, which is still their home. Thomas was graduated from Wesleyan University in Bloomington, Illinois, in June, 1875. While teaching as Principal of the schools of Bement, Illinois, in 1875-6, he read law in the office of Judge W. G. Cloyd; came to Springfield, June 1, 1877, and entered the law office of Hay, Greene & Littler; was admitted June 11, 1878, and commenced practice of his profession in company with his present partner, J. M. Grout. In April, 1881, Mr. Sterling was elected City Attorney on the Republican and Citizens' tickets. He married Miss Anna Dunn, of Bement, Illinois, in October, 1877. He is a Master Mason in St. Paul's Lodge No. 500.

Joseph M. Grout, Attorney and Counselor at Law, corner Washington and Sixth streets, is one of two sons of Joseph M. Grout, a native of Massachusetts, and Priscilla Thompson of Kentucky, and was born near Mechanicsburg, Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1855. Joseph M. Grout, Sr., was one of the pioneer Presbyterian clergymen in Sangamon county, and died of the cholera in 1855, before the subject of this sketch was born, and his mother died when he was but ten weeks old. He was taken by an uncle to Massachusetts, where the first eight years of his life were passed. Returning to Illinois, he was graduated from Illinois College, in Jacksonville, in the class of 1876; came immediately to Springfield and commenced the study of law in the office of Hay, Green & Littler; was admitted to the Bar in 1878, and in the fall of that year entered into co-partnership with Thomas Sterling, his present partner, with whom he read law, and was admitted in the same class. Mr. Grout is Republican in politics, but has never been a candidate for any office. He was united in matrimony with Miss Flora Grubb, of Springfield, in 1879.

William Henry Colby, Lawyer, of the firm of Herndon & Colby, was born in Orange county, New York, September 14, 1849. James Colby, his father, moved his family to Illinois and settled near Chicago the same year of William's birth. His father died there in 1858, and his mother in 1863. William came to Springfield in March, 1863, with a single suit of clothes and twenty-five cents in his pocket, which he paid



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for his night's lodging, retiring supperless. He sought and obtained employment with George Bergen, a farmer near the city, for whom he worked nine years, the first eight months at \$6 per month, which was increased in after years to \$25 per month. Prior to beginning the practice of law, he leased and carried on a part of Mr. Bergen's farm. At the age of twenty-five years, he married Henrietta Cantrall, of Sangamon county. He commenced reading law in the office of Patton & Lanphier in January, 1876, and was admitted in January, 1878, in the class with his present partner, William F. Herndon. They were schoolmates and law students together. Mr. and Mrs. Colby have two children, Charles P., five years of age, and Henrietta, three years old.

William F. Herndon was born in DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1848; is the eldest of three sons and five daughters of Archer G. Herndon; was educated chiefly in Springfield; taught school about ten years; read law in the office of Cullom, Scholes & Mather in 1875 and 1876; was admitted to the Bar in January, 1878, and has since been in practice in Springfield.

In September, 1871, he married Mary H. Bryant, of Sangamon county, who has borne him one son, Edgar B. Mr. Herndon's parents have resided in Rochester township, Sangamon county, many years.

Henry B. Kane was born in Springfield, Illinois, January 17, 1855. His father, Elder A. J. Kane, is one of the oldest ministers of the Christian Church, in this county. His mother is the daughter of Philo and Martha (Stillman) Beers, supposed to be the first couple married in the county. Mr. Kane graduated in the Springfield High School, in 1872. In 1873, he was appointed one of the mail carriers in the city, and served three and a half years, and on account of ill-health resigned. He read law during that time, utilizing his spare hours for that purpose, and in January, 1878, was admitted to the Bar. He then entered the office of N. W. Branson, Register in Bankruptcy, as his deputy, and remained with him until the law was repealed, about a year after. Subsequently he formed a partnership with H. H. Rogers, in the practice of law, which continued until he was elected Justice of the Peace, in 1881.

Frank H. Jones was born in Pike county, Illinois, in 1854, and is the son of George M. Jones, Clerk of the Appellate Court, in Springfield. He entered Yale College in 1871 and graduated in the class of 1875. Returning to Pike county, he read law one year in Pittsfield, then spent a

year in the Law Department of Columbia College, and a year in the Chicago Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in the spring of 1878, and immediately opened an office in Pittsfield, where he remained one year, and then came to Springfield.

John A. Chestnut, attorney and Justice of the Peace, was born in Kentucky, in January, 1816. James Chestnut, his father, was a native of South Carolina, of Irish descent, and married Elizabeth Stevenson, a North Carolina lady. They settled near Waverly, Morgan county, Illinois, in 1826, where Mr. Chestnut died in 1849, and his widow in 1833. John was principally educated in the common schools of Kentucky; read law in the office of P. H. Winchester, Carlinville, Illinois, and was admitted in December, 1837, to practice in the Illinois Supreme Court, and in 1841, to the United States Courts. He practiced in Carlinville from 1837 till 1855, Governor John M. Palmer being his chief competitor. He then abandoned the law, and engaged in the real estate and banking business in that place, which proved so successful that he retired in a few years with a comfortable competence, and came to Springfield. Here Mr. Chestnut made some investments in real estate that proved unprofitable, and he lost considerable. In 1867, he was made cashier of the Springfield Savings Bank, holding the position till May, 1872. After spending a year in the office of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, he opened a law office and resumed practice in 1879. In the spring of 1881, he was elected Justice on the Republican and Reform tickets. From 1838 to 1850, he filled the office of County Clerk in Macoupin county; was three times nominated on the old Whig ticket for the legislature, but the party being in the minority, failed to elect their candidate. He declined the nomination for Congress in 1860. Mr. Chestnut has been twice married, first to Sarah A. Blair, of Greene county, Illinois, in 1844, who died; and in 1854 he married Kate N. Corbett, of Jersey county. He has one daughter, Leonora, by the first marriage, now Mrs. Tingley S. Wood, of Leadville, Colorado. Mr. C. is a member of the M. E. Church.

Thomas J. Thompson, Justice of the Peace and Attorney-at-law, is the son of John and Margaret Thompson, *nee* Coleman, of Irish nativity, and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1853. During his childhood they moved to Dayton, Ohio, where Thomas attended the public school, after which he took a course in Williams College, Massachusetts, graduating in the class of 1874. He taught as Prin-

cipal of the Williamstown Academy one year; then returning to Ohio, read law in the office of Samuel A. Brown, of Springfield. He came to Springfield, Illinois, in December 1878, and was admitted to the Bar in the spring of 1879, since which time he has divided his attention between professional practice and stenographic reporting of court proceedings, until elected Justice in the spring of 1881, on the combined vote of the Citizens' and Democratic tickets. Mr. Thompson served as Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee during the political campaign of 1880. When a lad in school, young Thompson received an injury through the rough conduct of a fellow pupil, which rendered him a permanent cripple, resulting in the shortening of the right leg some three inches. He possesses adaptation both by nature and culture for the legal profession, and gives promise of a successful career at the Bar.

Winfield S. Collins, lawyer, is the son of Horace W. Collins, a native of Champaign county, Ohio, and Julia E. Sattley, born in Sangamon county, Illinois. Her father, Robert H. Sattley, settled in the county in a very early day. The subject of this sketch was born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 30, 1848. In 1855 his parents moved to Johnson county, Iowa, where he labored on the farm till twenty-one years of age, then set about earning means with which to obtain a more complete education. He taught school twelve terms; took a course in Iowa Agricultural College, from which he was graduated in civil engineering in the class of 1876, with distinguished honors as a draughtsman, having won the prize for the finest piece of mechanical drawing at a State exhibition. In the spring of 1877, Mr. Collins came to Springfield, Illinois, read law with Robert L. McGuire and was admitted to practice in the courts, in May, 1879. He immediately opened an office in the city, and began the business of his profession. June 1, 1881, he formed a partnership with Martin Sprague, which still continues.

William A. Vincent is a native of West Virginia, and came to Sangamon county with his parents in 1868. He received a literary education in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and graduated from the Law Department of Columbia College, New Jersey, in May, 1879. Returning to Springfield the same month, he passed an examination before the Supreme Court of this State, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Springfield.

Larue Vredenburg was born in Springfield in 1855, graduated from Rutgers' College, New

Jersey, in 1877; read law in Chicago, and was admitted to the Bar in the fall of 1879, and has since been in active practice in Springfield.

Alexander H. Robertson is a native of Kentucky and a graduate in both the Literary and Law Departments of Transylvania University, in that State. His father was George Robertson, for many years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, and Professor in the Law Department of Transylvania University, and acknowledged as one of the ablest lawyers of his time in that State. In 1853 Alexander came to Illinois and located in Jacksonville, in the practice of his profession. Subsequently he returned to Kentucky, where he remained until 1862, during that time serving as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Lexington, to which office he was elected shortly after his return. Coming back to Illinois, he remained for a time and again returned to Kentucky to look after his interests in that State. In 1879 he came to Springfield, and at once became an active member of the Sangamon County Bar. Judge Robertson, during the civil war, was a decided Union man, and incurred many of the perils and disadvantages without any of its benefits. His father was also outspoken, with tongue and pen, in defense of the Union against secession. On coming to Springfield, Judge Robertson formed a partnership with R. W. Maxwell, which still continues.

William T. Houston was born in Sangamon county, his parents moving here in 1828. He read law with John B. Jones, Taylorville, Christian county, and was admitted to the Bar in 1878. In the fall of 1880, he came to Springfield and opened an office. He served in the army as a member of the 114th Illinois Infantry.

Albert Salzenstein, of the firm of McGuire, Hamilton & Salzenstein, is a native of Sangamon county. After graduating in the Springfield High School in 1876, he was Assistant Clerk of the Supreme Court about eighteen months, at the same time pursuing the reading of law. He then entered the office of L. F. Hamilton, and continued his studies. He passed examination before the Supreme Court in July, 1880, but being a minor, he could not be admitted. In September following, he attained his majority, and opened an office in Springfield. In April, 1881, he was admitted a member of the present firm.

Frank R. Williams, of the firm of Sanders & Williams, is a native of New York, and was educated in Cazinovia Seminary, in that State. He afterwards entered the law department of

Michigan University, and graduated in 1880. He was admitted to the Bar the previous January, and came to Springfield and commenced practice. The firm was formed January 1, 1881.

Noah H. Turner comes of good old Irish ancestry and a long-lived race, and was born in Sangamon county. He read law with L. F. Hamilton, and was admitted to the Bar in 1880. He formed his present partnership with George W. Murray in April, 1881.

Edwin C. Haynie, son of the late Adjutant-General Haynie and Elizabeth (Cooper) Haynie, was born in Salem, Marion county, Illinois, June 27, 1856. He is a graduate of the Springfield High School, of the class of 1873; Phillips' Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, with the class of 1875; Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, in the class of 1879; Yale Law School, in 1881. On graduating, he secured a license to practice, and is now a member of the Bar of Sangamon county. Mr. Haynie was married in New Haven, Connecticut, September 14, 1881, to Minnie Pierpont Hall, daughter of Lucius W. Hall, a prominent merchant of that city, and Elizabeth (Shepherd) Hall, both natives of Connecticut. Mrs. Haynie is a graduate of a classical institute of Philadelphia, in the class of 1877.

Walter B. Wines was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 10, 1848. He is the son of Enoch C. and Emma S. Wines, natives of New Jersey and New York respectively. He entered Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, at an early age, preparatory to a course in Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, in which institution he graduated in the classical course. After graduating at Middlebury College, he entered the Law Department of Columbia College, in New York, and graduated in the class of 1871. In March, 1871, he was admitted to the Bar, and commenced practice in New York city, where he continued until March, 1879, when he moved to Springfield and became identified with the Bar of Sangamon county. At present he is the Special Agent of the United States Census Office.

Walter B. Wines and Annie E. Thornton, of New York, were married March 16, 1869. Mrs. Wines is the daughter of Isaac and Bridget (Harrington) Thornton, the former a native of England and the latter of Ireland. Three children have been born unto them—Annie Gertrude, Walter Enoch and Edith Mary. Mrs. Wines was educated in the convent in Burlington, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Wines are members of the Catholic Church.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FISHER MURDER CASE.

It has become a proverb that "truth is stranger than fiction." This was never more fully verified than in the events here related, concerning three brothers, who became victims to one of the most remarkable cases of circumstantial evidence on record. William, Henry and Archibald Trayler, were each born in Greene county, Kentucky, and who came to Illinois about the year 1829. William settled near Greenbush, Warren county, about one hundred miles northwest of Springfield. Henry settled at Clary's Grove, Menard county, but which was then a part of Sangamon county. Archibald settled in Springfield, and engaged in business as a carpenter and builder. He owned a lot on the corner of Adams and Third streets, and built thereon a dwelling house. Being a bachelor, he rented the house to his partner, Mr. Myers, and boarded with him. The three brothers were each sober, industrious and retiring men, there being nothing in their actions that would give rise to any remarks, or a suspicion that they would be guilty of any wrong-doing.

Archibald Fisher, a man about fifty years of age; taught school in Monmouth, Warren county, and vicinity. When not regularly employed in teaching, he worked at odd jobs, living in the families of those who employed him. He was unmarried, economical, and had saved up a few hundred dollars, and, at the beginning of the events here related, he was boarding at the house of William Trayler.

Desiring to enter some land, Mr. Fisher, in company with Mr. Trayler, started together for Springfield, arriving at the house of Henry Trayler on Sunday evening. The next morning, all three came to Springfield, arriving there about noon, Monday, June 1, 1841, and stopped at the house where Archibald Trayler boarded. After dinner the three brothers and Fisher left the boarding house, in company, for the purpose of looking about the town. At supper time the

three brothers returned, but Fisher, having slipped aside as they were passing along a foot-path among the trees in the northwestern part of the city, did not appear. After supper, all the others went in search of him. One by one they returned as night approached, but with no tidings of Fisher. The next morning the search was continued, but up to noon was still unsuccessful.

William and Henry, having expected to leave early that morning, expressed their intention of abandoning the search and returning home. This was objected to by Archibald and those boarding with him at Mrs. Myers', as it would leave Fisher without any means of conveyance. They, therefore, continued the search the remainder of the day; but at night, William, who evidently was greatly disappointed at being detained so long, unknown to Archibald, hitched up his buggy and started home. Missing him, and learning what had been done, Archibald followed him on foot, and overtook him just as he was entering the water at Hickox's mill, on Spring creek, near where the Ohio & Mississippi railroad now crosses. Remonstrating with him against going home before the mystery was cleared up, William turned 'round in the water, and they both returned to Springfield. Notwithstanding all this, William and Henry started home the next day.

Up to this time, the mysterious disappearance had attracted but little attention. Three or four days later, Henry returned to Springfield for the purpose of continuing the search, and with his brother Archibald, and some of the boarders, another day was spent in the search, but without avail, when Henry concluded to cease further efforts.

On Friday, June 12, James W. Keyes, the Postmaster at Springfield, received a letter from Mr. Tice, postmaster at Greenbush, Warren county, stating that William Trayler had re-

turned home, and was circulating the report that Fisher was dead, and boasting that he had willed his money to him, and that he had gained about fifteen hundred dollars by it—a much larger sum than Fisher was supposed to possess. Mr. Tice requested the Springfield postmaster to give him all the information on the subject that he could. The contents of that letter were made public, and the excitement became widespread and intense. Springfield had now a population of about two thousand, and had the year previous adopted a city charter. William L. May was Mayor, and together with Josiah Lamborn, Attorney-General of the State, headed the movement to ferret out the mystery. A large company was raised and formed into squads and marched about in every direction, so as to leave no spot unsearched. Examinations were made of wells and every conceivable place where a body might be concealed.

In the search, a club was found with some hair attached to it, and it was confidently believed that the murder had been committed with that weapon, but it was afterwards demonstrated that the hair was from a cow. This search was continued until Saturday afternoon, when it was determined to arrest William and Henry Trayler, and officers started for them on Sunday morning. Henry, being nearest, was brought to Springfield on Monday. The Mayor and Attorney-General took him in hand, and used every device to elicit information of the supposed murder, but he protested his innocence of any knowledge on the subject. He was reminded that the circumstantial evidence was so strong that he, with his two brothers, would certainly all be hung, and that the only chance to save his own life was for him to become a witness on the part of the State. He withstood all the pressure until Wednesday, the seventeenth of the month, when, protesting his own innocence, he stated that his brothers, William and Archibald, without his knowledge at the time, had murdered Fisher, by hanging him to a tree; that they had temporarily concealed the body; that immediately preceding the departure of himself and William from Springfield, on the second or third of June, William and Archie communicated the fact to him, and engaged his assistance in making a permanent concealment of the body; that at the time he and William left, ostensibly for home, they did not take the direct road, but, wending their way through the streets, entered the woods at the northwest of the city, and that on approaching, where the body was concealed, he was placed as a sentinel.

He then entered into a minute description of the murder, going into the smallest details. He said that his brothers entered a thicket of underbrush, where the body was concealed, placed it in the buggy, moved off with it in the direction of Hickox mill-pond on Spring creek, and soon after returned, saying they had put it in a safe place; that Archibald went back to town, and that William and himself found their way to the road, and proceeded to their homes.

Until that disclosure was made, the character of Archibald was such as to repel all suspicion of his complicity in the matter, but he was at once arrested and hurried to jail, which was probably the best thing that could have been done for him, for he was in great personal danger from the infuriated populace. Search then commenced anew for the body. The thicket was found, and indications of a struggle under a small tree, bent over as though the hanging might have been done there. A trail was also visible, as though a body had been dragged to where the tracks of a buggy were to be seen, tending in the direction of the mill pond, previously spoken of, but could not be traced all the way. At the pond, however, it was found that a buggy had been down into the water and came out again. Hundreds of men were engaged in dragging and fishing for the body. Becoming impatient, the dam was cut down on Thursday morning, the eighteenth of June, and the water drawn off, but no body found.

About noon that day the officers, who had gone to arrest William Trayler, returned with him in custody, accompanied by a gentleman who called himself Dr. Gilmore. Then it was ascertained that William Trayler had been arrested at his own house, on Thursday the sixteenth of the month, and started for Springfield, stopping at Lewiston, Fulton county, for the night. Late in the night Dr. Gilmore arrived there and told the officers that Fisher was alive and at his house; that he had followed them to give the information so that the prisoner might be released without further trouble. The deputy sheriff—James Maxcy—very properly refused to release him on the word of an entire stranger, and they continued their journey to Springfield.

Dr. Gilmore told the officers that when he heard of the arrest of William Trayler for the murder of Fisher, he was a few miles from home; that when he returned to his own house he found Fisher there; that he would have taken Fisher with him in pursuit of the officers with the prisoner, but that the state of Fisher's health would not admit of it. The doctor fur-

ther said that he had known Fisher for several years, and that he was subject to fits of temporary derangement of mind, in consequence of an injury to his head, received in early life. The doctor still further stated that Fisher told him that the first he knew after visiting Springfield, he found himself in the vicinity of Peoria. Being nearer to his home than to Springfield, he proceeded at once to Warren county, without the slightest thought of his acts leading to the injury of any other person.

On their arrival at Springfield, Dr. Gilmore's statement was made public, and at first the people seemed to be struck dumb with astonishment. When the news was communicated to Henry Trayler, in the jail, he, without faltering, re-affirmed his own story about the murder of Fisher. The idea was at once taken up by the crowd that Dr. Gilmore was in collusion with the murderers, and that he had invented that story as a ruse to secure their release and escape. While the doctor was permitted to remain at liberty, he was regarded with strong suspicion. About 3 o'clock that afternoon, Mr. Myers, the partner of Archibald Trayler, started with a two-horse carriage, accompanied by Egbert M. Mallory, to ascertain whether Fisher was alive or not, and if so, to bring him back to Springfield.

Without waiting for the return of Myers and Mallory, the Traylers were brought before the proper officers for preliminary examination, on the charge of the murder of Archibald Fisher. Henry Trayler was introduced on the part of the State, and on oath testified that his brothers, William and Archibald, had murdered Archibald Fisher, re-affirming all the minutia of his former statements, and at the close bore a rigid cross-examination without faltering or exposure. It was also proven by a respectable lady, who was well acquainted with Archibald, that on the Monday afternoon of Fisher's disappearance, she saw Archibald Trayler and another man, who she identified as William Trayler,—then present—and still another, answering the description of Fisher, all enter the timber at the northwest of town, and an hour or two later, saw the two former return alone. Many other witnesses were examined, giving a combination of testimony that seemed to weave a network of circumstances about the prisoners, from which it would appear to any other than a legal mind, to be utterly impossible to extricate them. It was also proven that Archibald Trayler had passed an unusual number of pieces of gold coin. The buggy tracks in the mill pond were

unexplained, as the prisoners were the only persons who could give any light upon that subject. The evidence of a struggle in the thicket, under the bending tree, where the hanging was supposed to have taken place, was unexplained, although it was afterwards proven that school children had been using the tree as a support to a swing. These and many other points of evidence, the intricacies of which space forbids that I should follow out, were before the courts.

When the prosecution had introduced all their evidence and rested the case, one of the attorneys for the defense, Hon. Stephen T. Logan, arose, and with every eye turned toward him, said that on the part of the defendants, he would introduce a single witness only.

Archibald Fisher, in full life and proper person, was then conducted slowly into the presence of the court. Messrs. Myers and Mallory had returned late in the evening before—June 21st—with Fisher, and the friends of the prisoners kept him secreted until the proper time. The effect may be imagined, but can not be described. A gentleman who was cognizant of the proceedings from beginning to end, and who is now a Judge of one of the courts of Illinois, describing the appearance of one of the prisoners in the court room, says: "Archibald Trayler was as fine looking a man as I ever saw. When his own brother was testifying that he was a murderer, he stared at him with a look of astonishment, settling into an appearance of stoical indifference, that seemed to say, 'there is no hope of relief, therefore I must calmly endure the worst,' but when the man he was accused of having murdered, was lead into his presence, he broke down and gave vent to his feelings in a flood of tears, followed by uncontrollable fits of sobbing and moaning."

By this time it began to dawn on the minds of the people that the threats of death to all three of the brothers had so wrought on the mind of Henry Trayler as to destroy his competency as a witness. A feeling of indignation immediately sprang up against May and Lamborn, who had led in the prosecution, and it only lacked a bold leader to mob and hang them. The feeling was so intense that Judge Logan, who had defended the prisoners, felt it his duty to come to the rescue of their prosecutors. He made a pacific speech, in which he exhorted all to abide by the laws. It had the desired effect, and all dispersed without violence.

A public meeting of the citizens of Springfield was held on the evening of June 22, 1841, to express sympathy with the brothers, who had

passed through that fiery ordeal, and particularly with their fellow citizen, Archibald Trayler, whose character had never been tarnished with the slightest shadow of reproach. That sympathy was of little avail. His fine, manly countenance was never again lighted up with a smile. He made some feeble attempt at business, but generally wandered about, avoiding all society, pined away, and died in less than two years. One who knew him well said: "If ever a man died of a broken heart it was Archibald Trayler." William Trayler died in less than a year after the trial. Henry Trayler lived several years after the death of his brother, but was never known to speak of the mournful event after his departure from Springfield at the close of the trial. He died in Menard county. It is said that the three brothers never met after they passed out of the court room.

If the unhappy and afflicted being who was the innocent cause of all the trouble, had wandered away and died on the open prairie, much of which had not then been trod by the foot of man, William and Archibald Taylor would, beyond a reasonable doubt, have been executed as his murderers, and that upon the force of surrounding circumstances and the testimony of their own brother, who would doubtlessly have become hopelessly insane, caused by threats to make him confess a crime never committed, and afterwards by the appalling effects of his own testimony. The world would probably have looked on and called it retributive justice. Such may, and doubtless has been, the effect of circumstantial evidence in cases where the truth was never known.

Thus ended one of the most remarkable affairs of its kind on record.

CHAPTER VIII.

RAILROADS.

Sangamon county is traversed by one hundred and fifty-four miles of railroad, represented by six lines. The citizens of no county in the State have manifested more interest in the subject, from the beginning of the agitation to the present time. The news of a successful construction of a road in the East had no sooner become known in this section of country, before it was boldly advocated by Jonathan H. Pugh and others, as the only means of solving the transportation problem. Of course the advocates of such a scheme were regarded by some, as possessing an unbalanced mind, still they did not waver, and as the opportunity presented itself, it was forced upon the attention of the people.

As early as 1833, the subject of railroad building was introduced into the General Assembly, but no laws were enacted at that time. In the winter of 1835-6 acts were passed incorporating a large number of railroads, as well as for the building of canals and other internal improvements. Capital stock amounting to \$12,450,000 was authorized, chiefly to railroad companies. The internal improvement act of 1837, appropriated \$10,200,000 directly from the State Treasury. More than \$9,000,000 of this sum was for railroads. At this same session, private laws were enacted, chartering joint stock companies with authorized capital stock to the amount of nearly \$8,000,000, making an aggregate of about \$30,000,000, involved in efforts to legislate railroads into existence in the State of Illinois at that early day. This gigantic system of internal improvement was inaugurated when the country was but sparsely settled, and before it was in a condition to export anything that would command money. The people imagined themselves rich, because the whole United States, east, west, north and south, was flooded with irredeemable paper currency. It was thought there would be no difficulty in negotiating loans to carry forward the public works.

Soon after the law was enacted, certificates of internal improvement stock was readily taken, contracts let, and work commenced at various points in all parts of the State. Millions of dollars were squandered in this way before the autumn of 1837, when the great financial crash, which commenced in the eastern cities, swept over the whole United States, and the internal improvement system of Illinois went down, leaving the State in what was thought at the time, to be hopeless bankruptcy.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Among the first lines upon which work was commenced under the internal improvement system, was the Northern Cross Railroad. The first ground was broken between Jacksonville and Meredosia, on what was called Wolf Run. It was about six miles east of the Illinois river. This was early in the spring of 1837. James Dunlap and T. T. January were the contractors. In the spring of 1838, the first locomotive ever brought to the State, came up the Illinois river on a steamboat, and was landed at Meredosia. It was used for running construction trains from that time forward. This engine was built by Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, of Patterson, New Jersey, and was called the "Superior." The road was so far advanced that the locomotive run into Jacksonville in the latter part of 1838, or early in 1839.

The work on the Northern Cross Railroad struggled along, after the internal improvement system had ceased in nearly every other part of the State. After it was put in running order from Meredosia to Jacksonville, some work was done between the latter place and Springfield, but for a year or two it moved slowly. In some way the canal fund became indebted to the internal improvement fund. On the 26th day of February, 1841, an act of the General Assembly was approved, providing for the completion of

the Northern Cross Railroad from Springfield to Jacksonville. To liquidate the indebtedness of the canal fund to the internal improvement fund, \$100,000 of canal bonds were appropriated to defray the expense of completing that part of the road. The Fund Commissioner was authorized and instructed to enter into contracts for the work, to be paid for with the canal bonds, and to be completed in one year. On the day following—February 27, 1841—a law was enacted requiring the Fund Commissioner to advertise for proposals to do the work. He was, by the same law, directed to take charge of all the work between Springfield and the Illinois river.

FIRST LOCOMOTIVE IN SPRINGFIELD.

Before the road was completed to Springfield, another locomotive was brought on, from the works of M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia. It was called the "Illinois." The track was so far completed that on the 15th of February, 1842, it entered Springfield, being the first one to arrive in the city. George Gregory was the engineer, and T. M. Averitt the fireman. The track was laid along Tenth street to the crossing of Adams. The last half or three-fourths of a mile of the track was only the wooden stringers, the iron not yet having been spiked. The newspapers were not very enterprising, with reference to the latest news, especially when it is considered how wild they were on the subject of railroads only two or three years before.

Ten days after the event, February 25, the following item appeared in the Sangamo Journal:

"The railroad is so far finished that the locomotive occasionally runs upon it, and has drawn at least one heavy load of produce to the river. Under the circumstances of the times, the contractors, Messrs. Duff, Calhoun & Company have done well to complete it thus early. We anticipate that much business will be done on this road in the spring."

Again, from the Journal of March 11:

"Northern Cross Railroad.—We have neglected to notice that the railroad from this place to Meredosia, on the Illinois river, has been completed for a couple of weeks so far as to permit the passage of trains of cars through the whole line. The locomotive has now commenced trips between this city and the Illinois river; and, for the present, we understand it is arranged that the locomotive will leave this city every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Meredosia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. We also learn that the steamer "Mungo Park" will run regularly between Meredosia and St. Louis, going and returning three times a week, so as to connect regularly with the train of cars. This arrangement will be of immense utility to our citizens and the traveling community, and will furnish the easy means of conveying to market the

produce of a large and most productive region of country."

A contrast in the rate of speed then and now will be shown from the following item from Journal, March 18, 1842:

"On Saturday last, March 11, the cars ran from Jacksonville, thirty-three and a-half miles, in two hours and eight minutes, including stoppages. It is believed that the distance can be passed over in one hour and a half. Trips continue to be made three times per week."

On the 25th of March, the following appeared in the Journal:

"Pleasure trip.—On Monday, March 21, a large party left this city for Jacksonville, filling two passenger cars and another fitted up temporarily for the band of music. They speak in high terms of the hospitality and kindness of the citizens of Jacksonville, of the party there, and the pleasure of the trip."

In that paper of the same date is found the following item:

"During the few days the Springfield and Meredosia railroad has been in operation, and before the public generally were aware of the running of the cars, the receipts from passengers alone have amounted to about seven hundred dollars."

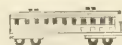
This road was all made by laying long pieces of timber lengthwise with the track—cross pieces were placed six or eight feet apart, to keep the stringers from spreading—flat iron rails were spiked on to the pieces of timber, and then it was ready to receive the locomotive and cars.

After running awhile the engines needed repairing, and the track became uneven, so that the cars ceased to be run by steam. The road was then leased, and mule teams took the place of the locomotives. William D. Baxter & Co. were the lessees.

In May, 1844, in the Springfield papers appeared the following advertisement of the road:

NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD.

FROM MEREDOSIA TO JACKSONVILLE AND SPRINGFIELD.



The subscribers, having leased the Illinois Northern Cross Railway, are prepared to transport produce, merchandise, furniture, etc., to and from the above mentioned places, on terms as reasonable as can be desired, and by the employment of faithful and experienced agents, and the occupancy of safe and commodious depots, can insure all requisite care and attention to whatever may be entrusted to their commission.

WM. D. BAXTER & CO.,

Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
MEREDOSIA, May 10, 1844

Refer to S. M. Tinsley & Co., Mr. J. Bunn, Springfield; Mr. J. G. Lamb, Alton; Collier & Morrison, Mr. J. Simonds, St. Louis, Mo; Small & McGill, New Orleans.

After becoming quite dilapidated, a law was enacted authorizing the sale of the entire road. The sale was effected for a mere trifle, with the stipulation that the parties coming in possession of it, should put it in running order, for the accommodation of the public. The road was sold in 1847, and was afterwards known as the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad. Other changes followed until it became part of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and as such, many improvements were made by the company in the operation of the road. In 1858 the company located their repair shops in Springfield, thus giving employment to a large number of employes, who made here their home, and consequently added much to the trade of the city. In 1869 new buildings were erected for their rapidly increasing machine works, at a cost of \$75,000.

In 1870 a fine passenger depot was erected in Springfield, at a cost of \$36,000. In this building are the offices of the Division Superintendent and other officers of the road located here. A freight house was also erected the same year.

In 1879, the Toledo, Wabash & Western, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw and several other roads were consolidated under the name of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. Although the details of the consolidation were agreed upon by the stockholders in November, 1879, the business of the new company did not begin until January 1, 1880. The company now own, in 1881, 3,000 miles of railway, and expect to secure other roads, having entered into contracts by which they will soon come into their possession.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

The present Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad was built from Alton to Springfield under an act of the legislature, passed in 1847. By this act, and an amendment to it, the line of the road was intended to run by way of Waverly, in Morgan county, and New Berlin, in Sangamon county. John T. Stuart, while a member of the State Senate, feeling it for the best interest of the road, as well as for the general public, introduced an amendment, which became a law January 29, 1851, by which the company was authorized to build direct from Carlinville to Springfield.

During the session of the legislature in 1848 and 1849, Mr. Stuart introduced the first bill to build a road from Springfield to Chicago, and which passed the Senate and was then sent to the House. The morning after its passage, Mr. Smith, representing Macon in the Senate, moved

to recall the bill from the House, assigning as a reason that it was passed in his absence and was interfering with the building of the Great Western and the proposed Illinois Central Railroad. The motion of Mr. Smith prevailed and the bill was recalled and laid upon the table.

At the next session of the Senate in 1850-51, it was thought prudent to pass the measure, not as a whole, but in sections, owing to the opposition manifested the previous session; therefore, Mr. Stuart introduced "An act to extend the Alton & Sangamon Railroad Company, incorporated February 27, 1847, which was passed and became a law February 11, 1851, and by which, authority was given to extend the road from Springfield to Bloomington, and under which that part of the road was built.

At the session of the Senate in 1852, Mr. Gridley, representing McLean county in that body, introduced a bill, the object of which was to further extend the road from Bloomington to Joliet, and which became a law on the 19th of June, 1852, and under which that part of the road was built. By further legislation it was afterwards extended from Joliet to Chicago. By still another act, authority was given to extend the road from Alton to East St. Louis, which, in due time, was built, and which different sections now compose the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, or the Alton & Sangamon Railroad, by which it was then known, was completed to Springfield in 1853, and an entertainment was given in that city by the railroad company, to a party of excursionists from St. Louis and Alton. The steamboat *Cornelia* left St. Louis for Alton with the excursionists from that city, at six o'clock on the morning of Thursday, October 6, and being joined by the Alton people, proceeded by rail to Springfield, arriving at two o'clock p. m., where a sumptuous dinner awaited them, in a building erected for a machine shop. Benjamin Godfrey, of Alton, was introduced by Virgil Hickox, as one through whose exertions the road was chiefly built. After a brief address from Mr. Godfrey, and speeches from some others of the party, and dinner had been partaken of by all, the train moved away with its four hundred passengers on the return trip. This was an important event in the history of Springfield, as it opened direct communications with Springfield and the South.

On the 18th of October, 1853, the road was completed to Normal, forming a junction with

the Illinois Central, by which passengers could go to La Salle, and from there to Chicago by the Chicago & Rock Island Road. This opened up the first communication from New York city to the Mississippi river. On the 4th of August, 1854, the present road was completed through to Joliet.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved February 14, 1855, the name of the company was changed to Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, and on the 21st of January, 1857, another act was passed, changing it to the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company. February 19, 1859, the name was changed from St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, to Alton, Chicago & St. Louis. On the 18th of February, 1861, it was again changed, making it the Chicago & Alton.

Coming from Chicago to St. Louis, the road enters Sangamon county on section 34, township 18, range 4 west, Williams township, and taking nearly a southwestern course, passing through the townships of Williams, Springfield, Woodside, Ball, Chatham, and Auburn, passes into Macoupin county from section 34, the latter township. The company have seven stations in this county—Williamsville, Sherman, Springfield, Iles Junction, Woodside, Chatham, and Auburn.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

A charter was granted to the Springfield and Pana Railroad Company, February 16, 1857, but no road was ever built under that charter. The hard times, beginning in 1857, followed closely by the war, prevented the prosecution of the work. On the 16th of February, 1865, another charter was granted to cover the same ground, but extending further, under the title of the Pana, Springfield and Northwestern Railroad Company. Forty miles of this road—from Springfield to Pana—was completed and opened for business in March, 1870. During the summer of 1870, it was put under contract to Beardstown, with the intention of extending it to Keokuk, Iowa. The extension was never undertaken.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved March 5, 1867, a charter was granted to the Illinois and Southeastern Railroad Company. This company became possessed of the Pana, Springfield and Northwestern Railroad, giving it a line from Shawneetown, on the Ohio, to Beardstown, on the Illinois river. On the 28th day of March, 1872, through trains commenced running from Shawneetown to Beardstown. Subsequently, the road came into possession of the Ohio and Miss-

issippi Railroad Company, as the Springfield Division of the Ohio and Mississippi, by which it is now operated. The headquarters of the company are at Cincinnati, but having a Division office at Springfield, with C. M. Stanton, Division Superintendent.

The Ohio and Mississippi enters Sangamon county on section 4, township 14, north of range 3 west, Cooper township, and passes through the townships of Cooper, Rochester, Springfield, Gardner and Cartwright, passing into Cass county from section 27, township 17, range 8 west, Cartwright township. The road has eight stations in the county—Breckenridge, Berry, Rochester, Springfield, Bradford, Farmingdale, Richland, and Pleasant Plains.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly, March 4, 1867. An organization was effected at Clinton, April 21, 1869. Grading was commenced near Clinton, July 4, 1870, and from that time until the close of the working season, from fifteen to eighteen hundred men were employed along the line. Track laying was commenced at Gilman, February 19, 1871. The entire line was completed, and an excursion train, extemporized at Springfield, visited the ruins of Chicago, starting from Springfield, Saturday evening, October 21, but the road was not regularly opened for business until December 3, 1871. Subsequently the road passed into the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and is now operated by them under the name of the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central.

Entering the county on section fifteen, Buffalo Hart township, the road runs southwest through the townships of Buffalo Hart, Williams, Clear Lake and Springfield. It has but two stations in the county outside of Springfield, in Buffalo Hart township and Barclay.

SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN.

In 1869 a charter was secured for a new road, under the name of the Springfield & Northwestern, running from Springfield to Rock Island. A contract was let early in the year 1871 from Havana to Springfield, and work was immediately commenced, and continued until some time during the following year, completing a track from Havana to Petersburg, Menard county, a distance of twenty-five miles. The contractors then failed, and other parties entered into contract to continue and complete the work to Springfield. This last party, in consequence

of the hard times, also failed in the fall of 1873, having completed the road to Cantrall. John Williams, of Springfield, then took charge of the road, and in 1874 had the cars running into the city of Springfield. In 1875 the road was placed in the hands of a Receiver and subsequently sold under mortgage, and purchased by Colonel Williams for the benefit of the bondholders. In 1878 a new company was formed which purchased the road from Williams and electing new officers, undertook its management. John Williams was the first President of the new company and was succeeded by John T. Stuart. Subsequently Charles Ridgely became the owner of the principal part of the stock, and in August, 1881, he sold to the Wabash Company, and it is now a part of that system.

CONTEMPLATED ROADS.

The Peoria & Springfield railroad was chartered in 1871, and the entire line was let under contract for grading of the road, in 1872. Grading was commenced at the Peoria end of the road and it was completed to Pekin in 1873. The hard times of that year caused the suspension of all work, and it has since been entirely

abandoned. George N. Black, John Williams, John T. Stuart and James C. Conkling, were among the directors on its organization.

The Springfield & St. Louis Railroad was projected about the same time of the Peoria & Springfield road. The same cause is given for the failure of both enterprises—hard times.

The Springfield, Carrollton & St. Louis Railroad Company, and the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railroad Company were each organized March 1, 1872. Before work was commenced on either road the hard times of 1873 set in, and all efforts to build the road were abandoned. In 1880 a new company was organized, taking the old name of St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railroad Company, and began the construction of a line upon the old route. In 1881 the road fell into the hands of the Wabash Company, and was made a part of their system.

The Springfield Southern Railroad Company was organized March 25, 1872, and the Springfield, Macon & Wabash Railroad Company, March 1, to take effect April 4, 1872. No effort was made to build the roads in consequence of the depression in money matters.

CHAPTER IX.

WARS.

Since the organization of the county, its citizens have been called upon, and promptly responded, in two Indian wars, the Mormon and Mexican wars, and the war for the Union.

THE WINNEBAGO WAR.

When lead was discovered in the region of Galena, and it was found profitable to mine it, the white people flocked there in large numbers. For some years previous, the different Indian tribes inhabiting the northern part of Illinois and Wisconsin had been at war among themselves, and in the spring of 1827, a small party of Winnebagoes surprised a party of twenty-four Chippewas, and killed eight of them. The United States commander at Fort Snelling caused four of the offending Winnebagoes to be arrested, and delivered to the Chippewas, by whom they were punished. Red Bird, the Chief of the Sioux, while acting with the Winnebagoes, in an attempt to obtain revenge for the killing of the four members of their tribe, was defeated by the Chippewas. He then determined to wreak his vengeance on the white people, who had assisted his enemies and invaded his country. On the 27th of June, 1827, two white men were killed near Prairie DuChien, and on the 30th of July, two keel boats, carrying supplies to Fort Snelling, were attacked, and two of the crew killed. The news soon spread among the settlers, and upon a call from Governor Edwards, four companies of infantry and one of cavalry were made up in Sangamon county. The cavalry company was commanded by Edward Mitchell, and the four infantry companies by Captains Thomas Constant, Reuben Brown, Achilles Morris and Bowling Green. The whole, under command of Colonel Thomas M. Neale, with James D. Henry, as Adjutant, marched to Peoria, where the regiment was more fully organized, and continued on to Galena. Before their ar-

rival in the Indian country, Red Bird, with six of his warriors, voluntarily gave themselves up to the United States forces, under General Atkinson, to save their tribe from the miseries of war. Thus ended the campaign, and the troops from Sangamon county were ordered home.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1804, a treaty was made with certain of the Sac and Fox Indians by General Harrison, at St. Louis, by which they ceded to the United States all their lands on Rock river, and much more elsewhere. This treaty was confirmed by a part of the tribe, in a treaty with Governor Edwards and Augustus Chouteau, in September, 1815, and by another part, in a treaty with the same commissioners, in May, 1816. These treaties were never considered binding by Black Hawk and other chiefs of his tribe. In this connection it will be well to give an account of Black Hawk, and what he says of the treaty of 1804. From a work published by J. B. Patterson, of Oquawka, on the Black Hawk war the following extract is taken:

"Black Hawk, whose Indian name was Muck-a-tan-wish-e-ke-ack-ke-ak (meaning a black hawk) was born at the Sac village (the site of this village was at the present village of Camden, at the Rock river crossing of the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad), on Rock river, in Illinois, in the year of 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa. His great-grandfather, Na-na-ma-kee (Thunder) was born near Montreal, Canada, and was placed at the head of the Sac nation by a Frenchman who claimed to be the son of the King of France.

"He gave them many presents, such as guns, powder, lead, spears, and lances, and showed them how to use them in peace and war; and also cooking utensils, and many other presents of different kinds. He afterwards sailed for

France, promising to return at the end of the twelfth moon.

"They continued to trade with the French for a long time, and until the latter were overpowered by the British. After that event several tribes united and drove the Sacs from Montreal to Mackinac, and thence to Green Bay, where they formed an alliance with the Fox nation, and then retreated to the Wisconsin, and finally to Rock river, from which they drove the Kaskaskias and commenced the erection of their village.

"Py-e-sa succeeded Na-na-ma-kee as war chief, and was killed in an engagement with the Cherokees, who largely outnumbered the Sacs and Foxes. On seeing him fall, Black Hawk assumed command and fought desperately until the enemy retreated. In this battle, he killed three men and wounded several with his own hand, the enemies loss being twenty-eight and Black Hawk's being only seven. After this engagement, he fell heir to the great medicine bag of his tribe, and, after a season of five years mourning, with blackened faces, they determined on avenging the death of Py-e-sa, by the annihilation if possible of the whole Cherokee tribe, and took out a strong army for that purpose.

"Black Hawk succeeded in killing many of them and in finally driving them to their own country.

"His next movement was against the Chippewas, Kaskaskias and Osages, with whom he had seven regular engagements, with a loss of two or three hundred. The enemy retired and Black Hawk and his band returned to their village.

"Spain was then in possession of St. Louis and all the country south and west. The Indians congregated at St. Louis every spring for many years to do their trading. After the Louisiana purchase, the Spanish withdrew from St. Louis and the Americans took possession. Soon after Lieutenant (subsequently General) Zebulon M. Pike, with an escort of soldiers, went up the Mississippi river, calling on the chiefs of the various tribes that dwelt along the banks of the Father of Waters, and made them many presents in the name of their Great Father, the President of the United States, who he told them would always treat them well if they would listen to his advice. A few moons later a Sac Indian killed an American, for which offence he was arrested and confined in the prison at St. Louis. As soon as intelligence of the murderer's arrest and imprisonment reached Black Hawk, he called a council of the head men of his tribe at the Sac village

to talk the matter over and consider what was best to be done.

"They resolved to send four of their braves to St. Louis to compromise with the authorities by paying the relatives for the man killed—the only way with them for saving one person who had killed another. Quash-quame and three other men of the tribe were chosen to go on this mission, the result of which was thus related by Black Hawk.

"Quash-quame and his party remained a long time absent. They finally returned dressed in fine coats and wearing medals and encamped near the village.

"Early the next morning the council was convened and Quash-quame and party came in and reported the result of their mission.

"On their arrival at St. Louis, they reported to the American chief and urged the release of their friend. The American chief said his government wanted more land, and if the Sacs and Foxes would give him some in Illinois, opposite Jefferson (barracks), they would release the imprisoned Sac.

"Quash-quame and his party assented to this, and signed a paper by making their marks. When they were ready to leave, their friend was released, but as he was let out of the prison he was shot dead. This was the treaty of 1804, in which all their country in Illinois was ceded to the United States, for one thousand dollars a year, and was the cause of the Black Hawk war, as the chiefs claimed that no one but themselves and head men had authority to make a treaty."

Under this treaty, it was agreed that the Indians should retain possession of the country until it was wanted for white occupancy.

Black Hawk and his people remained in peaceful possession of the country along Rock river, until 1830, when they were notified that they must move across the Mississippi river. They complied with the "notice to quit," and crossed over the Father of Waters and took up their abode on the eastern slope of Iowa, in what came in after years to be known as the Black Hawk purchase, or forty-mile strip.

Ranking under what Black Hawk believed to be a wrongful dispossession of their homes along Rock river, and hunger and want coming to his people in their new homes, they re-crossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1831, and took possession of the site of their old village and corn fields. This movement of Black Hawk excited alarm among the white people who had settled in that part of Illinois, and complaint was made to Governor Reynolds, of Illinois,

against their presence. The complaints represented that the Indians were insolent, and had committed many acts of violence. Governor Ford says the Indians ordered the white settlers away, threw down their fences, unroofed their houses, cut up their grain, drove off and killed their cattle, and threatened the people with death if they remained. These acts of the Indians were considered by Governor Reynolds to be an invasion of the State. He immediately addressed letters to General Gaines, of the United States army, and to General Clark, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, calling upon them to use the influence of the Government to procure the peaceful removal of the Indians, if possible; at all events, to protect the American citizens who had purchased those lands from the United States, and were now about to be ejected by the Indians. General Gaines repaired to Rock Island, and becoming convinced the Indians were intent upon war, he called upon Governor Reynolds for seven hundred mounted volunteers. The Governor obeyed the requisition, and issued a call upon the northern and central counties, in obedience to which fifteen hundred volunteers rushed to his standard at Beardstown, and about the 10th of June were organized and ready to be marched to the seat of war. The whole force was divided into two regiments, an odd battalion, and a spy battalion. The First Regiment was commanded by Colonel James D. Henry, of Springfield.

Black Hawk, becoming convinced that he could do nothing against the force sent against him, retreated across the river, and fearing pursuit from General Gaines, returned with his chiefs and braves to Fort Armstrong, and sued for peace. A treaty was here formed with them, by which they agreed forever to remain on the west side of the river, and never to re-cross it without the permission of the President or the Governor of the State. The treaty of 1804 was thus at last ratified by these Indians. Notwithstanding this treaty, early in the spring of 1832, Black Hawk and the disaffected Indians prepared to re-assert their right to the disputed territory.

Governor Reynolds, as soon as informed of the action of Black Hawk, issued another call for volunteers. General Thomas M. Neale, of the State militia, received the following order:

To General T. M. Neale:—You are hereby commanded to cause six hundred men of your command to meet at Beardstown, on the 22d inst., without fail. I have ordered the Colonels

of your brigade to furnish their proportion of men out of their respective regiments, for fear you might not be at home. You will call on the militia nearest the rendezvous. Each company to be composed of fifty men and to elect its own officers. Mounted volunteers are preferred. If none such will offer their services, then you are to draft, which I hope will not be the case.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
Commander in Chief.

April 16, 1832.

The Sangamo Journal of this period contained many articles recounting the atrocities committed by the Indians. The excitement ran high and every able-bodied man was ready to volunteer. The quota of this county was easily raised. As a specimen of the war poetry of the period we quote the following, appearing as original in the Journal:

SONG

FOR THE SECOND EXPEDITION AGAINST BLACK HAWK.

Brave Sangamon hath armed,
All to defend her right—
Arouse, ye bold Kentucky boys,
The foremost in the fight!
Away! away! away!

The flames of war are burning red,
The naked frontier needs your aid!
Huzza for old Kentucky!
Away! away! away!

Virginia and fair Tennessee,
From danger never known to flee,
Show Sangamo your pluck!
Away! away! away!

Now old Virginia's hearts of fire,
Who in the battle never tire,
Remember Washington, your sire!
Away! away! away!

Ye Yankee boys of courage true,
Now show the world what ye can do!
And make the Black Hawk tremble, too!
Away! away! away!

Our answer is the rolling drum
We come! we come! we come!
Forward! our course is to the West—
The war-path is no place of rest!
Away! away! away!

The Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and the few "Yankee boys" then living here, nobly responded, causing grief to some loving wives, whose husbands were thus to be taken from them, probably never to return. Some one whose wife was thus grieving, relates his experience through the columns of his weekly paper, as follows:

Have e're you seen, when you've been called
To scenes of arms and strife,
The tear stand trembling in the eyes
Of your beloved wife?

Have you seen this, then heard her say
With faltering voice—"My dear,
(Then pausing and embracing you)
"My dear—don't go—I fear!"

Ah, have you seen and have you heard
Her urge her moving plea—
"I fear you'll ne'er come back, my love,
To these sweet babes and me."

Then you have felt what I have felt,
My resolution tried—
But bracing up my nerves, I said,
"Dear wife don't be afraid."

"We've heard of fearful massacres
Of fathers—mothers slain—
And little babes—as small as ours
All mangled on the plain!

"Then ought I not, with sword in hand,
Go quickly to defend
Those little babes and women, who
May meet such direful end?"

She nothing said—but while I spoke
She gently pressed my hand,
And ever since her actions say
Go now—defend our land.

Speaking of the Black Hawk war, Ford, in his "History of Illinois," says:

"The united Sacs and Fox nations were divided into two parties. Black Hawk commanded the warlike band, and Keokuk, another chief, headed the band which was in favor of peace.

"Keokuk was a bold, sagacious leader of his people; was gifted with a wild and stirring eloquence, sure to be found, even among Indians, by means of which he retained a greater part of his nation in amity with the white people.

"But nearly all the bold, turbulent spirits, who delighted in mischief, arranged themselves under the banner of his rival. Black Hawk had with him the chivalry of his nation, with which he re-crossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832.

"He directed his march to Rock river in the spring of 1832.

"He directed his march to the Rock country, and this time aimed, by marching up the river into the countries of the Pottawottomies and Winnebagoes, to make them his allies. Governor Reynolds, upon being informed of the facts, made another call for volunteers. In a few days eighteen hundred men rallied under his banner at Beardstown. This force was organized into four regiments and a spy battalion. Colonel

Dewit commanded the First Regiment, Colonel Fry the Second, Colonel Thompson the Fourth, and Colonel James D. Henry commanded the spy battalion. The whole brigade was put under the command of Brigadier General Samuel Whiteside, of the State militia, who had commanded the spy battalion in the first campaign.

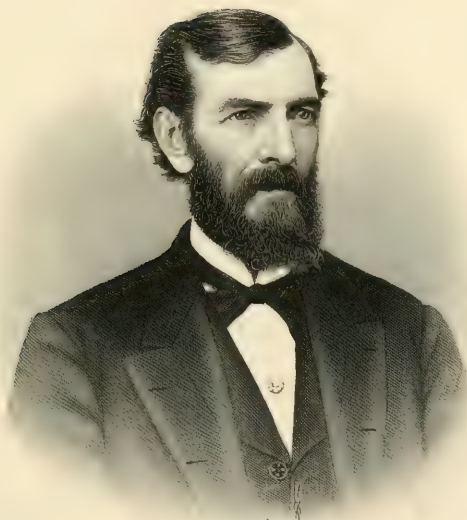
"On the 27th of April, General Whiteside, accompanied by Governor Reynolds, took up his line of march. The army proceeded by the way of Oquawka, on the Mississippi, to the mouth of Rock river, and here it was agreed between General Whiteside and General Atkinson, of the regulars, that the volunteers should march up Rock river about fifty miles, to the Prophet's town, and there encamp, to feed and rest their horses, and await the arrival of the regular troops in keel boats, with their provisions. Judge William Thomas, who again acted as quartermaster to the volunteers, made an estimate of the amount of provisions required until the boats could arrive, which were supplied, and then General Whiteside took up his line of march.

"But when he arrived at the Prophet's town, instead of remaining there, his men set fire to the village, which was entirely consumed, and the brigade marched on in the direction of Dixon, forty miles higher up the river.

"When the volunteers had arrived within a short distance of Dixon, orders were given to leave the baggage wagons behind, so as to reach there by a forced march. And for the relief of the horses, the men left large quantities of provisions behind with the wagons.

"At Dixon, General Whiteside came to a halt, to await a junction with General Atkinson, with provisions and the regular forces; and from here parties were sent out to reconnoitre the enemy and ascertain his position. The army here found upon its arrival, two battalions of mounted volunteers, consisting of 275 men, from the counties of McLean, Tazewell, Peoria, and Fulton, under the command of Majors Stillman and Bailey. The officers of this force begged to be put forward upon some dangerous service in which they could distinguish themselves.

"To gratify them they were ordered up Rock river to spy out the Indians. Major Stillman began his march on the 12th of May, and pursuing his way on the southeast side, he came to "Old Man's" creek, since called "Stillman's Run," a small stream which rises in White Rock Grove, in Ogle county, and falls into the river



Henry Wohlgenuth, M.D.

near Bloomingville. Here he encamped just before night; and in a short time a party of Indians on horseback were discovered on a rising ground about a mile distant from the encampment. A party of Stillman's men mounted their horses without orders or commander, and were soon followed by others, stringing along for a quarter of a mile, to pursue the Indians and attack them.

"The Indians retreated after displaying a red flag, the emblem of defiance and war, but were overtaken and three of them slain.

"Here Major Hackelton, being dismounted in the engagement, distinguished himself by a combat with one of the Indians in which the Indian was killed, and Major Hackelton afterwards made his way on foot to the camp of General Whiteside.

"Black Hawk was nearly with his main force, and being prompt to repel an assault, soon rallied his men, amounting then to about seven hundred warriors, and moved down upon Major Stillman's camp, driving the disorderly rabble, the recent pursuers before him. These valorous gentlemen, lately so hot in pursuit, when the enemy were few, were no less hasty in their retreat, when coming in contact with superior numbers. They came with their horses in a full run, and in this manner broke through the camp of Major Stillman, spreading dismay and terror among the rest of his men, who immediately began to join in the flight, so that no effort to rally them could possibly have succeeded. Major Stillman, now too late to remedy the evils of insubordination and disorder in his command, did all that was practicable, by ordering his men to fall back in order, and form on higher ground; but as the prairie rose behind them for more than a mile, the ground for a rally was never discovered; and besides this, when the men once got their backs to the enemy, they commenced a retreat, without one thought of making a further stand.

"A retreat of undisciplined militia from the attack of a superior, is apt to be a disorderly and inglorious flight; and so it was here, each man sought his own individual safety, and in the twinkling of an eye the whole detachment was in utter confusion. They were pursued in their flight by thirty or forty Indians, for ten or twelve miles, the fugitives in the rear keeping up a flying fire as they ran, until the Indians ceased pursuing.

"But there were some good soldiers and brave men in Stillman's detachment, whose individual efforts succeeded in checking the career of the

Indians, whereby many escaped that night who would otherwise have been easy victims of the enemy.

"Among these were Major Perkins and Captain Adams, who fell in the rear, bravely fighting to cover the retreat of their fugitive friends.

"But Major Stillman and his men pursued their flight without looking to the right or left until they were safely landed at Dixon.

"The party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each fresh arrival confident that all who had been left behind had been massacred by the Indians.

"The enemy was stated to be just behind in full pursuit, and their arrival was looked for every moment. Eleven of Stillman's men were killed, and it is only astonishing that the number was so few.

"It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a colonel of the militia, but a private with Stillman, upon his arrival in camp, gave to General Whiteside and the wonder struck multitude, the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle: 'Sirs,' said he, 'our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down toward our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington, in Spain. I have said that the Indians came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by other columns fifteen deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army, bivouacked upon the banks of the Kishwaukee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to outflank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burnished spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest and boldest heart; and accordingly our men soon began to break in small squads, for tall timber. In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks and threatened the destruction

of our entire detachment. About this time, Major Stillman, Colonel Stephenson, Major Perkins, Captain Adams, Mr. Hackleton, and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely, fighting hand-to-hand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle. About this time I discovered not far to the left, a corps of horsemen which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse, so as to bring the heads of the horsemen between my eye and the horizon, I discovered by the light, of the moon that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement and recovered my position, where I remained some time meditating what further I could do in the service of my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear and plainly whispered to me. 'Stranger, you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this I followed the example of my companion in arms, and broke for the tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

On the arrival of Major Stillman's command, at Dixon, a council of war was held, in which it was agreed to march early the next morning to the fatal field of that evening's disaster. For some time the soldiers had been living without any regular supplies, but Quartermaster Thomas, anticipating the action of the council, went out in search of cattle and hogs, and before daylight the next morning the army was supplied with some fresh beef, which they ate without bread. When the volunteers arrived upon the battle field they found the Indians gone, a party of seventy of them soon being heard of as having made a descent upon a small settlement on Indian creek, a tributary of Fox river, and within fifteen miles of Ottawa, they massacred fifteen persons, taking two young ladies—*Sylvia* and *Rachel Hall*—prisoners. The young prisoners were hurried by forced marches, beyond the reach of pursuit. They were afterwards purchased from their captors.

Returning to Dixon, General Whiteside, the next day, was joined by General Atkinson, but the time of many of the volunteers having expired, no further advance could then be made. The Governor had previously issued orders for raising two thousand additional volunteers, to rendezvous at Beardstown and Hennepin. A volunteer regiment of those just discharged, was

organized to remain in defense of the country until the new troops arrived.

On the 15th of June, the new levies had arrived at the place of rendezvous, and were formed into three brigades—General Alexander Posey commanding the first, General Milton K. Alexander the second, and General James D. Henry the third. On the march each brigade was preceded by a battalion of spies, commanded by a major. The whole volunteer force at this time amounted to three thousand two hundred men, besides three companies of rangers, under the command of Major Bogart, left behind to guard the frontier settlements. The object in calling out so large a force was to overawe the Pottawatamie and Winnebago Indians, who were hostile in their feelings towards the whites, and much disposed to join Black Hawk's party.

Before the new army could be brought into the field the Indians had committed several murders. One man was killed on Bureau creek, some seven or eight miles above Princeton; one in Buffalo Grove; one between the Fox river and the Illinois; two about six miles northwest of Ottawa. On the 22d of May, General Atwater had dispatched Mr. St. Vrain, the Indian agent for the Sacs and Foxes, at Rock Island, with a few men as an express, to Fort Armstrong. On their way thither, they fell in with a party of Indians, led by a chief well known to the agent. This chief was called "The Little Bear." He had been a particular friend of the agent, and had adopted him as a brother. Mr. St. Vrain felt no fear of one who was his friend, and who had been an inmate of his house, and who had adopted him as a brother, and therefore approached the Indian with the greatest confidence and security. The treacherous Indian, untrue in war to the claims of gratitude, friendship and brotherhood, no sooner got him in his power than he murdered and scalped him and all his party, with as little compassion as though he had never known him or professed to be his friend.

Not long after the new forces were organized on the Illinois river, Black Hawk, with a hundred and fifty warriors, made an attack on Apple River Fort, within twelve miles of Galena, and defended by about twenty-five men, under command of Captain Stone. This fort was a stockade of logs stuck in the ground, with block-houses at the corners of the square, by way of towers and bastions. It was made for the protection of a scattering village of miners, who lived in their houses in the vicinity during the day, and retired into the fort for protection at

night. The women and children, as usual in the day-time, were abroad in the village, when three men, on an express from Galena to Dixon, were fired upon by the Indians, lurking in ambush within half a mile of the village, and retreated into the fort. One of them was wounded, but his companions stood by him nobly, retreating behind him, and keeping the Indians at bay by pointing their guns first at one and then at another of those who were readiest to advance. The alarm was heard at the fort in time to rally the scattered inhabitants.

The Indians soon came up within firing distance, and then commenced a fearful struggle between the small party in the fort, against six times their number of the enemy. The Indians took possession of the log houses, knocked holes in the walls, through which to fire at the fort with greater security to themselves; and while some were firing at the fort, others broke the furniture, destroyed the provisions, and cut open the beds and scattered the feathers found in the houses. The men in the fort were excited to the highest pitch of desperation. They believed that they were contending with an enemy who never made a prisoner, and that the result of the contest must be victory or death to them and their families. The women and children moulded the bullets and loaded the guns for the men, who fought with a fury caused by desperation itself. The loss in the fort was one man killed and one wounded. One of the men who first retreated to the fort, immediately passed on to Galena, and there gave the alarm. Colonel Strode, who commanded in Galena, lost no time in marching to the assistance of the fort, but before his arrival the Indians had raised the siege and departed.

About the time of the siege of the fort, a party of Indians made an attack on three men near Fort Hamilton, in the lead mines. Two of the men were killed, while the other escaped. General Dodge, of Wisconsin, who happened to arrive at the fort soon after with twenty men under his command, made quick pursuit after these Indians, who were chased to the Pekatonica, and there took shelter under the high bank of the river. General Dodge and his party charged upon them in their place of concealment, and killed the whole party, eleven in number, with the loss of three of his own men, mortally wounded, and one who afterwards recovered.

The Indians had now shown themselves to be a courageous, active, and enterprising enemy. They had scattered their war parties all over the

North, from Chicago to Galena, and from the Illinois river into the Territory of Wisconsin. They occupied every grove, waylaid every road, hung around every settlement, and attacked every party of white men that attempted to penetrate the country. Their supremacy in the field, however, was of short duration, for on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, the new forces assembled on the Illinois river, were put in motion by General Atkinson, of the regular army, who now assumed command of the whole.

General Atkinson, having heard that Black Hawk had concentrated his forces at the four lakes in Wisconsin, and fortified his position, with the intention of deciding the fate of war by a general battle, marched with as much haste as prudence would warrant, when invading a hostile and wilderness country with undisciplined forces, where there was no means of procuring intelligence of the numbers or whereabouts of the enemy.

Eight weeks were now spent in a fruit-search of the enemy, by which time the volunteer force through one cause or another, had been reduced nearly one-half, and such was the wastefulness of the volunteers, that they were frequently one or two days short of provisions before new supplies could be obtained. At this time there were not more than four days' rations in the hands of the commissary; the enemy might be weeks in advance; the volunteers were fast melting away; and General Atkinson found it necessary to disperse his command for the purpose of procuring supplies. Colonel Ewing's regiment was sent back to Dixon; General Posey marched to Fort Hamilton as a guard to the frontier country; Henry, Alexander and Dodge, with their commands were sent to Fort Winnebago; while General Atkinson himself fell back with the regular forces to Lake Koshkenong, where he proposed to remain until the volunteer generals could return with supplies. Henry and Alexander made Fort Winnebago in three days, Major Dodge having preceded them a few hours by a forced march, which so crippled his horses that many of them were unable to continue the campaign.

Two days were occupied at the fort in getting provisions, on the last of which the Winnebago chiefs there reported that Black Hawk and his forces were encamped at the Manitow village, thirty-five miles above General Atkinson, on the Rock river. In a council held between Henry, Alexander and Dodge, it was determined to violate orders by marching directly to the enemy, with the hope of taking him by surprise.

Twelve o'clock, on the 15th of July, was appointed as the hour to march. General Henry proceeded at once to re-organize his brigade, with a view to disencumber himself of his sick and dismounted men, that he might have as little as possible to impede the celerity of his march. General Alexander soon announced that his men were unwilling and had refused to follow, while Major Dodge reported his horses so much disabled by their late march that he could not muster a force worth taking along. General Henry was justly indignant at the insubordination and defection of his companions in arms, and announced his purpose of marching in pursuit of the enemy alone, if he could prevail upon but fifty men to follow him. Directly after this a company of mounted volunteers, with fresh horses arrived to join Major Dodge, then making his force of men and horses one hundred and twenty in number. General Henry's brigade, exclusive of Dodge's battalion, numbered between five and six hundred, but not more than four hundred and fifty had horses fit for service. On returning to his own brigade, General Henry discovered that his own men, infected by association with those of General Alexander, were on the point of open mutiny.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of Fry's regiment, presented to General Henry a written protest, signed by all the officers of the regiment, except the Colonel, against the intended expedition; but these officers had to deal with an officer of rare abilities as a commander of militia. General Henry was a complete soldier; he was gifted with uncommon talent of commanding with sternness, without giving offense; of forcing men to obey without degrading them in their own estimation. He was brave without rashness, and gave his orders with firmness and authority, without any appearance of bluster. In his mere person he looked the commander. In a word, he was one of those very rare men who are gifted by nature with the power to command militia—to be at the same time loved and feared, and with the capacity of inspiring the soldiery with the ardor, impetuosity, and honorable impulses of their commander. General Henry made no other reply to this protest than to order the officers under arrest for mutiny, appointing at the same time Collins' regiment as a guard to escort them to General Atkinson. Colonel Smith, in great trepidation, protested that he did not know what the paper contained when he signed it, and implored the General's permission to consult a few moments with the

officers before further steps were taken. This being accorded, in less than ten minutes they were all collected at the General's quarters, manifesting the utmost contrition, and pledging themselves, if forgiven, to return to their duty, and never be guilty of the like offense again. The General, than whom none better understood human nature, made them a few remarks, tempered with dignity and kindness. The officers returned to their duty, and it is but just to say, that from that hour no men ever behaved better.

General Henry took up his line of march on the 15th of July, accompanied by Poquette, a half-breed, and the "White Pawnee," a Winnebago chief, as guides, in hunt of the Indians. After three days' hard marching, the troops reached the Rock river, and on the morning of the 19th, everything was placed in readiness for a forced march. The fresh trail of the enemy had been struck, and the men now felt in better spirits, and were inspired with a lively hope of bringing the war to a speedy close. In the afternoon of the 19th, the command was overtaken with one of those storms common on the prairies, which lasted until two o'clock the next morning. The men, exhausted with fatigue, threw themselves, superleass, upon the muddy earth, covered with water, for a little rest. The rain made it impossible to kindle a fire or to cook, so that both officers and men contented themselves with eating some raw meat and some wet flour, which was converted into a soft dough by the drenching rain.

All were on the march by daylight on the morning of the 20th, and after a hard march, encamped at night upon one of the banks of the four lakes, near where the Indians had encamped the previous night. At this place the men were able to make fires and cook their suppers, and this they did with a hearty good will, having traveled about one hundred miles without tasting anything but raw food, and without having seen a spark of fire. That night they lay upon the ground, many of them with nothing but the sky for a covering, and slept soundly and sweetly. All were in fine spirits and high expectations of overtaking the enemy the next day, and putting an end to the war by a general battle. The march was continued on the morning of the 21st. Major William Lee D. Ewing commanded the spy battalion, and with him was joined the battalion of Major Dodge, of Wisconsin. These two officers, with their commands, were in advance, but with all their ardor, were never able to get out of sight of the main body. About noon of this day the advance guard was close

upon the rear guard of the retreating enemy. For many miles before they were overtaken their broad trail was strewn with camp kettles and baggage of various kinds, which they had thrown away in the hurry of their flight. By faint attacks the Indians kept their pursuers in check until they reached the broken grounds on the bluffs of the Wisconsin river.

About four o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st, while the advance guard was passing over some uneven ground, through the high grass and low timber, they were suddenly fired upon by a body of Indians, who had here secreted themselves. In an instant Major Ewing's battalion dismounted and formed in front, their horses being removed to the rear. The Indians kept up a fire from behind fallen trees, and none of them could be discovered except by the flash and report of their guns. In a few minutes General Henry arrived with the main body, when the order of battle was formed. Colonel Jones' regiment was placed on the right, Colonel Collins' on the left, and Colonel Fry's in the rear, to act as a reserve. Major Ewing's battalion was placed in front of the line, and Major Dodge on the extreme right. In this order the forces marched into battle. An order was given to charge upon the enemy, which was promptly obeyed by Ewing's battalion and by Jones' and Collins' regiments.

The Indians retreated before this charge obliquely to the right, and concentrated their main force in front of Dodge's battalion, showing a design to turn his flank. General Henry sent an order by Major McConnell to Major Dodge, to advance to the charge; but this officer being of the opinion that the foe was too strong for him, requested a reinforcement. Colonel Fry's regiment was ordered to his aid, and formed on his right, when a vigorous charge was made from one end of the line to the other.

Colonel Fry's regiment made a charge into the bush and high grass, where the Indians were concealed, and received the fire of the whole body. This fire was briskly returned by the forces under Fry and Dodge, who continued to advance, the Indians standing their ground until the men came within reach of them, then fell back to the west, along the high, broken bluffs of the Wisconsin, only to take a new position amongst the thickest timber and tall grass in the head of a hollow, leading to the Wisconsin river bottom. Here it seemed they were determined to make a firm stand; but, being charged upon in their new position, by Ewing's battalion, and by Collins' and Jones' regiments,

they were driven out of it, some of them being pursued down the hollow, and others again to the west, along the Wisconsin heights, until they descended the bluffs to the Wisconsin bottom, which was here about a mile wide and very swampy, covered with a thick, tall grass, above the men on horseback. It now being dark, further pursuit was stopped, and General Henry and his forces lay upon the field of battle.

Early next morning, General Henry advanced to the Wisconsin river, and ascertained that the Indians had all crossed it, and made their escape into the mountains between that and the Mississippi. The Indian loss in this battle of the Wisconsin, as it is known in history, was sixty-eight left dead on the field, and a large number wounded, of whom twenty-five were afterwards found dead along the Indian trail leading to the Mississippi. General Henry lost one man killed and eight wounded. The small loss of General Henry is accounted for from the fact that the Indians had been trained to fire at an elevation to hit men on horseback, but as General Henry had dismounted his forces, the Indians overshot them.

In the various histories of this campaign, Major Dodge is given all credit for the success attained, being spoken of as General Dodge, when it is well known that he only commanded a battalion, and was ranked by several officers, the whole force being under command of General Henry. The reason of this is that all the war news was first published in the *Galenian*, then the only newspaper published north of Springfield, either in Illinois or Wisconsin, the editor of which, Dr. Philleo, was a member of Dodge's battalion. When he wrote home the news to be published in his paper, he never mentioned Henry, except as a subordinate, or any other officer except Dodge. His letters chronicled the deeds of Major Dodge only, and by calling him *General Dodge* it was made to appear that he was the commander of the whole brigade, instead of a single battalion attached to it. These letters were copied into every newspaper throughout the Union, and have formed the basis of all the histories of the war, the people abroad being thus deluded into the belief that Dodge was the great hero of the war. Henry was lost sight of, and now in some histories, Dodge is spoken of as the commander in that war, thus throwing out of sight both General Henry and Atkinson, as well as General Zachary Taylor, who, as Colonel, commanded the regular forces.

The day after the battle of the Wisconsin, for want of provisions, it was determined to fall back to the Blue Mounds. Here General Henry was joined by General Atkinson and the regulars, and General Alexander's and Posey's brigades.

After spending two days in preparation the whole force, now under command of General Atkinson, was again on the march in pursuit of the Indians. About ten o'clock the morning of the fourth day after crossing the Wisconsin, General Atkinson's advance reached the bluffs on the east side of the Mississippi. The Indians had reached the bank of the river some time before. Some had crossed, and others were making preparations to cross it. The steamboat Warrior, Captain Throckmorton, descended to the place the day before. As the steamboat neared the camp of the Indians, they raised a white flag, but Captain Throckmorton, believing this to be treacherously intended, ordered them to send a boat on board, which they declined doing. Allowing them fifteen minutes time in which to remove their squaws and children, he fired upon them with a six-pounder, and continued the "fight" about one hour, with a loss to the Indians of twenty-three killed and a large number wounded. The boat then fell down the river to Prairie DuChien, and before it could return the next morning, the land forces, under General Atkinson, had come up and commenced a general battle.

The Indians were encamped on the banks of the Mississippi, some distance below the mouth of Bad-Axe river. Being aware that General Atkinson was in close pursuit, and to gain time for crossing into the Indian country, west of the Mississippi, they sent back about twenty men to meet him, with instructions to commence an attack, and then to retreat to the river, three miles above this camp. Accordingly, when General Atkinson came within three or four miles of the river, he was suddenly fired upon from behind trees and logs, the very tall grass aiding the concealment of the attacking party. General Atkinson rode immediately to the scene of action, and in person formed his lines and directed a charge. The Indians gave way, and were pursued by General Atkinson and all the army, except Henry's brigade, which was in the rear, and in the hurry of pursuit left without orders. When Henry came up to the place where the attack had been made, he saw clearly that the wily stratagem of the untutored savage had triumphed over the science of a veteran General. The main trail of the Indians was plainly to be

seen leading to the river lower down. He called a hasty council of his principal officers, and by their advice, marched right forward upon the main trail. At the foot of the high bluff bordering the river valley, on the edge of a swamp, densely covered with timber, driftwood and underbrush, through which the trail led fresh and broad, he halted his command and left his horses. The men were formed on foot and thus advanced to the attack. They were preceded by an advance guard of eight men, who were sent forward as a forlorn hope, and were intended to draw the first fire of the Indians, and to disclose thereby to the main body where the enemy was to be found, preparatory to a general charge. These eight men boldly advanced some distance, until they came within sight of the river, where they were fired upon by about fifty Indians, and five of the eight instantly fell dead or wounded. The other three, protected behind trees, stood their ground until the arrival of the main body under General Henry, which deployed to the right and left from the centre. Immediately the bugle sounded a charge, every man rushed forward, and the battle became general along the whole line. These fifty Indians had retreated upon the main body, amounting to about three hundred warriors, a force equal, if not superior, to those contending against them. It was soon apparent that they had been taken by surprise. They fought bravely and desperately, but seemed without any plan or concert of action. The bugle again sounded a charge. The Indians were driven from tree to tree, and from one hiding place to another. In this manner they receded step by step, driven by the advancing foe, until they reached the bank of the river. Here a desperate struggle ensued, but it was of short duration. The bloody bayonet, in the hands of excited and daring men, drove them into the river, some of them trying to swim it, while others took shelter on a small willow island near the shore.

About this time General Atkinson, with the regulars, and Dodge's battalion, arrived, followed by Posey's and Alexander's men, but the main work had been accomplished before they came up. It had been determined that Henry's men should have no share in this day's glory, but the fates taking advantage of a blunder of General Atkinson, had otherwise directed. After the Indians had retreated into the river and on the island, Henry dispatched Major McConnell to give intelligence of his movements to his commander, who, while pursuing twenty Indians in another direction, had heard the firing where

Henry was engaged. General Atkinson left the pursuit of the twenty Indians, and hastened to share in the engagement. He was met by Henry's messenger near the scene of action, in passing through which, the dead and dying Indians lying around bore frightful evidence of the stern work which had been done before his arrival. However, he lost no time in forming his regulars and Dodge's battalion for a descent upon the island. These forces, together with Ewing's battalion and Fry's regiment, made a charge through the water up to their arm-pits on to the island, where most of the Indians had taken their last refuge. All the Indians who attempted to swim the river were picked off with rifles, or found a watery grave before they reached the opposite shore. Those upon the island kept up a severe fire from behind logs and driftwood upon the men, as they advanced to the charge, but most of them there secreted were either killed, captured or driven into the water, where they perished miserably, either by drowning, or the still more fatal rifle. The Indian loss in this battle, known as the battle of Bad-Axe, is estimated at one hundred and fifty killed, as many more drowned in the river, and fifty prisoners taken, mostly squaws and children. The loss of the whites were seventeen killed and twelve wounded.

The twenty men who led General Atkinson astray, were led by Black Hawk in person, and as soon as Atkinson ceased his pursuit, they retreated to the Dells on the Wisconsin river. A number of Sioux and Winnebagoes went in pursuit of him, headed by Decorah, a Winnebago chief, and captured them on the upper Wisconsin river. The prisoners were brought down to Prairie DuChien and delivered up to General Street, the United States Indian Agent. Among the number captured was a son of Black Hawk, and also the Prophet, a noted chief, who formerly resided at Prophet's town, in Whiteside county, and who was one of the principal instigators of the war. Thus ended the Black Hawk war. The militia were sent to Dixon and discharged. Black Hawk and the Prophet were taken east and confined in Fortress Monroe for a time. On the 4th day of June they were set free. Before leaving the fort, Black Hawk delivered the following farewell speech to the commander:

"Brother, I have come on my own part, and in behalf of my companions, to bid you farewell. Our great father has at length been pleased to permit us to return to our hunting grounds. We have buried the tomahawk, and the

sound of the rifle hereafter will only bring death to the deer and the buffalo. Brothers, you have treated the red man very kindly. Your squaws have made them presents; you have given them plenty to eat and drink. The memory of your friendship will remain till the Great Spirit says it is time for Black Hawk to sing his death song. Brother, your houses are as numerous as the leaves on the trees, and your young warriors like the sands upon the shore of the big lake that rolls before us. The red man has but few houses and few warriors, but the red man has a heart which throbs as warmly as the heart of his white brother. The Great Spirit has given us our hunting grounds, and the skin of the deer which we kill there is his favorite, for its color is white, and this is the emblem of peace. This hunting dress and these feathers of the eagle are white. Accept them, my brother. I have given one like this to the White Otter. Accept it as a memorial of Black Hawk. When he is far away this will serve to remind you of him. May the Great Spirit bless you and your children. Farewell."

After their release from prison they were conducted, in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty, amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him a dwelling near Des Moines, Iowa, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said, that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her more than forty years.

Black Hawk died October 3, 1838.

After the close of the Black Hawk war Congress voted the munificent sum of twenty-one cents a day to the volunteers. The Sangamo Journal protested vigorously against such injustice, urging that a Congress that voted each member of that body \$8 per day for their services, could afford to be a little more liberal with those who periled their lives in a contest with the savage Indians.

Forty-nine years have now passed since the events of the Black Hawk war, and yet justice has never been done the brave men who participated in it, by the United States Congress. A few of the men participating in the war yet live—a very few. Some of them are in need of the necessities of life, and yet nothing is done for them by representatives who annually squander millions of the people's money. Surely, the time has come when something should be done.

Upon the return of the Sangamon county soldiers, a ball was given in Miller's hotel in Springfield, "in honor of General James D. Henry and the brave soldiers lately under his command." The local papers chronicle it as "a pleasant affair."

The following are the names, compiled from official sources, of Sangamon county men serving in this war:

CAPTAIN CLAYWELL'S COMPANY.

Ninety Days Men.

CAPTAIN.

Jesse Claywell.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

John H. Wilcoxon.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Rezin H. Constant.

SERGEANTS.

Archibald Cass,	Valentine R. Mallory,
Andrew Moore,	William S. Hussey,

CORPORALS.

Robert L. Gott,	James C. Hagan,
William B. Hagan,	John McLemoor.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Alexander,	Green, George,
Anderson, Lewis C.,	Helm, Guy,
Anderson, James,	Hagan, Samuel C.,
Anderson, Washington,	Hide, John,
Burns, John R.,	Kelley, Jeremiah,
Barnet, William I.,	Langston, James,
Brewer, John, Jr.,	Lucas, Thomas,
Barnet, William,	Martin, Joseph,
Barnet, Hugh,	Neucane, William T.,
Cass, Anderson B.,	Prim, Abraham,
Constant, Nathan E.,	Powell, John,
Constant, Isaac,	Powell, Hiram,
Crocker, Harvey,	Rogers, William F.,
Copeland, John,	Riddle, James,
Currey, George,	Snelson, John W.,
Dement, William,	Shearley, James,
Elliot, Haddon,	Smith, Joseph I.,
Elliot, Richard,	Smith, Philip,
Glenn, David A.,	Stone, William A.

The foregoing received pay for services rendered. The following named received no pay:

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Sowvel Cox.

CORPORALS.

Nathan Hussey,	Harrison McGary.
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PRIVATES.

Brewer, John, Sr.,	Smith, Eliephas,
Dooley, Jeremiah,	Turner, William,
McGary, Hugh,	Waldron, James,
Pickrell, Benjamin F.,	Wilcox, Ephraim,
Stone, Caleb,	Young, Joseph R.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER WHITE'S COMPANY.

Twenty Days Men.

CAPTAIN.

Alexander White.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Tolbert Shipley.

SERGEANTS.

Ebenezer Higgins,	Enl. Perkins,
John Waggoner,	John O. Smith.

CORPORALS.

Hugh Wilson,	Amzi Doolittle,
	William Wallace,

PRIVATES.

Thomas Willis,	John Moffett,
George Middleton,	Davidson Hibbert,
James Marfett,	Hugh White,
Elisha Hickerson,	Daniel Thompson,
Andrew Turner,	William D. Hickerson,
Abraham Moore,	Thomas Brewer,
Nathan Kenedy,	Abraham Lincoln,
William G. Gerkins,	William E. Franklin,
Andrew H. Perkins,	William Sailors,
William Cash,	William Higgins,
George Buchanan,	Johnson Clark, Sr.,
Hezekiah Spillman,	John McKee,
Riley Driskell,	Samuel Goodwin,
Isaac Stephens,	Edward White,
John R. Atherton,	James Wilson,
Benjamin Mitchler,	Joshua Owens,
Thomas Wilson,	Jacob Compton,
Thomas H. Owens,	Hezekiah P. Bradley,
John M. Forrest,	Johnson Clark, Jr.

CAPTAIN L. W. GOODAN'S COMPANY.

Enlisted April 2, 1832, and mustered out of the service May 28, 1832:

CAPTAIN.

L. W. Goodan.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

John Reed.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

William Cantrall.

SERGEANTS.

Alford Wood,	Hiram Watson,
John Ridge,	Milton Humes,

CORPORALS.

John Kline,	William Smith,
James B. Jones,	George E. Cobenness,
	Moses Brunts.

PRIVATES.

John Baker,	Asa Easters,
William McCollister,	Moses Brumfield,
William Crow,	Richard Queenston,
William Davenport,	Jefferson Welch,
Benjamin Sims,	George Robison,
M. C. Kindle,	Jesse Said,
Jesse Darrow,	Jacob M. Erby,
John Hurst,	Robert Brassel,

James Q. Wills,
David M. Brink,
Uriah Mann,
William Steele,
James Jones,
Samuel Malugin,
Simeon Bunts,
Achadus Morris,
John B. Brown,
John B. Rutledge,
Simeon Ditson,
Daniel Goode,
Nathaniel Foster,
William Carpenter,
Daniel Richardson,
James Baker,
Jesse Dotson,
Joseph Rolston,
Samuel Hamilton,
John Calhoun,
William Constant,
T. M. Neale,
Robert Richardson,
B. O. Rusk,
Michael Archey,
Vincen Archey,
Matthias Chilton,
Samuel O. Neale,

Samuel McKinsey,
William E. Wells,
Reuben King,
Noah Jones,
Noah Mason,
Zachariah Malugon,
Charles Dawson,
Samuel Ramer,
Reuben Bradford,
Joseph McCoy,
Harden Thomas,
Jack Kirk,
Thomas Sherill,
James Taylor,
Edward Jones,
Elijah Iles,
L. D. Matheny,
James F. Reed,
P. A. Saunders,
D. Dickson,
John Keys,
Joseph Garrett,
E. P. Olesshart,
John T. Stuart,
George Glasscock,
William Patts,
James D. Heary,
James Sherell.

CAPTAIN J. M. EARLEY'S COMPANY.

Thirty Days Men.

CAPTAIN,
Jacob M. Earley.
FIRST LIEUTENANT,
G. W. Glasscock.
SECOND LIEUTENANT,
D. B. Rusk.

SEERGEANTS.
Zachariah Malugin,
Jacob Eby,

CORPORALS.
W. H. Brents,
William Crow.

PRIVATES.
James D. Henry,
Achilles Morris,
James F. Reed,
William S. Pickrell,
William L. Potts,
Jesse Danon,
Joseph McCoy,
Hugh McGary,
Montgomery Warrick,
B. F. Pickrell,
George Harrison,
John Brewer,
Samuel O. Neale;
A. Lincoln,
John Paul,
John T. Stuart,
John L. Stephenson,
L. D. Matheny,
Adam Smith,
Harrison McGary,
John C. Warrick,
John Baker,
George Stout,
J. R. Loveless,

R. J. Gilbert.

CAPTAIN JOHN DAWSON'S COMPANY.

This company served from April 21, 1832, to May 28, 1832.

CAPTAIN,
John Dawson.
FIRST LIEUTENANT,
William Pickrell.

SECOND LIEUTENANT;
John Hamback.

SERGEANTS.

Corbin C. Judd,
John Brewer,
Harrison McGary,
John Retherford.

CORPORALS.

Thomas I. Knox,
Seymour R. Van Meter,
John Wright,
Hugh McGary.

PRIVATES.

Michael Kilyon,
James Brown,
John Scroggins,
Samuel Wade,
Joseph Black,
Jacob Williams,
Joseph Wages,
Zachariah Moulard,
Jacob Hilgon,
John Rentop,
John Bridges,
John C. Strader,
Benjamin Clurry,
Lewis Churchill,
James Smith,
Jacob G. Warwick,
George B. Lucas,
Joseph Rayborn,
William Lobb,
John Ridgway,
William Crane,
John Musick,
Montgomery Warwick,
George Green,
Hugh Burnett,
Charles Turly,
William B. Short,
Edward Jones,
Joseph F. Ganard,
Lorenzo D. Matheny,
James F. Reed,
David Dickerson,
Jeremiah Kelly,
John Bracken,
John Roger,
Adam Venus,
William Clark,
John Martin,
Archelaus Demon,
Joel Miner,
William White,
Jesse Hornback,
William Kelly,
Benjamin Burck,
Jacob Martin,
Clemans Strickland,
John Ward,
Lewis Barney,
Alfred Powell,
Solomon Brundage,
Jesse M. Harrison,
Squire Foster,
Robert Hughes,
Samuel Evans,
Calahill Stone,
James M. Reed,
Jefferson Martin,
Jonathan H. Pugh,
Zadock Martin,
George W. Glasscock,
James Taylor,
Ethelbert J. Oliphant,
William L. Potts,
P. A. Saunders,
John Keys,
Elijah Iles.

CAPTAIN JAPHET A. BAILL'S COMPANY.

This company was mustered into the United States' service April 21, 1832, and mustered out May 28, 1832.

CAPTAIN

Japhet A. Ball.

FIRST LIEUTENANT,
Alexander D. Cox,

SECOND LIEUTENANT.
John McConnack.

SERGEANTS.

Joseph W. Duncan,
James McConnack,
William F. Cox,
Charles Day.

CORPORALS.

Harvey Graham,
Thomas J. Clark,
John M. Barnes,
Richard Cox,

PRIVATES.

Thomas McKinney,
Thomas Gatten,
Jonathan Coleman,
Lewis C. Jones,
Elder Massee,
Abram Lanterman,
Henry Averill,
Daniel Ketchum,

William Mitts,
John Brunsfield,
William Gatlin,
Barnabas M. Blue,
Solomon W. Hawes,
Morris R. Moorick,
Charles Smith,
John Ball,
Robert B. Sexton,
John Terry,
John Kendall,
John Gately,
Abram Howard,
Robert Patton,

Thomas Swearingen.

CAPTAIN REUBEN BROWN'S COMPANY.

This company was mustered into the United States service June 20, 1832, and mustered out August 16, 1832.

CAPTAIN.

Reuben Brown.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

William Baker.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Delos Brown.

SERGEANTS.

Thomas Jones,
Evan Morgan,

Samuel E. McKenzie,
Nathaniel Said.

CORPORALS.

Jessie Said,
John Fagan,

Rezin Brown,
James B. Jones.

PRIVATES.

Archer, Winston,
Baker, James,
Baker, Thomas,
Brown, Jerry,
Cartwright, Peter,
Delay, Stephen,
Donaldson, Dudley,
Durbin, Edward,
Douglass, Thomas,
Haggard, James,
Kendrick, Samuel,
Lucas, Allen B.,

Larkin, Young,
Martin, Ralley,
McKinze, Henry,
Poor, James H.,
Porter, William,
Pulliam, James,
Piker, John,
Spillars, William H.,
Stafford, Daniel S.,
St. John, Joseph,
Trotter, George,
Williams, Isaiah B.

CAPTAIN THOMAS MOFFETT'S COMPANY.

This company served from June 4, 1832, to August 16, 1832.

CAPTAIN.

Thomas Moffett.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.
Shadrach J. Campbell.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.
James Watson.

CORNET.

Gershom Dovience.

SERGEANTS.

John Oldfield,
George Lindsey,

Franklin Williams,
William C. Stephenson.

CORPORALS.

John Humphreys,
James Campbell,

Nathan Ralston,
Jarrett McKinney.

PRIVATES.

John Ridgeway, Saddler, Hill, John P.,
Jesse H. Sleat, Farrier, Latham, John,
David Duncan, Trumpeter, Lowe, Richard,
Zimstrong, Hugh M., Levi, John,
Atkinson, Bushrod, Lane, Jacob,
Brazzie, William, Langley, Robert,
Ball, Smith, McAlister, William,
Cooper, W., Moore, Joseph,
Cannon, Walter, Milts, William,
Cabanass, Zabalón P., Norris, Joseph,
Durham, Walter, Paine, Barzilla,
Duncan, Joseph W., Pulliam, Martin G.,
Drennan, A. P., Pierce, Philetus G.,
Elkin, Garret, Peter, Samuel,
Epperson, Thomas, Saunders, Pressly,
Enix, James, Smith, Tillman,
Forbes, R. A., Smith, John,
Golsondiner, John L., Smith, Adam,
Glasscock, Gregory, Stout, George,
Watson, Hiram.

PROMOTED.

John Warning.

RESIGNATIONS.

David Black, First Lieut., T. Epperson, 2d Serg't.

DISCHARGED.

Joseph Inslee, Abler Armisted,
Thomas Crom.

CAPTAIN J. EBEBY'S COMPANY.

Captain J. Ebey's company served from the 21st day of April, 1832, to the 28th day of May, 1832.

CAPTAIN.

Jacob Ebey.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Edward Shaw.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Winslow M. Neale.

SERGEANTS.

Thomas J. Marshall, Davis Meredith,
James B. Gable, David S. Collins,

CORPORALS.

Reese Williams, James E. Hawes,
Harmon Renshaw, Wiley Blunt,

PRIVATES.

Joseph Drennan, James Harper,
Frederick A. Hamilton, Samuel Graham,
Daniel Hatan, John Hillis,
Jackulin Bashaw, William Hazlett,
Thomas Sherill, Adam Vancil,
Jacob Hinkle, Henry Dickson,
Stephen Hedrick, George Milton,
James E. Byers, William C. Atwood,
Thomas Stout, Daniel McClies,
James Carver, William Martin,
John G. Newhouse, John Boyd,
Joseph Brown, Ulrich Wolverton,
Philip Clark, John Whitmore,
Lawrence McMenus, Milton Terrill,
Granbury B. Jones, Isaac Clark,
George Catha, John Collins,
William D. Russett, James Rutledge,
Jesse Byer, George W. Foster,
Obadiah Rittenhouse, James Taylor,

John Davis,
Felix Herndon,
Alfred Hash,

Samuel B. Scoole,
John Graft,
John H. Wright.

CAPTAIN ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S COMPANY.

The company commanded by Abraham Lincoln, afterwards President of the United States, was mustered into service April 21, 1832, and mustered out May 27, 1832.

CAPTAIN.

Abraham Lincoln.

FIRST LIEUTENANT,
Samuel M. Thompson.

SECOND LIEUTENANT,
John Brannan.

SERGEANTS.

John Armstrong, Taviner B. Anderson,
George W. Foster, Obadiah Morgan.

CORPORALS.

Thomas Comb, John Plaster,
William F. Berry, Alexander Trent.

PRIVATE.

John Erwin, John H. Houghton,
Thomas Pierce, Samuel Lebb,
Henry Hadley, Samuel Dutton,
Calvin Pierce, Joseph Lebb,
William Kirkpatrick, Cyrus Elmore,
Elijah Pierce, Lewis W. Farmer,
Bordry Mathews, E. Sullivan,
Valentine Crete, Charles Sullivan,
James Simmons, Hugh Armstrong,
Allen King, Joseph Dobson,
David Rankin, Urbin Alexander,
Henry Cox, Merritt M. Carman,
Royal Potter, David M. Pantier,
Joseph Holmier, George Warburton,
Evan T. Lamb, Clardy Barnette,
John M. Rutlege, William Cox,
Usil Meeker, Richard Jones,
Charles Pierce, James Clement,
John Y. Lane, Richard Lane,
Royal Clary, Pleasant Armstrong,
James Yardley, David Rutlege,
Michael Plaster, John Mounce,
William Hobiner, Isaac Anderson,
William Marshall, William Cummins,
John Jones, Travis Elmore,

William Foster.

CAPTAIN ILES' COMPANY.

CAPTAIN.

Elijah Iles.

FIRST LIEUTENANT,
Jesse H. Harrison.

SERGEANTS.

George W. Glasscock, Zachariah Milligent,
Benjamin Burch.

CORPORALS.

Alexander Trent, G. W. Foster.
Jesse Darrows.

PRIVATE.

Pressley A. Saunders, A. Lincoln,
John T. Stuart, Joseph T. Garrett,

Asa Estes,
Jacob M. Earley,
John J. Gately,
John Letcher,
John Kendall,
William McAllister,
Jefferson Welch,
Noah Mason,
Samuel O'Neal,
David Dickinson,
William Kirkpatrick,
Samuel Milligent,
Achilles Morris,
James F. Reid,
E. P. Oliphant,
Lewis Churchill,
Joseph McCoy,

John McAllister.

James D. Henry,
Michael Archer,
John Kirkpatrick,
James M. Ward,
Winston M. Neave,
John B. Rutledge,
John Keys,
Thomas Long,
Moses Brentz,
Lorenzo D. Matheny,
Thomas Pierce,
William Crow,
William L. Potts,
Benjamin Rusk,
William S. Pickrell,
John Brannan,
Jacob Eby,

MISCELLANEOUS.

William Cummings, Daniel King,
John I. Gately, Usel Meeker,

REMINISCENCE OF THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

In the fall of 1831, the Sangamon Monitor published the names of the company commanded by Captain Iles, which drew out the following from the pen of Major John T. Stuart, and which was written for and printed in the Monitor:

"Having published a list of the names of Major Iles' company in the Black Hawk war of 1832, you would, doubtless, be pleased to know something of the history of that company. The volunteer force assembled in the spring of that year, under the orders of Governor Reynolds, and commanded by General Whitesides; marched to Rock Island, and finding that the Indians had crossed the Mississippi and gone up Rock river, followed them up that stream without any incident worthy of note, until they arrived at Dixon's ferry, (now Dixon).

"Captain Snyder's company had been detached across Rock river, to protect Galena and its neighborhood, but no news had reached the camp at Ottawa of his movements, or of the condition of things in the neighborhood of Galena. The commanding officers at Ottawa were very uneasy and anxious to communicate with Galena. While in camp at Dixon, at midnight the army was aroused by the news of the defeat at Stillman, brought first by one and then another flying from the battle ground. The army of General Whitesides in the early morning, took up the line of march for the battle ground, and arrived there in the early afternoon and found that the Indians had marched up Rock river, leaving their dead on the ground, as well as the killed of the whites, and many slaughtered horses, making a sad sight to behold. Whitesides' army buried the dead and marched back to Dixon.

"The term of service of the volunteers of that army was about to expire and they were anxious to return home. A council of war was held at Dixon, in which it was debated whether to pursue the enemy or march to the Illinois, disband the army and wait for the new levies. After an angry debate, it was decided to march to Ottawa, on the Illinois river, and disband the army. Whitesides' army was then marched to Ottawa and disbanded, burying on the route Mr. Katty and others, murdered by the Indians on Fox river.

"At Ottawa a call was made for volunteers to form a regiment for twenty days, to protect the northern frontier of the State from the Indians during the time that would elapse before the assembling of the new forces. Among those who volunteered were the men whose names you published as composing Iles' company, and who, by common consent, elected Elijah Iles captain—a man then in the prime of life, and popular as a man and a soldier.

"After the disbandment of the army of General Whitesides, the condition of the scattered settlements in northern Illinois was sad indeed. Universal terror prevailed. The Indians, victorious over Stillman, and elated by their victory, had fallen upon the settlements on Fox river, and at other places, and had murdered and scalped some and carried others into captivity. It was understood they were scattered in small parties from the neighborhood of Chicago to the Mississippi river, along the entire line of frontier. Where would they strike next? Would they attack Chicago, or fall upon the defenceless settlers on the borders of the Illinois river and the military tract? Would they aim to cut off Galena from support and attempt to capture it? These questions may seem idle now. They were momentous then.

"It soon became known that a large force of Indians, under the command of Black Hawk, were between Rock river and Galena, and threatening that town, then having about four hundred inhabitants.

"It was believed to be an expedition of much danger and hazard, and therefore it was determined to call for volunteers. Major Iles' company volunteered and was accepted. After due preparation, that company began its march, the bearer of important dispatches. It camped the first night at a grove south of Dixon, believed to be Chalongs'. The next day it swam Rock river at Dixon, thirsted for adventure and was ready, anxious for the fight. They had confidence in each other, and in their modest, but

brave, prudent captain. They were accompanied by General James D. Henry, going as a private, but also acting as aid to the Captain, then believed and afterwards proved to be.

"It was splendidly armed; it was composed of first-class material of men, who, if not brave, dare not be cowards. My Captain was one of the best Captains of his time. They were also accompanied, as a volunteer, by a Captain in the regular army, whose name the writer has forgotten, and thus armed, composed, and officered, it is believed no better company of volunteer militia ever marched to what it believed a post of danger and patriotic duty.

"It camped the second night at Buffalo grove. During that night the company expected an attack from the Indians. There were many signs that they were around and about them, and once an alarm was given, and the company mustered under arms. The next morning the company marched towards Galena, and entered the timbers of Apple creek about noon. Here an Indian pony was seen running at large, and some of the boys thought to capture it; but the Captain, believing that it had been let loose as a decoy to induce the breaking of ranks, and to give the enemy an opportunity to make an attack, sternly forbade the effort, and commanded to close the ranks and be ready.

"The company pursued its march, and encamped for the night in the timbers of Apple creek, about twelve or fifteen miles from Galena, and there were many signs that they were watched and followed, but the company was ever ready for an attack. They camped that night near where a fight had taken place between the Indians and Sneyder's company that day or the preceding night. During that night not a man doubted but that the Indians would make an attack before morning. The company was kept under arms all night, and constantly drilled by Henry and others, and picket guards placed all around the encampment. That the Indians were all around the encampment was very manifest, and the writer of this, who stood on picket guard during most of that night, did not doubt but that he heard them more than once; but they made no attack, because the company was too well prepared to receive them. Next morning the company marched into Galena, delivered its dispatches, procured all desired information, and then, in the same good order, marched back to Ottawa, and was disbanded. Most of its members enlisted in the new army, and in Early's spy company.

"That the Indians were in Apple creek timber, during the march of the company to and from Galena, admits of no doubt. They attacked, and came very near defeating Snyder's company, or part of it, a short time before the company marched through to Galena. They attacked Stephenson's company a short time after its return from Galena, and not long after attacked Dement. These attacks were made when these commands were at a disadvantage. Why did they not attack Iles' company? No one of that company doubted but that they were watched and followed by Indians, from the time the company crossed Rock river until its arrival at Galena, and on its return, seeking an opportunity to make an attack. The answer is that the company was handled, armed, and kept such perfect order and readiness for an attack that the Indians were afraid to make it.

"The publication of the muster roll of Iles' company has induced this hurried notice of one of the almost forgotten incidents in the early history of Illinois. Most of Iles' company, after well spent lives, have gone to the grave, and a few still linger on its brink. They were a part of the hardy, brave and adventurous early settlers of Illinois, who fought and drove off the Indians, relieved it of wolves and wild beasts, built its first bridges, school houses and churches, and prepared it for that higher civilization it now enjoys."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Texas, under Spanish rule, was a nearly uninhabited part of Mexico, lying between Louisiana and the Rio Grande river. It was a fertile region, with a fine climate. The Spanish possessors of Mexico, in the bigoted and bitter spirit that was traditional with the Spaniards toward Protestants, and deeply hostile in feeling from the rather high-handed and vigorous proceedings of General Jackson before and after the cession of Florida, did not encourage the settlement of Texas, preferring to be separated by a wilderness from the United States. In 1821, the Mexicans finally threw off the Spanish yoke, and established an independent government.

About this time the Americans, and especially those of the South, foreseeing the probable spread of the northern part of the Republic to the Pacific, began to look with covetous eyes upon the fine savannas of Texas, as an excellent field for land speculations, and also for extending the southern area, so as to keep its balance in the number of slave States, equal to the free States of the North. It was believed to be the

plan of Mr. Calhoun, an able and far-seeing statesman, thoroughly in earnest in the maintenance of slavery, and the political equality of the slave with the free States. Settlements were made by people from the United States. In a few years they grew to be numerous, and came in contact with the rigid Spanish laws, still maintained by the Mexicans. The United States Government made advances toward purchasing Texas, but the Mexicans were resolute in their purpose to hold it, and bring its people under the dominion of strict Mexican law. The Americans resisted this with the settled determination of ultimate separation from Mexico, and probable annexation to the United States.

The Mexicans undertook to reduce them to submission. The Texans, supported by bold and fearless adventurers from the southern States, resisted. The war commenced October 2, 1835, by a battle at Gonzalez, followed by various others. On the 2d of March, 1836, the Texans formally declared independence, which they maintained by force of arms. On the 3d of March, 1837, the United States Government recognized the independence of Texas. England did the same in 1842. Propositions of annexation had been made to Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, and Tyler, successively, by the Texas government, but as often rejected by them, as tending necessarily to a war with Mexico, that power having distinctly and repeatedly declared that she should regard such a step as a declaration of war.

The Democratic party regaining the ascendancy in the election of 1844, made this annexation one of the issues of the Presidential campaign. A majority of the people were in favor of it. The Southern view, however, was not alone in its influence on this decision. Indignities and injuries had been inflicted by the Mexicans on American citizens in that country; its haughty, exclusive and unfriendly spirit awakened strong indignation; and the Pacific coast of California, with the mining regions of the northern interior of Mexico, both nearly uninhabited, were objects of desire to the American people. Thus a wish to extend the bounds of the Republic, and to chastise an insolent neighbor, combined with the ardent wishes of the pro-slavery interest, to lead the nation to determine on a war, somewhat ungenerously, with a neighbor, notoriously too weak and disorganized for effectual resistance to the whole strength of the United States.

On the 12th day of May, 1846, Congress ordered the raising of 50,000 men and voted

\$10,000,000, to carry on the war. A requisition being made upon the Governor of this State for three thousand men, a call was issued by Governor Ford upon the militia of the State, to volunteer for the war. John J. Hardin, commander of the Third Brigade of the Third Division of Illinois Militia, also issued an address to those who had served under him, urging them to respond to the call. He closed his address by saying "The General asks no one to go where he is not willing to lead. Let volunteers respond by enrolling their names in the service of their country."

On Saturday, May 29, 1846, a public meeting was held in Springfield addressed by Governor Ford, Dr. Merryman, D. L. Gregg, T. Campbell and Abraham Lincoln, on the condition of the country, and the necessity of prompt and united action of her citizen soldiery to sustain her national character, secure our national rights, as well as an everlasting peace. The speeches were in the right spirit—warm, thrilling and effective. Some seventy men responded to the call and volunteered for the war. A glance at the names of those from this county will reveal some who greatly distinguished themselves and reflected honor upon that county in which they resided.

A treaty of peace was signed between representatives of the two governments, February 2, 1848, and formally ratified by the United States government, March 10th, and the Mexican government, March 20th. The Mexicans relinquished all claims to Texas and ceded Upper California and New Mexico to the United States. In return the United States gave them \$18,500,000, of which \$3,500,000 was due by a former treaty to citizens of this country, and paid them by our government.

Colonel E. D. Baker, who wielded the pen equally as well as the sword, and who commanded the regiment, largely made up from Sangamon county, contributed to the press of that day, the following poem:

TO THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD OF THE FOURTH
ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Where rolls the rushing Rio Grande,
Here peacefully they sleep;
Far from their native Northern land,
Far from the friends who weep
No rolling drum disturbs their rest,
Beneath the sandy sod—
The mould lies heavy on each breast,
The spirit is with God.

They heard their country's call and came,
To battle for the right;
Each bosom filled with martial flame,

And kindling for the fight.
Light was their measured footstep, when
They moved to seek the foe,
Alas that hearts so fiery, then,
Should soon be cold and low.

They did not die in eager strife,
Upon a well-fought field;
Not from the red wound poured their life,
Where covering foemen yield.
Death's ghastly shade was slowly cast
Upon each manly brow;
But calm and fearless to the last,
They sleep in silence now.

Yet shall a grateful country give
Her honors to their name,
In kindred hearts their memories live,
And history guard their fame.
Nor unremembered do they sleep
Upon a foreign strand,
Though near their graves the wild waves sweep,
Thou rushing Rio Grande.

The following is a copy of the roster as furnished by the War Department, to the Governor of this State, of those participating in the war from Sangamon county:

COLONEL E. D. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel—Edward D. Baker.
Adjutant—William B. Fondzey.
Sergeant Major—James H. Merryman.
Quartermaster General—Richard F. Barrett.
Commissary—John S. Bradford.

COMPANY A.

CAPTAIN.

Horatio E. Roberts.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

William P. Barrett.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

William B. Fondzey.

SERGEANTS.

Walter Davis, Dudley Wickersham,
David Logan, Argyle W. Farr.

CORPORALS.

Thomas Hessey, Shelton Ransdell,
Edward Conner, Lawson Thomas.

MUSICIAN.

William C. B. Lewis.

PRIVATES.

Addison, Grandison, House, Erasmus D.,
Ballard, Christopher A., James, George,
Balandine, John J., Keeling, Singleton,
Barrett, James A., Marsin, Joseph,
Brown, William W., Millington, Augustus O.,
Butler, Joshua, Murray, Matthew,
Buel, Abel M., Peter, Peter C.,
Cabanis, Zebulon P., Ransdell, James B.,
Capoot, John, Rape Henry,
Chapman, John, Ryan, Jackson,
Crowl, Upton, Spottswood, James H.,
Darnell, Harvey, Smith, Joseph H.,
Ferrill, William C., Wickersham, Wesley H.

Foster, John E.,
Funk, George W.,
Frink, John S.,
Gideon, Alfred L.,
Garrett, Ezra L.,
Haines, Fletcher,
Harworth, George,

Wilkinson, Reuben,
Wilcox, Eubriam,
Watson, Charles F.,
Watts, Levi P.,
Whitehurst, Thomas,
Weber, George R.,
Yeakles, Joseph,

RESIGNED.

Second Lieutenant—John S. Bradford.

DISCHARGED.

Before expiration of term of service.

Joseph B. Perkins, Samuel Cole,
George W. Hall, Alexander J. Seehorn,
George C. Whitlock, Samuel O. White,
Nicholas Algaire, John C. Butler,
John Dupuy, Silas Dowdall,
Benjamin F. McDonald, Marion F. Matthews,
William R. Goodell, Isaac Davis,
Presley Ransdell, James A. Waugh,
Henry Westbrook, Jacob Wise,
Vincent Ridgely, William W. Pease,
Joseph H. Fultz, Levi Gorley.

TRANSFERRED.

James H. Merriman, Richard F. Barrett.

DEAD.

Henry J. Moore, James Connelly,
Joseph Stipp, Daniel Hokey,
William Hardin, Joseph Newman.
Killed at battle of Cerre Gordo.
James McCabe.

COMPANY B.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

William L. Duncan.

SERGEANTS.

B. M. Wyatt, John D. Lawder,
E. D. Dukshier, Sanborn Gilmore,

CORPORALS.

Samuel Ogden, John G. Cranmer,
E. W. Nantz, A. J. Mason.

PRIVATES.

Baldwin, William F., Jenkins, James M.,
Baker, Mason, Johnston, Thomas P.,
Burnfield, William, Lash, William,
Burnett, William, Lanier, William,
Brown, Isaac, McCarroll, Justus,
Dodson, Ichabod, McIntyre, R. N.,
Depew, James, Mitchell, Wilson,
Elliott, Edward, Newton, Anderson,
Good, John, Owen, Thomas J. V.,
Gunn, William, Palmer, Allen,
Graham, Levi, Rule, Alexander,
Glimpse, Joseph, Serles, Julius H.,
Graham, Joseph, Seaman, Sylvanus,
Guy, R. B. R., Stout, James,
Harbard, William, Smock, Fulcard,
Harris, A. J., Tennis, John F.,
Hampton, Felix T., Vanhorn, William M.,
Harris, J. C., Walker, J. E.,
Hall, John, Walker, John,
Jones, John, Williams, David,

Williams, Peter.

RESIGNED.

Captain Garrett Elkin, Sec. Lt. J. M. Withers.

DISCHARGED.

Eskew, James W. or John Reamer, E. C.
H., Parks, James E.,
Savage, Nicholas, Haines, Thomas H.,
Fling, Charles H., Hall, Samuel,

Moor, Thomas, Daponte, Durant,
Mahew, David, Johnson, John S. W.,
Davis, Wm. S., Crumbaugh, John F.,
Lash, Henry, Toppas, William A.,
Miller, James M., Poin Dexter, Clinton,
Little, William I., Palmer, Leroy G.,
Gwinn, Alexander.

DEATHS.

Lieut. Andrew J. Wallace, Andrew J. Hodge,
John Misner, George Perry,
E. B. Young, Marion Wallace,

George Ruth.

WOUNDED.

John D. Lander, James Depew,
John Walker.

COMPANY D.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Alfred C. Campbell.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

John D. Foster.

SERGEANTS.

Henry M. Spotswood, David Meigs,
John Davis, Jonathan Morris.

CORPORALS.

William Campbell, Thomas Higgins,
Chris. C. Holyer, Hugh Paul.

PRIVATES.

Alsbury, Edward R., Jones, T. B.,
Bloyd, James B., Kent, Alexander,
Cast, Archibald, King, John W.,
Cutter, William, Morris, Hamilton R.,
Dunlap, James T., Morris, Randall G.,
Daly, John, Meigs, Severell,
Darneille, Harvey, Odell, John,
Dodd, John C., Philips, Joshua,
Dillman, David, Rhodes, William G.,
Duncan, Jerome, Shoemaker, Thomas C.,
Edwards, David, Short, James F.,
Emmett, Robert S., Shelton, John,
Foster, Peyton, Smith, Alonzo H.,
Foster, William, Skinner, John H.,
Henwood, William, Tinker, William,
Hillyard, James P., Thompson, Samuel M.,
Howey, William, Terpin, James,
Huckelbury, John, Williams, John R.,
Huffmaster, Edward, Wilcox, Daniel,
Huffmaster, William, Workman, Benjamin,
Hoskins, John S., Braunan, Josiah.

DISCHARGED.

Joseph Bridges, Samuel Drennan,
Newton Dodds, William Penix,
Levi Campbell, Riley Cross,
Asa L. Morris, Logan C. Snyder,
Benjamin Henwood, Jefferson Finger,
Daniel Cross, William Terpin,
William Sampson, William Vermillion,
David Lindsay, Ashley Walker,
LaFayette McCrillis, Joel H. Walker,
Christopher R. Pierce, Rowan I. Short,
Calvary Sexton, James Morris,
Benjamin Sullivan, Wilson Robbins.

DEAD.

Captain Achilles Morris, William F. Nation,
Jacob Morris, John Hillyard,
Henry B. Reed, John Allison,
William Morris, James Jones,
James Harralson, Morris Shelton,
Samuel McKee.

CHAPTER X.

REMINISCENCES.

In the following chapter is presented a few pioneer reminiscences, in most cases written by pioneers or their descendants. In no case has the compiler of this work attempted to change the diction of the writers, thus giving variety to the style of the reminiscences given.

COTTON PICKING.

Previous to the winter of the deep snow, cotton was raised to some extent in Sangamon county, and it was once thought that it would be a profitable article to raise in the State. Ex-Governor John Reynolds, the "Old Ranger," as he was familiarly known, contributed the following to the State Journal, in 1857, as part of a series of articles on "Pioneer Times."

"Cotton, at as early a day as 1800, and for many years after, was cultivated to a considerable extent in Illinois. My father had resided in Tennessee previous to his emigration to Illinois, in the year above named, and we were tolerably well acquainted with the culture of cotton in that State. At that time I had often heard it computed, that an acre of good cotton land in Illinois, would yield in the seeds, ten or twelve hundred pounds. This was then considered such a crop as would justify cultivation. We cultivated the crop in Randolph county, where the climate is more congenial to its growth than the north of the State.

"At that early day, more than half a century back, the disadvantages in the article of cotton was the labor in picking the seeds from it so as to prepare the cotton for the spinning wheels. There were then no improved spinning jennies invented, and the old fashioned wheels were the only means of preparing the threads for the looms. Two classes of wheels were used at that day; the little wheel, so called, was turned by the spinner, with a crank on an axle running

through the centre of the wheel. The other was known as the big wheel. The person spinning on this wheel was always on foot and in motion. The thread was drawn out as the motion was given to the wheel. The operator on the little wheel sat still, and produced the motion with their feet. The big wheel gave opportunity for the display of elegant and graceful motions, which I have often seen performed, even to the steps of the dance, by the modest and pretty pioneer lasses of the olden time.

"The cotton cloth was at that day wove in the country, or at least so far as Illinois was concerned, in looms worked by either men or women. It was rather an art or trade to weave, and people thus accomplished traveled frequently over the country for work. The invention of a cotton jenny, made with wood or iron rollers, was subsequently perfected, which aided much in extracting the seeds from the cotton, but the great invention of Whitney, of the iron saws, propelled by horse power, laid all previous discoveries in the shade and immortalized the inventor. That illustrious man has accomplished as much for the benefit of mankind as the inventor of the steam engine, and has acquired a fame which will hand his name down to posterity as one of the great benefactors of the human race. It will be borne in mind that probably two-thirds or more of the human race are clothed in cotton, and that before this invention, cotton fabrics were almost as costly as silk.

"In the pioneer times of which I have spoken, much amusement and innocent mirth were enjoyed at the "cotton pickings," as these parties were called. The whole neighborhood would assemble on these occasions, and the log cabins, in the evening of a winter's night, would be brushed up to perfect neatness, and made still more attractive by the large fire in the wooden



Samuel Williams

chimney, with rocks under the fore sticks in place of andirons. A large pile of cotton was spread out to dry, so it could be picked the easier. Generally, two sprightly young ladies were elected to divide the heap of cotton, and then the hands began to pick it; so that a contest for victory would excite the two contending parties, by which the more cotton would be picked, and with additional merriment. The last, indeed, was the main object of the young folks. The lady leaders chose their side to pick alternately, and then a general tornado of excitement began—picking, talking, and hiding the cotton, and all sorts of frolicking in the sphere of a backwoods cotton picking. A perfect equality and the best good feeling pervaded the whole company, and each one enjoyed as much innocent merriment as is generally allotted to man. Art or improper education had not spoiled either the morals or the symmetry and beauty of their persons; but they exhibited the superior workmanship of Nature over the foolish fashions of wealth, without sense, and spurious refinement without taste. The words of Nature's poet involuntarily forces itself upon us:

“Yes, let the rich deride and the proud disclaim
The simple blessings of the lowly train;
To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm than all the gloss of art.”

“Frequently, at these gatherings, the youngsters presented masterly models of symmetry and beauty, and such that neither wealth nor fashion can ever surpass. But as the pen cannot describe the beauty and brilliancy of human excellence, the comeliness of the figures of the early pioneers of Illinois must pass away and be forgotten.

“At these ‘cotton pickings’ love always became the ruling theme, as this passion always will occupy the virtuous and elevate the heart; and many a pioneer courtship and marriage received their date from some such gathering. But those happy times have passed away, and the race has now well nigh passed away with them.”

BY GEORGE BRUNK.*

“I emigrated from the State of Ohio, leaving Fort Harrison and arriving in the ‘St. Gamage country’ in the fall of 1821, making the first track that could be followed to the forks of the ‘St. Gamage’ to the head of the Okaw.

“The first cabin I saw was where the village of Rochester now stands. There were no settlers

on the north fork of the St. Gamage, except a few in and about Mechanicsburg. But above that point, there were none except where Decatur now stands, a man by the name of Stephens having made a settlement there. I found Elijah Iles and Charles R. Matheny where is now the city of Springfield. The Kickapoos were here then, and I have had many a social hunt with Bassena and Joe Muney, the chiefs of that nation.

“In the spring of 1822, myself and the Dillons raised a cabin, broke the prairie and planted corn in Tazewell county, where stands the town of Dillon. There were no settlers on the east side of the Illinois river from thence to the lake, except Mr. Kinzie’s, where the city of Chicago now stands.

“On my return I crossed the Illinois river by putting my wagon in two Indian canoes and swimming my horses alongside. On the west bank I found Abner Eads and another settler. During that fall the land in Sangamon county came into market. The first entry was made by Israel Archer, being the west half of the northwest quarter of section eight, township fourteen north, range four west, and the tract of land on which now stands the present Cotton Hill Methodist Church.

“It is well known now that Robert Pulliam built the first cabin in Sangamon county. The first barn was built by Mr. Rogers, near Athens, in what is now Menard county.

“In the spring of 1826, J. Miller and myself, left Sangamon county for the lead mines on Fever river. We fitted out in Peoria, and started in a northwest direction, carrying our provisions on our horses. In consequence of being unacquainted with the route we missed our course, and suffered almost starvation for three days—so much so that all the nourishment we had was a fish about as long as my hand, and coffee made from the boiling of a coffee sack. With hard travel, and greatly fatigued, we reached Fever river in seven days, where we found a few miners. I believe we were the first from Sangamon county. In a few days we heard of Lake Phelps being there also. I am not able to say whether he landed previous to us or not.

“Much has been said about the origin of the word ‘Sucker,’ in its application to the people of Illinois. Late in the fall of that year I was standing on the levee, in what is now Galena, watching a number of our Illinois boys go on board a boat bound down the river, when a man

* Written in 1859, as a contribution to the Old Settlers’ Association.

by the name of Walker, a Missourian, stepped up and said:

"Boys, where are you all going?"

The ready reply was.

"We are going home."

"Well," said he, "you put me in mind of the 'suckers'—up in the spring, and down in the fall."

"Those who stayed over received the humble name of 'Badgers.' That was the first time I ever heard the term 'sucker' applied to the people of Illinois. After that, all Illinoisans were considered suckers, and when Judge Sawyer came to the mines, he was called 'King of the Suckers.'

"That same fall, Van Noy was hung in Springfield, the first in the county.

"In the spring of 1827, a great number of Missourians came to the mines. The Illinois boys returned the compliment of the Missourians by saying that 'Missouri has taken a *puke*,' and after that all the people from that State were called 'Pukes.'

"At this time, we had a scrimmage with the Winnebago Indians, which has been made the subject of history. I returned to Sangamon county in the fall of 1828, from my northern tour.

"The winter of 1830-31 was the winter of the deep snow. It was with the greatest difficulty we could find our shocks of fodder, they were so enveloped in the snow. My father-in-law lost his life in the snow-drifts on the prairies of Sangamon. Game, which had heretofore been always plenty, was nearly destroyed by the cold. Then was the time to try men's metal. The men of our day think that they see hard times. They forget the want of conveniences and privations encountered by the pioneers—oftentimes compelled to wade through the streams up to the arm-pits and break ice to get the teams across, and, to cap all, to ride through perfect fields of fire, caused by the burning grass of the prairies, in the fall and winter, and lie out all night wrapped in a blanket on the cold, bleak prairies. And yet, freed as is the present generation from such privations, we hear more grumbling from them than from men who had in reality to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

"I am now in my fifty-fifth year, and claim to be the father of eleven children, and can say with certainty that I have never been intoxicated, have never used tobacco in any shape or form, or any narcotic, and never was sued for debt of my own contracting."

AUBURN AND VICINITY FORTY YEARS AGO—BY

M. G. WADSWORTH.

"The young people of the present day can have but inadequate conception of the appearance of this country forty years ago. The prairies were generally a trackless waste, save the Indian trails that were still visible, and an occasional, and rarely used wagon track. The settlements, with very rare exceptions, were confined to the timber line. When the writer first knew this region, there were but two fields fenced between Old Auburn and the farms along Lick Creek. One of them belonged to George Eastman, on the west side of Panther Creek, (now a part of John L. Mason's farm), and the other was owned by Platt S. Carter, now of Loami township, and is included in J. M. Lochridge's farm. No one resided on either of these places, though Mr. Carter had a barn built and an unfinished house, into which he moved the following winter. The first settlers, who were almost exclusively from Virginia and Kentucky, universally selected their land with a view to its contiguity to the forests, and embracing a good proportion of the same, not seeming to think it probable that the vast prairies would ever be occupied. Indeed, any man who bought and improved land out in mid-prairie, at that day, was laughed at for his folly. He labored under several disadvantages, it is true. The wild prairie grass growing to a height of five to seven feet, was the nursery of myriads of horse flies, that, in hot weather, tortured the stock fearfully. Then, in the winter, stock owned by prairie farmers, suffered terribly from the bleak winds, as hardly any one had any better shelter for his animals than a rail fence, and, during severe weather, if not kept up, they would find their way to the woods for comfort.

"The first houses were all unbewn log cabins. In 1840, a few of the most prosperous had begun to 'put on style,' and there were a number of story and a half mansions of hewed logs. Some people even were so extravagant as to have their houses clapboarded, and there were in Southern Sangamon a number of small frame houses, and an occasional small brick building. The lumber used at that day was all hard oak, walnut, cherry, ash, sycamore. Pine lumber had not been introduced here, there being no railroads, and to haul it in wagons from St. Louis or Alton, would make it an expensive luxury.

"Could the farmers of the present day have the privilege of comparing the stock of horses, cattle and swine of this country, of forty years ago, with that of the present day, they would almost

be led to swallow the theory of evolution, so remarkable has been the change and improvement. But in no direction, perhaps, has there been so marked a progress as in the methods of farming and implements. My recollection extends back to the time when plows with wooden mould boards were used altogether. These would be considered very inefficient implements now, but were looked upon then as the best that could be devised. But few of them would 'scour,' and the plowman was compelled to keep a paddle hanging to one of the handles, to clean his plow off at each end, or oftener. The average depth of plowing was from two to three inches, and the slovenly habit of 'cutting and covering' (taking several inches more 'land' than the plow could turn) prevailed with most farmers.

"As markers and corn planters at that time were unknown, this was the common *modus operandi* of planting corn: A man with a pair of horses and a breaking plow 'laid off' the rows, running below the breaking, in order to make his plow 'scour' (the cross rows having previously been made with a single corn plow). The dropper followed along behind with the seed in a basket or bucket, and another man with one horse and a shovel plow, or 'bull tongue,' which, run in the side of the furrow, left a small ridge upon the seed. By this slow process, seven to ten acres could be planted in a day. It being before the day of double corn planters and of cultivators, either a one-horse 'turning plow' or a shovel plow was used to 'tend' the crop. Twenty to twenty-five acres was all that one hand could take care of, and the rule was to plow it three times. Thirty bushels per acre was considered a fair crop, though hard workers made their land produce forty and even fifty bushels.

"For a crop of oats, as the previous year's corn stalks were usually plowed under, rendering the use of a harrow, to cover the seed and smooth the ground, impracticable, the top of a tree was hitched to and dragged over the ground. Wheat was managed the same way, and, of course, failed as often as it succeeded.

"At the time here spoken of, a field of timothy grass or clover was a rare sight. The prairies yielded innumerable tons of wild hay, and any man could have all he wanted for the cutting. There was no mowing machinery—the good old fashioned scythe, with muscle to propel it, sufficed to lay from one to two acres per day, and as reapers and headers were as yet uninvented, the cradle was the only dependence to fell the grain. Threshing, except among the largest

farmers, was done upon the barn floor, two, three, or four horses walking in a circle over the grain until it was separated from the straw, after which it was cleaned with a fanning machine. If a man had no barn of his own he borrowed one for the purpose.

"Mules had not come into use at that time. Many thought it wicked, and a violation of the laws of nature to raise them. Mule colts, occasionally, might be seen, but they were sold to some buyer for southern use, and taken away generally in the fall after foaling.

"Much of the breaking was done by oxen, nearly every farmer owning one or more yoke of these slow but sure beasts. Raw prairie was always broken, at that day, with teams of three or four yoke, which would turn over two or three acres per day.

"Forty years ago, cooking stoves, save an occasional one in the towns, had not come into use. Everything was cooked by the fireplaces, which every house contained, and were built to receive wood three or four feet in length. Nearly everything was cooked in a skillet or a Dutch oven, both being supplied with a lid with a raised rim, upon which coals were piled. It was hot and laborious work for the women to cook by a fireplace, but the meals thus prepared were not to be excelled.

"Although the red man's camp-fire at the time of which I write, no longer threw its ruddy glare over the trunks of the forest monarch, he having some years previous abandoned this for more successful hunting ground, much wild game still lingered. Deer abounded in the broad prairies between Apple creek and the east of Sugar creek, and I have frequently seen them within a mile of Old Auburn, and have seen wolves within the limits of the town. Wild turkeys still abounded in the woods, in their season, flocks of prairie chickens, vast enough to darken the air as they flew, might be seen any hour in the day. Every winter the sharp shooters of this community, would make up parties of four or five men, and each with its wagon and team, bedding, provisions, cooking utensils, rifles and ammunition, would drive to the wilds of Christian county, remain five or six days, generally returning home with six or eight deer. The rifle was almost universally used, and the old hunters looked with supreme contempt upon any man or boy who could content himself with a shot-gun. Even squirrels, prairie chickens, geese and ducks were hunted with the rifle.

"The clothing of the early resident was fashioned exclusively of homespun. Every farmer

kept sheep, every home had its spinning wheel, and every wife and daughter could extract music of a practical nature from this instrument. Looms were convenient too. The men and boys all wore jeans, either yellow, brown or blue, and the mothers, wives and daughters were arrayed in linsey, usually striped or checked. At the date of which I write, calico had begun to be worn, but was laid aside, for woolen, in cold weather. The sturdy pioneers of western or southern origin, looked upon the eastern men who occasionally found their way out here, dressed in broadcloth or cassimere, as Yankee upstarts. Indeed, the New England and New York emigrants were regarded with suspicion. Some of the first comers were clock peddlers from Connecticut, who fleeced the people, and a prejudice was engendered that did not entirely die out with that generation. Besides this unfavorable introduction, many of the eastern settlers came hither, full of conceit about methods of farming, and undertook to give their new neighbors the benefit of their experience, not realizing that the Illinois prairies required quite different treatment from New England hills. I am glad to say that the feeling thus engendered has almost entirely passed away, but it was quite a formidable and disagreeable element in society, forty years ago.

"Apropos of the above, the western people of the early days, entertained a supreme contempt for a man who attended to the milking. The women here did all the milking. No matter if there were three or four men about the house, and but one hard worked woman, the farmer couldn't degrade himself by adopting this Yankee innovation. I have frequently known young men, when contracting to work by the month on farms, to ask if they were expected to milk. If this was required, either negotiations were broken off, or several dollars were added to the price.

"The young people of the present day, attending school in nicely painted and ornamented comfortable structures, furnished with all the modern educational appliances, would gaze with astonishment at the rude and crude accommodations of two score years ago. At that time, there were four schools (taught only in the winter,) within a radius of a few miles of this place. One of these was taught in the Old Cumberland church, a log building, four miles north east; there was one in Auburn, a rude frame house of about fourteen by sixteen feet; a small brick building near A. S. Orr's, and another two miles further up the timber. Both of

these were used, when necessary, for religious services on Sunday, as there were no meeting houses on the timber above the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, above mentioned.

"The scholars sat upon bare benches, made usually of slabs, with four legs. Many of the scholars had never seen or heard of such a thing as a desk. Reading, spelling and writing, with geography, grammar and arithmetic, for the 'advanced' scholars, constituted the studies. The rod, and a great deal of it, was an indispensable reliance as an educator.

"Singing classes were sometimes taught, Mr. John Baker, of Lick Creek, being the only teacher within reach. He taught vocal music by the 'patent' or 'buck-wheat' notes, the Old 'Missouri Harmony' being the work generally used, the major part of whose tunes were in the minor strain, and as the young folks flocked in for miles around, crowding the houses where they were held, old 'Consolation,' 'Ninety-Fifth,' 'Jefferson' and 'Russia' would waken the echoes.

"At that day, very few buggies or carriages were seen. Nearly everybody went to meeting on horseback; the wives frequently riding behind their liege lords. Often a young lady was taken on the horse behind her lover, though each girl had generally a steed of her own. A horse, saddle and bridle was the goal of every young man's or woman's desires, when growing up.

"Springfield was only a limited market. There being no means of transportation from there, there was no demand, save a local one, for grain, pork and other productions, which was soon supplied. I have known corn hauled to Springfield, from this vicinity, fourteen or fifteen miles, and sold for five cents a bushel. Of course, none but a renter sorely needing money, would undertake to haul corn to Springfield at such a price.

"Alton was, at that day, the principal market for the farmers of Central Illinois. It wouldn't do to haul corn so far, at ten or fifteen, or even twenty cents a bushel, so the corn was fed to cattle and hogs, mainly to the latter, large droves of which were driven down in the early winter, a number of neighbors combining together. A wagon was driven by one of the men, in which to deposit the swine that might, perchance, 'break down.' The hog drivers walked. These droves were sometimes so extensive as to fill the road for half a mile or more.

"One of the pleasantest episodes of the writer's boyish life, was a trip to St. Louis, with a com-

pany of wagons, during the Indian summer season of 1841. There were some ten or a dozen wagons, all laden with wheat. Provisions, cooking utensils, bedding and a supply of horse feed were taken, the weather being so fine as to allow the company to spread their couches beneath the wagons. It was customary to take bread and pies ready baked; with sometimes a boiled ham, but coffee was made and meat fried by the fire, improvised on the ground. There was no lack of dry fuel along the road in the woods, and no objection to its being picked up. After the men had supped, the evening, until bedtime, was spent in smoking and telling yarns, the flickering flames throwing a ruddy light over the merry group. The camping ground was always selected, if possible, in the woods. These trips, going and coming, usually occupied about a week. The teamsters brought back groceries, clothing and other family necessities for themselves, and often loads of goods for the Springfield merchants, receiving so much for each hundred pounds.

"Forty years ago, the people of this vicinity were just beginning to taste the sweets of a post-office close at home. The new Springfield and St. Louis stage-road, running through Chatham and Auburn, had recently been established. The old route lay through Sugar Creek timber, some two or three miles east of this. The "Sugar Creek Postoffice" had been kept, until this change, at John L. Drennan's, which was a 'stage stand,' as the place was called where the four stage horses were changed on each trip for fresh ones. By this arrangement, Auburn people were five miles from the postoffice, and the residents up towards the head of the timber, eight to ten miles.

"At that time, the question of cheap postage and pre-payment had not yet engaged the attention of our wise men. Letter postage was all the way from six to twenty-five cents, dependent upon distance. The family of the writer had twenty-five cents to pay on many a letter from eastern friends, during the early forties. The mailing business was much more complicated then than now, for all letters had to be way billed, and each letter's destination, rates, etc., recorded carefully in a book kept for the purpose, which contained a column for paid, another for unpaid, and another for free letters.

"Forty years ago there was but one steam grist mill in the county, south of Springfield. This stood just about where the Chicago & Alton road crosses the branch, near what is now known as Anderson pond, north of town. The engine and works in the mill had been removed from

Waverly, by Asa and George Eastman. This mill was only run here two or three years, I believe, and the works were transferred to Springfield. The building was occupied for several years afterwards by David Eastman for finishing leather, he having a tanyard on the premises.

"At the time of which I write, there were two watermills in this township, both of which ground corn and wheat, and each had a saw mill connected with it. One of these was owned by Jacob Rauch, the father of the Rauch boys, and stood on the south side of the creek, nearly opposite the present Rauch's mill. The other mill was owned by E. & W. D. Crow, and was located due west of Old Auburn, on a site now owned by John Garber, just northeast of his dwelling, on the west bank of the creek. 'Crow's mill pond' was a favorite resort by crowds of men and boys, on summer Saturday afternoons, for swimming exercises. The swimmers frequently rode their horses into the pond, and the steeds, swimming with their nude riders, drew out great applause from the multitude on the banks.

"The currency of the country, forty years since, was quite a different matter from that of the present day. 'Wild-cat money' from hundreds of banks, scattered over the country, was in circulation. Our own 'State bank paper' was largely used, but there was a discount upon it. Money of the Missouri bank was always reliable, and generally preferred to gold. In silver, the old Spanish coins prevailed, and the 12½ and 6¼ cent pieces possessed no higher value than the dimes and half dimes. They were distinguished as 'long bits' and 'short bits'—'long picayunes' and 'short picayunes.' Copper coins were not used, and a picayune was the lowest sum recognized. If an article wasn't worth a picayune, it wasn't worth anything. I well recollect how indignant some of the old residents were when asked to pay postage on newspapers—two, three or four cents. At that time the privilege of franking the letters was about all the compensation the Auburn postmaster received for getting up to 'change the mail' once or twice in the night, every night in the year, and performing the duties of postmaster; yet it was difficult to convince some of these worthies that if the postmaster didn't collect all the moneys due the department, he must suffer loss.

"In 1840, a large amount of land in the country was as yet unentered. Thousands of acres in the broad prairie to the west and east of Sugar creek timber were open to settlers, at \$1.25 an

acre. Most of the land along Panther creek, however, had been entered by speculators. John Griggs, of Philadelphia, owned immense tracts, and his agent, David B. Ayres, at Jacksonville, sold it to settlers at \$3 to \$5 per acre. Many of the farms along Panther creek, between Irwin's (then known as Harlan's) grove and the head, were made of the Griggs land.

"The pioneers supposed that the value of timber land would increase indefinitely. Hedges for the prairie had not been thought of, and there was no knowledge of the vast fields of coal underlying this whole expanse of country. Consequently, believing that the demand for wood for fuel, and rails for fences, must constantly increase as the prairies became settled, they held on to their forest acres with an iron grasp. The discovery of coal in this region, and the utilization of the Bois D'Arc tree for hedges on the Western prairies, may certainly be counted among the notable events of the nineteenth century. Could our fathers have been told that farms of whole sections could so easily be fenced, splendid houses built and provided with fuel, without the aid of wood land, they would have thought it incredible.

"Pulmonary consumption, so prevalent now, was almost unknown among the early residents. Living in log houses, generally unplastered, with open fireplaces, they breathed pure air, and having regular sleep, and dressing healthfully, they were afflicted with but few physical ailments, save malarial ones.

"There were but few holidays in the early days. But little notice was taken of the Fourth of July. Frequently the riflemen of the neighborhood would gather together on Christmas and indulge in shooting matches. The grandest day in the year to both men and boys was election day. The State and county elections of that day were held in August. This being before the day of township organization, this election precinct (Sugar Creek precinct), comprised a large scope of country—indeed, if I recollect rightly, some three or four townships. Forty years ago, the voting place for this precinct was John L. Drennan's, (the place now occupied by Benjamin F. Drennan.) Afterwards it was transferred to a house just this side of the C. P. Church. Nearly every boy in the precinct, old enough to ride a horse, accompanied the fathers or brother, and all spent the day. Liquor was usually available, and drunken men and fights were often witnessed. Horse racing was a common pastime at elections. Voting was a slow and tedious process. The clerks recorded the

name of the voter, and after it the name of each candidate voted for, which were called out by the voter in rotation.

"At the time to which this sketch refers—only about twenty-two years after the first white man's cabin was erected in 'the San-gam-ma country,' as the early comers called it, most of the pioneers were yet living here, mainly, people in the prime of life. They were an honest, friendly, unassuming, industrious class of people, generally, who were content to make a fair living and keep out of debt. The mania for accumulating illimitable acres had not yet been developed. No man felt envious of another's prosperity. There was no desire evinced to overreach a neighbor in a trade; to live in a finer house, or to dress better than anyone else. The milk of human kindness permeated society. The people were hospitable to a fault. A person in distress, or needing help in any form, had but to signify it and it was invariably forthcoming.

"The first comers—principally from the hilly regions of Virginia and Kentucky, were enraptured with the beautiful country spread out before them. The boundless prairies coated with luxuriant grass, affording faithful indications of the marvellous possibilities of crops concealed beneath, and the facility with which they could be developed; the herds of deer and other game that roamed the plains—sights so dear to the hunter's heart—led the pioneers to send back enthusiastic accounts of the country to the friends they had left behind. Their attractive representations brought others, and 'the San-gam-ma country' came to be known as the farmers' paradise.

"I will conclude this sketch by detailing a case of

EARLY RASCALITY.

"In the winter of 1842 (I think it was), a trunk belonging to a mail agent, of Springfield, named Brown, was cut from the rear part of the stage, while it was crossing the bridge over Panther creek, between Maynard's and Harland's Grove. The coach was making its down trip, in the night, as usual, and that place was doubtless selected for the deed on account of the speed of the team being checked while crossing.

"Crime was so rare a thing in country places, at that day, that the affair created great excitement throughout the country. It was difficult, at first, to obtain a clue to the perpetrator, though the impression prevailed that the mischief had been done by some one living in the neighborhood. The trunk contained clothing,

some specie, some counterfeit money (carried for detective purposes), a stock of fine cigars for Mr. Brown's own smoking, &c. It was partly through the cigars that the guilty one was detected. John Kennedy, a young man of about eighteen, living with his parents on the Harlan place, was very liberal with a lot of fragrant Havanas at the Cumberland Church, the next Sunday, dividing them around among the irreverent boys who made a practice of going punctually to meeting, and remaining out of doors, to discuss horseflesh during service. The writer had the pleasure of puffing one of them, and the memory thereof is still fragrant—as was the cigar.

"The trunk, after being partly rifled, was concealed in a corn shock in the field, just east of the bridge. Several more little things shortly leaked out, that, combined, directed suspicion to the right quarter. One of them was this: The very afternoon of the robbery, Kennedy was at the postoffice in Auburn, and asked Mr. Wadsworth, the postmaster, what time the stage came down, and being informed, rode off towards the north.

"Evidence being deemed sufficient, a warrant was issued and served by Arny R. Robinson, of Springfield, then an officer. Mr. Brown and another man accompanied. Kennedy denied the theft at first, but being confronted by the testimony, soon confessed the deed, produced the money, and led his captors to where the trunk was hidden.

"Kennedy was consigned to jail, and before the day fixed for the trial, contrived, with two fellow prisoners (one confined for horse-stealing, the other for breach of trust), to escape. They fled west, and on Spring creek two of them stole a horse apiece, and made their way to St. Louis. A description of two of the fugitives was advertised, but for some unaccountable reason, a description of Kennedy was omitted. A detective saw Kennedy and his companion in a barber's shop, recognized the latter by the description, and took him. Kennedy lost no time in getting out, aboard a boat, and down the river. He found means to communicate with his family, his father soon followed, and in a few months afterward, the remainder of the family. They settled at Natchitoches, Louisiana.

"Kennedy was never captured for the above crime."

BY S. C. HAMPTON.

"My father, Samuel Hampton, settled in Sangamon county in the fall of 1830, near Mechanics-

burg, and removed to the village of Springfield, next year. We lived in the lower rooms of a two-story log house, and Sullivan Conant occupied the upper rooms with his family, having come from Massachusetts in 1831. Father Conant says his wife thought she could scrub her floor as they did in their native home, and in the attempt almost drowned us out of house and home. Mother Conant used to tell that one of her earliest recollections of Springfield was a little urchin, with a black, curly head, full of mischievous pranks. That curly headed boy and her little black eyed daughter, in their manhood and womanhood, became man and wife, and under the blessing of a kind Providence, have become father and mother of a large family of children, and been blessed with a liberal share of worldly prosperity. Five of our children still live, two are dead. Mother Conant lived and died a christian, many years ago. Father Conant still lives, four score and one years of age, a well preserved man, honored and blessed by eight living children and many grand-children, and by all who know him. One of the earliest things I recollect was, we lived in a log cabin near the old cemetery. We slept on one feather bed and covered with another in winter. When we had a drifting snow-storm, we would have an extra job in the morning of shoveling the snow out of the house, but the children enjoyed better health then than many who are confined in air-tight houses, heated with air-tight stoves. On one occasion, Mr. Erastus Wright gathered all the boys in town and had them clean up the court house yard, and after the job was done, took us down to old Father Dickey's and treated us to beer and cakes, and we all felt happy over it. I well remember the immense political gathering of 1840, with its log cabin on wheels, its hard cider barrels, its coonskins and live coons grinning over the dead roosters carried in procession. I well remember the sad day in 1844, when, in attempting to raise an ash pole, it fell, killing Mr. Brodie, and maiming for life the brother of my wife. To show you how we had to work and how we were paid, I will relate a little of my experience. I, with a younger brother, worked on a brickyard for old Mr. Hay, who long ago passed away to his rest. It took both of us to do the work of one boy, and for this we got twenty-five cents a day and boarded ourselves. Many a day have I worked with a chill on, and then lay down until the fever abated, but we had some good company. Judge Milton Hay and his brothers, J. Addison and Theodore, moulded the brick, while we off-bore

them. Money was scarce then. We boys hardly ever saw any, except once in a while we would get twenty-five cents to go to a show. They would make us take orders on the stores. I recollect one show that came, and I had to have a decent cap to go with, for in those days we boys wore seal skins, not the seal of to-day, but which looked more like hog skin with the hair cut short. Well, I went up to the store before breakfast and picked out a cap for one dollar; went back for my order, and when I returned the proprietor asked one dollar and twenty cents as soon as he saw the order. I told him he had offered it to me for a dollar. He said, before breakfast it looked like rain, and that they would have a dull day, but it had cleared off, and they could not sell so cheap. So after that I prayed for dull days for that store."

HUNTING EXPERIENCE OF R. W. DILLER.

"In regard to my hunting experience, I would say, a very few days after my arrival, November, 1844, my brother-in-law, Mr. R. F. Ruth, took me in his buggy just south of where the Junction coal shaft now is, to try my hand in shooting prairie chickens. The birds were feeding in a corn field, and as it was near sundown, they commenced their flight for roosting in the prairie. You have heard of 'buck ager;' well, I had the 'chicken ager,' and for the life of me ! could not get a shot, or did not shoot at all. Mr. Ruth until to-day often amuses the friends by describing my effort—pointing here, then there, mimicing my performances. There were thousands of them flying within shot, but they were bigger game than I was used to, so I was scared; but I got bravely over that, as my friends can testify. He killed several of them as they lit on the trees, while I found a flock of quail, and peppered them, as I was used to in the East. He laughed at me for wasting ammunition on such small fry, for 'we net them,' he said; and I afterward found such was the case, and had much sport in doing so, in company with Robert Irwin, Caleb Burchall, John C. Spring, Bella Webster, S. B. Opdyck, George L. Huntington, Captain Diller, Henry Coon, and others, and many funny incidents could be related happening on our hunts.

"The shotgun was little used in those days; the long-barreled Kentucky rifle was the old settler's trusted weapon, with which many were very expert. Uncle Andy Elliott and William Lockridge, I was told, could tumble a deer at full speed of a horse and deer, nearly every time. I saw Uncle Andy do it once, the

ball entering the head just below the horns. I asked him if he aimed for that. 'Yes, always,' was his answer; still, I thought it rather accidental. The useful bird dog was little used then, Mr. H. N. Ridgely and J. C. Spring being the only possessors, in 1844-45, of one each. Mr. R. used to tell very amusing stories of the astonishment the farmers would express when he would drive up and put his dog in the field, and see him knock chickens right and left on the wing, when they had not observed any birds before. The farmers shot them only in the winter, from trees and fences. The winter of 1844-45, I saw prairie chickens shot from the trees where the Governor's house now stands. As late as 1850, a friend of mine was fined for shooting wild pigeons from trees where Dr. Vincent's house now stands. In 1846, Mr. John Ives got a pointer dog, and in 1847, I brought from the East my black setter, 'Jack,' with which I killed hundreds of chickens. I seldom went further than the machine shop and Butler's farm to get all we wanted for ourselves and neighbors. On one occasion, as I was riding on horseback, with my gun and dog, hunting (where General John Cook's house, on South Fourth street, stands), in company with two young farmers, 'Old Jack' found a covey of chickens. I told them if they would hold the horse, I would give them a mess of birds to take home. They looked around to see them. I walked up to where the dog was standing, and as the birds got up, I killed eight or nine before they all got away. You ought to have seen the men's eyes buck out. I gave them two apiece. After thanking me, one said: 'By Jingo, Tom, I mean to have a dog and scattering gun right away.'

"The first deer hunt I was on, was on the 4th day of July, 1846, when a large party gathered early in the morning at Uncle Andy Elliott's, now First street and North Grand Avenue. The old house and gate posts were decorated with antlers of deer, skins of wolves, foxes, coon and other varmint—a regular hunter's home—while the hounds lay lazily around, waiting patiently for the old hunter to mount his horse, and when he tooted his horn they bounded and howled like wild. The party consisted of Colonel James Barrett, R. F. Ruth, Robert Allen, Charlie Chatterton, P. C. Johnson old man Peak (the baker), Harrison Hammond, Wm. H. Herndon, Wes. and Harrison Elliott, and others whose names I have forgotten. The rendezvous was near old Sangamon Town, where a wagon with cooking utensils and Mr. Elliott Herndon, the orator of the day, had preceded us. We did not carry

meat in those days, as we were sure of getting enough on the hunt. We started through the brush due northwest, and the hazel came up to Elliott's house. We had gone about one-half hour when one of the dogs 'gave tongue,' and then the whole pack burst forth in one grand harmony, making the welkin ring, enthusing men and horses alike. They put us green ones on stands, and I for one wished most heartily the deer would not come by me, for should I miss it (and the way I felt I knew I would), Barrett and Elliott would have worn my hat off. But luck would have it, that old fox, Mr. Peak—who could beat any horse in the timber and knew every run-way—got the first crack at it, wounding and making the deer take water a few miles west of the 'cut-off,' and he was soon our meat. He was carried to camp and dressed, and by twelve o'clock we were enjoying the feast. It was a wonderful day's sport for me—a greenhorn. Wm. Herndon used to be called 'Injin Bill' and 'Turkey Bill,' for the reason, if he ever got after a deer or turkey he was always sure to capture it, if it took him two days. He was so called in order to distinguish him from another Wm. Herndon, a brick mason. Deer and turkey were quite plenty in any of the timber within three miles of town, and with hounds, hunters could have a chase any day. But the big hunts of two weeks—when they would kill twenty to fifty deer—were made on Flat Branch, Bear Creek and away out on the Okaw, in which Mr. O. Lewis, Joshua Amos, N. Divelbiss and others, were prominent actors.

"I will relate one more little incident and quit, for when you get an old hunter started, he will think of enough to fill a whole volume, if you would let him—interesting enough to him, but may be to no one else. In the winter of 1849, Messrs. Peak and Herndon proposed a hunt on Sugar creek, starting in at what is now the Model Farm. Harry Myers, I. G. Ives, Captain I. R. Diller, and myself were to meet them at Newcomer's Mill. We started early on foot, and when we got to the bridge heard the dogs running through Scattering Point, but the deer-dogs and men crossed far above, and the dogs took the deer up to Hickory Grove, in Christian county. Our party ate our lunch, drank up our 'snake bite cure,' shot the bottles to pieces, and started home on the east side of the creek, hoping to find a flock of turkeys. As we scattered through the brush, it was not very long when I heard my brother—who had never seen a wild deer before—hallooing for dear life. He had started two deer with immense horns. We

all run for a clearing to get a shot. I happened to strike a clear place, and saw the two deer bounding along about forty yards from me. I had a small double-barreled shotgun. I let go on the leader, and dropped him in his track, then let the other have it, and down he came. My! but my heart burned with pride as I run and cut their throats. I thought my brother would go wild. He said they looked as big as elephants, and was so frightened he forgot he had a gun. Two of us packed them on poles about two miles to Mother Short's, where we got a team to bring us to town. When the old lady saw the little gun, and was informed it done the work, she said: 'Young man, somebody will have to set up with you to-night, sure!' So they did; those two deer cost me a heap that night, I tell you."

BY JAMES J. MEGREDDY.

"My father, Enoch Megredy, with his family, left Port Deposit, Cecil county, Maryland, April 15th, 1837, and after a very interesting trip by land, water and mud, landed in Cass county, Illinois, near Virginia, at the home of his cousin, Archibald Job, June 16th, 1837. In the spring of this year the building of the old State House was commenced. The continuous rainy weather, and the imperfect arrangements for quarrying the stone had brought the work to a close for the time being. Mr. Job was one of the State House Commissioners, and my father having been engaged in quarrying granite at Port Deposit, was placed at once in charge of the State House quarries, near Crow's Mill, and moved his family, consisting of twelve persons, to a cabin on the land now owned and occupied by Mr. Hexter, six miles south of Springfield. The cabin was about fourteen feet square, with a clapboard addition eight by twelve. Cranes were erected for raising the rock from the quarry and loading the wagons. Of this year's work the basement of the old State House was built. He then purchased the Z. Peter's farm, on the south side of Lick Creek, six miles south of Springfield, February 2, 1838, and where part of the family still reside. My father was a local preacher of the M. E. Church, his license dating from 1828; he was ordained a deacon in 1835, by Bishop Emory, at Philadelphia, and ordained an elder in 1840, by Bishop Waugh, at Springfield, Illinois; he died in the fifty-seventh year of his age. In 1839, Old Harmony Church (near the present Woodside) was built of timber, hewed, framed and weather-boarded with nicely shaved clapboards; it had seven windows,

of eight by ten glass, twelve panes of glass in each window; the pulpit was made of walnut, substantial and plain. This appointment was styled by Rev. James Leaton, the Athens of the circuit. * * * In those days, to minister to the wants or comfort of new-comers was a peculiar trait in western character. On the first day after moving into the cabin, an old gentleman, a genuine type of the pioneer class, called, saying that he heard that we had just come in and were strangers, and he had come over to see if we did not want a cow for the summer, as he had more than he needed, and if we would send over we should be welcome to one. We thanked the old gentleman and accepted the cow. He said she was the best cow he had, and 'Chance' proved equal to any cow we have had since. It was a fixed fact, that when one or more of the community would be sick with chills or jaundice, or something else, his neighbors would meet and take care of his harvest, or get up wood, or repair his cabin, or plant his corn, or whatever was necessary to be done for the comfort of his family or himself. In this, those grand old men who are now with us, and those who have passed away, were prompted by the noble, self-sacrificing women, who endured without mourning the hardships of pioneer life, and encouraged those toil-worn men with the prospect of a happy future for their children. When we take an imaginary inside view of one of the cabins and its fixtures, and remember that it was sleeping room, dining room, parlor and kitchen, and the cooking utensils a Dutch oven and a skillet; the never-failing pile of bed quilts on a chair in one corner; the loom in one end of the porch, with a piece of blue jeans partly woven; the lots of dresses hanging up against the wall; the snow white pillows on the bed, and the floor so white; such an air of comfort and satisfaction, in spite of all the inconvenience, we wonder, mixed with much fear, if any of their fair daughters could duplicate the cabin comfort. There was some courting then among the young folks, but being of a very modest and retiring disposition ourself, we were ever kept at a distance by the favored ones. We think the facilities for courting were circumscribed—top buggies and long hedged-in-lanes and sentimental, sombre evenings for airings and health exercise, were unknown. Girls rode to church or town in the big wagon with their parents generally, but those that could afford a fine saddle and fine blood horse, were as proud of the display as those of the present day are of a gold watch, half hidden in the net work of a

side pocket. The only good place for courting was the singing school, with a Missouri Harmony under your arm as a passport, you could ride up to the fence and tie your horse and call at the door with some assurance and ask the young lady to accompany you, which was generally followed by the question: 'Will your horse carry double?' Which was answered in the affirmative, of course, which we are sure was not always strictly true. Unless the young lady would hold on mightily, which they always did, you never heard of one being thrown off, and would get to the log school house safe enough, and back again all right, if some fellow didn't cut you out and the girl give you the sack. This made a fearful experience, and sometimes a fight, but notwithstanding the absence of a private room, top buggy and long, quiet, sombre lanes and all modern appliances, there was scarcely a bachelor to be found in the country—William Vigal, Esq., was the only exception we think of just now. The boys and girls got married, and remained married. We had no divorces, and considered it far better to fight it out on the old plan than be disgraced by a divorce, and we recommend the old plan to our friends who enjoy the benefits of refinement and social culture, and the teaching of the polite literature of the present day."

BY R. H. BEACH.

"When I landed in Springfield, in the fall of 1835, the centre of our present square was graced with a commodious brick court house of very fair dimensions. The court houses were almost invariably put in the center of the public squares, and every town that was then laid out would not be considered complete if it had not a public square. This grew out of what then was supposed to be a fact—that every town in the State, great or small, was supposed to be a candidate in the near future for the county seat. After Springfield had acquired the distinction sought, viz, the county seat, it aspired still higher, and put out its feelers for the State Capitol, which we all know she succeeded in getting. The lower story of our court house was devoted to the dispensation of justice, while the upper one was let out for offices. Our present State Journal was at that time printed there. The Bar was not as numerous then as it is at present, but what it lacked in number, it made up in quality. Among the shining lights of that day were such men as Lincoln, Baker, Douglas, Forquer, and others, and last, but not least, Logan. I had been in Sangamon county

but a short time, when a brother-in-law from the city of New York came to visit me. The Rev. J. G. Bergen, whom we all know as a genial, pleasant gentleman, was showing us round the then small village, 'doing up the sights.' Among other places, we sauntered into the court house. The court was in session, and a case was then in progress. Judge Logan was on the bench, and Mr. Douglas (the 'Little Giant,' as he was afterwards called) on the floor. To us, just from the city of New York, with the sleek lawyers and the prim and dignified judges, and audiences to correspond, there was a contrast so great, that it was almost impossible to repress a burst of laughter. Upon the bench was seated the judge, with his chair tilted back and his heel as high as his head, and in his mouth a veritable corn cob pipe; his hair standing nine ways for Sunday, while his clothing was more like that worn by a woodchopper than anybody else. There was a railing that divided the audience; outside of which smoking and spitting and chewing of tobacco seemed to be the principal employment. I remarked to Mr. Bergen, who sat beside me: 'That is a strange scene, and not like the courts we have been in the habit of seeing, and, as for the judge, he did not seem to have much knowledge or be of much force.' 'Ah, my dear sir,' replied Mr. Bergen, with that peculiar smile and comical cast of countenance that all who knew him, will instantly recollect, 'He is a singed cat,' and we passed out into the open air. 'A singed cat,' said I to myself, 'I wonder what that can mean.' The expression, coupled with the comical look Mr. Bergen gave as he said it, led me to think that there was more in it than met the ears. After walking a few steps, I said: 'Mr. Bergen, what did you mean by saying that that judge on the bench, with that old overcoat not fit hardly for anyone to wear, was "a singed cat?"' His reply, with another of those comical looks, his brow drawn down, and his chin nearly on his breast, was: 'I mean he is better than he looks.' In a short time I became fully convinced that it was not clothes that makes the man, but brains. Judge Logan, for many years in the Springfield Bar, was a giant among giants in the legal profession."

BY JOHN S. CONDELL, SR.

"In the summer of 1833, being then fifteen years old, I left the paternal home, in Philadelphia, and in company with my oldest brother (Thomas Condell), started for Illinois, which was then called 'The Far West.' As it was be-

fore the days of railroads, we traveled all the way over the mountains to Pittsburg, and thence to Cincinnati, in the old fashioned stage coaches. The cholera was then prevailing all through the West. When passing through Columbus, Ohio, and other towns we saw yellow flags suspended from dwellings, denoting the presence of that dreadful scourge.

"At Cincinnati we embarked on a steamboat for St. Louis. Below Louisville there were but few towns or improvements on the river. I can never forget, neither can I describe, how strangely I was impressed by the wildness and grandeur of the scenery on the river, before it had been molested by the touch of man. The primeval forests crowded and covered the banks, and the surface of the stream was the home of wild fowl of every description. A peculiar stillness brooded over the scene, broken only by the splashing of the steamer's wheel and the jolly song of the firemen. Seldom was there any occasion for our boat to stop, except to 'wood up.' Then we would take a ramble through the wild woods, gathering nuts, grapes, plums, paw-paws and flowers.

"After reaching St. Louis, we again took stage to Carrollton, Greene county, where we began our mercantile career in Illinois. There I became acquainted with Colonel E. D. Baker, (who was killed at Ball's Bluff, during the late war). He was then a resident of that place. There I heard some of his first efforts in eloquence, both at the bar and in the Christian church, of which I believe he was then a member. He also manifested a military spirit at that early day, being captain of a company of militia, which he was fond of training and parading. His brother, Dr. Alfred C. Baker, also residing there, was a man having as high sense of honor and as much of the milk of human kindness in his nature as any man I ever met. There I first saw Stephen A. Douglas, when he was quite a young man, as he traveled around the circuit practicing law. His dress and habits corresponding to the surroundings of the pioneer times. I often saw him sitting upon the ground in the court house square eating watermelons with the 'boys' and entertaining them with his versatile conversation. There I first saw and found an early friend in Dr. John Hardtner and his family, who have since become residents of this city. There I first met my present partner in business, Mr. C. M. Smith; at that early day we 'were boys together,' and little did, or could we then anticipate, that after the lapse of almost half a century we would be associated together

in business in this city, under the firm name of C. M. Smith & Co.

"In the fall of 1840, my brother Thomas and myself left Carrollton in a buggy, with a view of looking for a better location for business. We started north, visiting Jacksonville, Springfield, Decatur and Bloomington. Finally, we decided to make Springfield our permanent home, and try to do business on the cash principle, under the firm name of Condell, Jones & Co. We moved to Springfield in August, 1841. We had difficulty in finding a house to do business in, but finally rented one of the stores in 'Hoffman's row,' North Fifth street, and soon after we purchased of Mr. Blankinship the building still standing on the northwest corner of the north side of the square, and continued doing business in it twenty-one years. It was the first brick building on the north side; all the rest were mostly one-story frame structures, and known in those days as 'Chicken row.' It then required six or more weeks to get goods transported from the East. They had to be wagoned over the mountains to Pittsburg; thence by steamboats to St. Louis and Beardstown, and from thence to this city by transient teams. As but little manufacturing was then in existence in the United States, we were dependent upon foreign markets for most of our goods; hence, nearly all the dry goods we first sold here were of English manufacture. Muslins and calicoes, which we are now selling at six and eight cents per yard, were then sold at 25 to 37½ cents per yard. Most of the woolen goods then used here were spun and woven by the women of Sangamon and adjoining counties. Jeans, flannels, linseys, socks, mittens, rag carpets, tow linen, men's straw hats, etc., were brought to the stores in abundance, and exchanged for groceries and other goods.

"Peter Cartwright, the old pioneer preacher, who was a life-long customer of ours, never wanted anything out of a store but a black silk cravat and a bandana silk pocket handkerchief; all the rest of his wardrobe was the product of the labor and skill of the pioneer women of Sangamon county.

"The ladies' bonnets first brought out were somewhat similar in size and shape to an inverted coal scuttle, and were sold at six to ten dollars each. Parasols were a novelty, and not much needed in the days of large sun-bonnets. However, to suit the times, the parasols we first brought out were mostly of cotton material, on rattan and whalebone frames. We sold them to the mothers of some who are now the wealthy

and fashionable of Sangamon county, and at that time they seemed to think they could hardly afford the luxury of a cotton parasol. In those days money was indeed scarce; what little there was, mostly found its way to the land office, to pay for more land. Business was mostly done on a credit of twelve months; settlements made once a year, either at Christmas or 'hog killing time.'

"Soon after commencing business in Springfield, we established a branch store in Decatur, managed by a younger brother (Wm. J. Condell), who is still living there. As there was very little money in circulation, and no outlet, whatever, for produce, as a matter of necessity as well as to accommodate the farmers of Macon county, we exchanged goods with them for their fall wheat, at twenty-five cents per bushel, had it wagoned to Springfield at five cents per bushel, and sold it to J. L. Lamb at thirty cents per bushel, and were glad in that way to get out even on our speculation in wheat. Mr. Lamb was then proprietor of the old City Mill, on South Seventh street, on the Town Branch as it then was, but both the mill and branch have long since disappeared. In connection with this I would ask the farmers in this and other sections of the State to make a note of this wheat transaction, occurring in the centre of the most fertile portion of Illinois, and learn therefrom how much they are indebted to railroads for present prices of produce and the general prosperity. While I do not own a dollar of railroad stock or hold a pass over any road, I am free to say that we owe an immense debt of gratitude to the men who projected and built our railroads, as well as the larger class who are engaged day and night operating them. Let us remember that as they have been in the past, they will ever remain, our greatest benefactors.

"While waiting for first stock of goods to arrive, I went to the first camp-meeting I ever attended, then being held on the 'Old Salem camp ground,' six miles west of this city. The first day I went there I found I was a stranger among strangers, and as night came on, having made no acquaintance, and being somewhat timid and backward, I got no supper and had no place to sleep. After the night services closed, I thought I would make my bed on the straw about the preaching stand; but while sauntering around I found an old empty log school house, which formed a part of the inclosure, and into it I went to pass the night alone. On one of the puncheon benches I found a soft hat, and lying down upon the bench I placed the hat under my head for a pillow and went to sleep with the intention of

rising before any one else would be stirring around, and see where I had made my resting place; but being tired, I slept so soundly, that when I awoke the sun was two hours high, and I discovered a boy sitting upon the doorstep patiently waiting for his hat, which was under my head.

"That day I formed my first acquaintance with some of the early settlers of Sangamon county—the Megredys, Shepherds, Swingleys, Lyons, Hickmans, Tomlins, Lightfoots and others in the country; and from the city, Dr. McNeil, Rev. W. T. Bennett, Geo. R. Weber, Enos M. Henkle, Edmund Roberts, Noah and Charles W. Matheny, Arny Robinson, Wm. Dickey, Thomas Lee, Sr., and Jas. F. Reed, among whom I was cordially received and entertained.

"There was a young lady from Williamsport, State of Maryland, at that meeting, with the family of Judge Swingley, to whom three years after I was married, although at that time I had not the remotest idea of what the future had in store for me. I had no thought of matrimony then, and was only interested in the progress of the meeting. In those days there was more weeping and rejoicing at camp meeting than we see now. I wept with those who wept, and rejoiced with those who rejoiced, and wished the meeting would last all summer.

"The Spring and summer of 1844 will be remembered by many, as one of the most gloomy and disastrous seasons that Sangamon county ever passed through. It rained almost incessantly all through the spring, until some time in June. The whole country was flooded with water. What little corn had been planted was mostly drowned out, and vegetation wore a sickly hue. It was a year of short crops, long faces and general depression. Dullness prevailed, and business men had more leisure than they knew what to do with. However, I turned it to good account, improving the leisure and enlivening the dullness by a courtship, resulting in securing a partner for life.

"In the face of all the discouraging prospects, all the shaking of heads and forebodings of evil, I was married on the 27th day of June, 1844, to Miss Bell Rice, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Judge Samuel K. Swingley, six miles south of Springfield. In going to and returning from the wedding, we found all the prairie from town to Lick creek timber, covered with a sheet of water, and much of the way it was hub deep. That event proved to be the wisest proceeding of my life, and I close these

recollections of the past by advising young men to go and do likewise."

JOHN H. HARRISON, SON OF REUBEN HARRISON, SALISBURY.

"I was born in the county of Rockingham, State of Virginia, April 6, 1815. My father moved to Kentucky in 1818, living there four years, and then moved to Sangamon county Illinois, settling on the farm on which I have ever since lived, on the 4th of November, 1822. Everybody was poor, as is the case in every new country, but we enjoyed life as much then as now. We had time to visit our friends, work our little farms, hunt game, which was plenty, and to go to meeting on a week day. We did not use buggies and carriages then. All traveling was done on horseback. It was not uncommon for a man and his wife and three children to get on one horse and ride three or four miles to visit a neighbor. The first school I attended was taught in a house built of round logs and without any windows. All the light we had came down the chimney. The next spring they cut out a log for a window and made a writing desk of a slit slab, which they placed under it. The first lot of hogs we raised, father sold in Beardstown, for \$1.25 per hundred. But several hogs paid for four acres each of land, on which I now live. About the 10th of March, 1826, father and W. B. Renshaw started from the mouth of Richland creek, for New Orleans, with the second flat boat load of corn ever floated down the Sangamon—Abraham Sinnards took the first one. There are few of the privations now felt in settling a new country, which we felt in settling this. I can remember when we had to raise and prepare everything we had to eat, make everything we had to wear; and every kind of vessel we had to use. The first saw mill was built on Richland creek, below the mouth of Prairie creek, by Reuben Fielding and Robert Harrison, in 1825. William and T. Kirkpatrick built a horse mill in 1822, half a mile southeast of Salisbury. That was the only place we could get flour and meal. It took two-thirds of a bushel of wheat or five or six bushels of corn to pay the postage on a letter."

BY W. T. BENNETT.

"I was born near Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia, on the 30th of November, 1805. In 1834 emigrated to the west, and, in company with my brother, Van S. Bennett, reached Springfield on the 9th day of Decem-

ber, and registered at Captain Whorton Ransdell's Hotel, an old gentleman full of life and gay spirits, and, as I thought, the most attentive and accommodating landlord I had met in my travels.

I was not favorably impressed with the appearance of Springfield at that time, and did not think of remaining there very long, but I was induced to commence business, and received a reasonable share of patronage from the citizens. As I became acquainted with the people, I found them sociable and kind. Everybody seemed to be in good spirits and prospering. I became attached to the people and the place, and made it my home till the year 1850, when I entered the itinerant ministry.

The first Sabbath I spent in Springfield I attended the Methodist church, and was most agreeably disappointed in the appearance of the congregation, and in the eloquent sermon by Rev. Joseph Edmonson, of precious memory. There was a flourishing Sabbath school, under the superintendence, of a very good brother, and if I am not mistaken, James H., now Judge Matheny, when but a boy, was reported as having committed to memory the largest number of verses in the New Testament of any of the scholars belonging to the school. The memory of the warm friends with whom I first formed an acquaintance, I still cherish with feelings of pleasure and sadness—Dr. J. M. Early, Charles H. Matheny, Esq., Nicholas Garland, Edward Phillips, Edmond Roberts, Asbury and Cyrus Sanders and others. These have all passed into the silent city of the dead. I am still here, in the seventy-seventh year of my age, and since the death of my cousin, William A. Bennett, whom I loved as a brother, I begin to feel lonely.

In 1835, I was introduced by Rev. Mr. Edmondson to Miss Rebecca J. Roberts, who was then visiting Springfield, whom I afterwards courted and married. The most of our courtship, however, took place on paper, for soon after our acquaintance I learned of the death of my brother-in-law, George W. Shutt, in Shepardstown, and returned to see my widowed sister. I returned to Springfield in the spring of 1836, and was married to Miss Roberts the following June, in the town of Ottawa, Illinois. The fruit of our marriage has been two sons and five daughters. We have buried one son and three daughters. The remaining two daughters and son reside in and near Mechanicsburg. My wife and self, and youngest daughter, a widow, live together."

BY GEORGE P. WEBER.

"I am not an early settler, according to the ruling of the association of that name in the county, as my days on the earth are not of sufficient number to entitle me to that honor. However, am a descendant of one. Was born on what is now South Sixth street, Springfield, Ill., about two score years ago. And, while we know nothing of our ancestry of which we feel ashamed, modesty forbids the mention of what we do know. Suffice it to say that, whatever claims we may have to the succession of European or other thrones, or rights to great wealthy estates, by rules of descent, are dismissed. Have lived here long enough to witness many important changes. Remember when I knew the face and name of every man, woman, boy and girl in Springfield; also most of the 'country jakes' who did their trading there. The free school system has grown up in my time, and if there is a man or woman in the county, thirty years of age, or under, who cannot read and write, some one is greatly at fault, and should be held criminally responsible, except in case of idiocy or physical disability. Even mutes are not excusable. My first school teacher was old Mr. Parks, but do not remember him so distinctly as good Mrs. Dean, who, shame to say it, I kicked on the nose with the first boot heel I ever wore, while she was plying her slipper where, no doubt, it was needed. Recollect quite well when the first railroad locomotive came into Springfield. * * * I was a little fellow, but do not forget when the troops left for the Mexican war, nor when Tom Hessey, an acquaintance of my folks, returned, having been wounded by a grape shot, which he brought home with him. I thought Tom was a hero and a martyr. Wondered if we should ever have another war that would afford me an opportunity to wear the dazzling blue with brass buttons. True, that grape shot and Tom Hessey's game leg would come up sometimes, and dampen my ardor. It came. I was there. Saw enough. Came home without glory, because I had the good fortune to bring my body intact. The public demand an arm, a leg, a hand; or there is no reward, no compliment, no cheer. But so it has always been, perhaps always will be. The sacrifice, not the service, is what we applaud. One of the really big things in the way of advancement was the scouring plows made by old John Uhler, on the corner east of where the town clock is now located. I never used a wooden mould-board

plow, but in my thirty years practical experience, have used many different kinds. Plows of recent date have many advantages, but I have never seen a plow that would do the work as well as the old Uhler used to do it.

"The improvements in the way of farm implements is a matter of astonishment; but of all the improvements, nothing is more noticeable or important to an agricultural county like ours than that of farm animals. While all kinds have been greatly improved, the most marked improvement is among cattle, hogs and sheep. Horses have been by no means neglected, but there were some good horses about here more than thirty years ago. Do I forget Uncle Peter Van Bergen's 2:40 steppers? Not much. You never saw me sitting in Uncle Peter's sleigh, behind the first string team ever driven in Springfield to a cutter? Bells, little and big! I would have guessed more than a million in number! Talk about the wind. Our backs to it, a half second the start, and 'stand from under!' I was a very common boy, but a very enthusiastic one about that time on the trotting question. My father laughs now about a question, or rather a series of them, that amused him, but I am still of the same opinion. Said I, 'Father, if our horse was the biggest horse in the world, and was the best looking horse in the world, and could outrun any other horse, and could trot faster than any other horse; would he be the greatest horse in the world—if we had one?'

"In poultry also, the improvement is very marked. * * * But what does it all amount to? Is the condition of the human family really bettered by it? Do not all these improvements bring with them additional demands that must be complied with? Do they not excite a spirit of unrest, jealousy and selfishness? For all time man has been about the same. The physical, social and moral culture of man brings correspondingly increased necessities and responsibilities. After all, much of the labor-saving machinery in use, and many of the so-called conveniences are over-estimated. We pay for all our luxuries, sometimes dearly."

PIONEER WOMEN.

At the annual meeting of the Pioneers' Society, held in 1879, R. W. Diller read a number of letters received from pioneer women of the county. The following were among the number:

MRS. JAMES PARKINSON AND MRS. SARAH KING,
OF CURRAN.

"FRIEND DILLER—In response to your request that you would like to hear from the women por-

tion of the old settlers of Sangamon county, we will give you some of our experience. Our father moved from Kentucky to St. Clair county, Illinois, in the year 1816 or 1817—lived there till the fall of 1819; then moved to what was then called the Sangamo country, and settled on Spring creek, ten miles west of where Springfield was afterwards located. Our father built a camp, which we lived in until winter,—and considerable snow and very cold,—then built a cabin; had to thaw the snow and ice off the boards to lay the roof; then put poles on to hold the boards down. That done, they made puncheons and laid part of the floor, and put up bedsteads of some kind; then had to make beds under the bedsteads for us children to sleep on, there being nine children and three grown persons. The cabin where there was no floor, we used for hearth and fire-place, leaving a hole in the roof for the smoke to go out at. This way we lived the first winter. After that we done a little better; built a pen at one end of the house for the sheep, to keep the wolves from killing them, and the wolves serenaded us nearly every night. The principal part of the provender for our stock was elm and lin brush. Our men would cut down trees for the stock to eat the branches and bark off. Our breadstuffs had to be brought from near St. Louis, about one hundred miles. It was principally corn bread made up with cold water and baked in a skillet or oven—was commonly called corn-dodger. Our meat was in abundance, we had pork, venison, turkey and prairie chicken and wild honey for all that was out. Had coffee about once a week, generally of a Sunday morning, the balance of the time, milk and water mixed. This was for the first season, after that we had enough milk without mixing it with water. As for our clothes, we had to raise, pick, spin and weave cotton to make clothes for winter and summer; we also made linsey. The first indigo we had, we raised; used that, shumach berries, white walnut bark and other barks for coloring.

"Now for the cotton picking. Mother would every night fill a pint cup full of cotton in the seed for each one of us, and lay it down before the fire and tell us when we picked it we could go to bed, and we had it to do. Then we pitched in and warmed our cotton, and the warmer we made it, the better it picked, so we would take a good sweat. The next day that had to be carded and spun, so we would soap the cotton some card and some spin, and when we would get enough spun and colored to make a dress apiece, we would put it in the loom and weave it. It

did not take fifteen or twenty yards to make a dress, nor thirty or forty days to make one, although they were made by hand. Now, to give you a more perfect idea of the cloth and fashion of our dresses at that time, we will here show you a sample of one of our mother's dresses, which she wore about fifty-five years ago—not only mother, but some of the rest of us young ladies. This is the only one we have saved, it being our mother's. We have often thought and talked of exhibiting this dress before to old settlers' meetings, but have failed to do it, but when our friend Diller gave us such a pressing invitation to take a part in contributing to the entertainment, we could resist no longer, so we thought we would give a little sketch of our doings for the first two or three years in this county. Now for our calico dresses. We cannot show you a sample, as we have not saved one for posterity, but it would be something similar to the cotton, one in number of years and make. Before we could get one we had to make jeans and swap for calico, or else dig ginseng and smat. We had a neighbor woman who had a small baby, and had no cradle, and she conceived the idea of substituting her apron for a cradle; tie the baby in it, then the apron around her neck, and spun on the big wheel in order to make clothing for her family. As for schooling, that was not very much. Our first school we went to after we came here was four miles, taught by a man named Andrew. Four or five of us went by turns. The youngest was nine years old. Went on foot, and the road was a path through the high grass and woods, and the stars were often shining when we got home, and there were wolves and panthers plenty. They were frequently seen, and you can well imagine how we felt when the stars began to shine. The oldest ones would form a front and rear guard, and put the smallest in the middle, and hurry them along, all scared nearly to death. Our school house was a log cabin; the windows were big cracks, with paper pasted over and greased to give light. Our seats were split logs, with legs put in to sit on. Our church was built of logs, and about four miles from us. It was a Methodist church, and when we had company we went on foot, one behind the other in the path.

MRS. JAMES PARKINSON,
MRS. SARAH KING."

MRS. CHARLOTTE JACOBS.

LOAMI, ILL., August 3, 1879.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I was born April 19, 1797, in Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky.

My maiden name was Charlotte Webb, daughter of Adin and Mary Webb. I was married to Daniel Jacobs in the year of our Lord 1818. We lived in Kentucky until the fall of 1825. We then started to Illinois, and on the 7th of November arrived at Lick creek, and settled on the farm that we have ever since occupied. When we moved to Illinois our neighbors were scarce. Mr. Lindley, Mr. Darneille, Myers Campbell and my husband, with their families, moved into a little log cabin, fifteen by sixteen, with a puncheon floor and a clapboard door. The chimney had no back, or jams, or hearth. How friendly the people were in those days. They would go miles to see one another, and to take and return the hearty shake of the hand. As I look back on those days, I think of them as some of my happiest days. You must know that it took stout, hearty and resolute woman to settle a wilderness country like this was, and to buffet with the storms of life, but God's hand was over all, and he brought us safely through. I raised a large family, nine daughters and two sons, to be grown and married. They are all living and doing well. My children, grandchildren and great grandchildren living, are one hundred and fourteen. If all were living there would be one hundred and thirty-six. I am now in my eighty-third year, and can walk without fatigue, to my daughter's, Mrs. Frank Darneille, about two miles, and I feel thankful for my good health. We brought only one chair with us, so my brother made one for himself and my husband, with a gimlet and a draw-knife as the only tools. I have the gimlet yet. I brought with me three cows, and my husband bought five hounds. The first hogs we had I bought twelve shoats, and paid for them with linsey and jeans, of my own make. We had to raise flax and cotton to make our clothing. I made everything that we wore. I even made my towels and table cloths, sheets and everything in the clothing line. I have some of my towels and table cloths yet, and one sheet of my last flax spinning. We had a pretty hard time for a while, but we worried through. Our nearest trading place was St. Louis, and we had not much money to buy with. We had to go to the American bottom to get our bread stuff, and we paid one dollar per bushel for corn, until we raised some. Our meat was principally wild meat, such as deers, turkeys and prairie chickens. We put up with anything. What we could not make we did without. I made a churn by taking a keg and knocking one end out; made a dasher to fit, and presume made just as sweet butter then



Alexander Shields M.D.,

as our women do now. This is only a short sketch of my early life, and perhaps some of the young people will doubt its truth. But if you don't believe it, I can refer you to any of my old neighbors. Yours respectfully,

CHARLOTTE JACOBS."

ELIZABETH HARBOUR, DAUGHTER OF SIMON LINDLEY.

"I was born September 4, 1803, in Christian county, Kentucky. I came to Illinois Territory in 1807, and wintered on Wood river, in what is now known as Madison county. I then moved to Shoal creek, which is now Bond county. Remained there until the beginning of the war of 1812, when my father, with about forty other families, went into the fort called Hill's Station, where we remained until peace was declared. Hill's Station was near where Greenville, Bond county, now is. A guard, consisting of the militia and the rangers, was kept to guard the fort, on account of the numerous Indians. The Indians attacked the fort four different times. The fourth time the Indians nearly succeeded in their attempt, most of the militia being out on a skirmish. Thirteen men went out in the morning, and only thirteen men remained in the fort. While the thirteen were going away, they were attacked by the Indians, who were lying in ambush, and the Indians killed four and wounded one—Thomas Higgins. When he was wounded, he attempted to reach the fort, but he was overtaken by two Indians. One he knocked senseless with the breech of his gun, and with the other he had a fist fight, but men from the fort came to his relief, and he reached the fort, where my father took from him seven balls. During the battle, one of the women, Lydia Persley, took her musket and started out to kill an Indian, but she was stopped at the gate by the guard. She thought her husband had been killed, and she wanted to seek revenge, but her husband was not killed. This attack was made the 27th of August, 1813. The first murder was committed about two and a half miles from my father's house, at one of our neighbors', Mr. Cox, he himself being killed by the Indians. Rebecca, his sister, killed six out of the seven, while they attempted to enter the house. When we first came to Shoal Creek, game was abundant. My brother, John Lindley, and another man killed twenty-five deer one morning before nine o'clock. They took only the hams and hides, which they took to St. Louis.

"We next moved to what is now known as Madison county, on Silver creek, near what is now Lebanon, where we remained until 1820, when we came to Lick creek, what is now Sangamon county, which then consisted of Mason, Menard, Cass, Logan, Tazewell and part of Christian, a small part of Macon, part of McLean, part of Woodford, part of Marshall, and part of Putnam. When we came there were but six families near us—John Darnielle, Barton Darnielle, John Campbell, John Wycoff, Henry Brown and Levi Harbour. Our mill was near by—we had to go only about eighty or ninety miles, but shortly after there was a horse mill built on Sugar creek. The Indians were still here when we came, but they were somewhat friendly and not very numerous. I was married to Samuel Harbour July 28, 1826; have lived in the same place ever since, and raised nine children to be men and women. During the time I had many hardships, I had to weave and spin. It only took eight yards of calico to make a dress, and not twenty-eight, as at present. We had to make our clothing from cotton, flax and wool. During the winter of the deep snow when we got out of meal, we had to use pounded meal and live on hominy until we could break a road to the horse-mill. When we got out of groceries we had to resort to the woods for sassafras tea. I forgot to mention about the ranger who was wounded on what is now supposed to be Spring creek, and was brought to Sulphur Spring on Lick creek, where he died and was buried, at what is now Sulphur Spring Cemetery, he being the first man buried there. I am nearly seventy-six years old, and have a very sick daughter at present; my mind being frustrated I cannot say near as much as I could otherwise. This being a *very, very* short sketch of the troubles I have witnessed. I sincerely hope no other person will ever have to pass through the many hardships which I have experienced. Yours respectfully,

E. LINDLEY."

JAMES AND ELIZA HEADLEY.

CHATHAM, Ill., August 14, 1879.

"R. W. Diller Esq.:—We were not pioneers of Sangamon county, but were pioneers of Vigo county, Indiana, and as my wife cannot write, I thought I would write a few lines for her and myself. Now if you think these lines will add any to the occasion, all right; if not, throw them into the waste basket. We settled sixteen miles north of Terre Haute, in the fall of 1819, on

the outskirts of civilization. The Indians were quite numerous for years after, and quite troublesome, being terrible beggars. We located on up-land, where there was not a tree cut, and the nettles and pea-vines were so thick that we could scarcely see the ground, so we took a horse and brush and dragged them down for a considerable space around, went to work and put up a camp, moved into it, and in four weeks moved into a hewed log house, nineteen feet square, in which we lived the next winter without a chimney. The place for the chimney was cut out and the fire just outside, but we were well smoked that winter. While this work was going on, we had to grate all the meal for quite a large family. After corn became too hard we used the hominy mortar and pestle. There was no mill nearer than thirty miles, and then of a dry season it could not grind. A miller told us once to live on faith and dumplings, but we had nothing to make dumplings of. For clothing, many of the boys and some of the men had to wear dressed buckskin. In fact, I have seen Randolph Wedding, of Terre Haute, dressed in buckskin from head to foot. He became afterwards County Judge."

"And now a word about Miss Brown, who is now Mrs. Headley. She came a few years later from old Spencer county, Indiana, a poor girl, working about from place to place. She spent four months with two families, and received about two dollars. She often washed for families, and scrubbed the floor, for twenty-five cents. After she became older and more experienced, never received to exceed seventy-five cents per week. In those days many families made their own cotton. She states, when she went to school she had to take cotton in the seed with her, and pick it during play time. When she carded and spun cotton, six cuts were a day's work; spinning flax or wool, twelve cuts were required for a day's work. In those days our girls dressed very plainly. I never knew them to train their silks and satins in the dust. Their every-day dresses were homespun, but on Sunday they managed to have something nicer. She states, when she went to meeting she has often, in warm weather, carried her shoes and stockings, and when near the place, she would put them on. One other incident I will mention. I was invited by an uncle of mine, where she was staying, to assist him to bring in a deer he had killed. So we brought home the deer, quite tired and hungry. Miss Brown stepped around quite lively, and soon had a good dinner on the table. I then and there fell in love with her,

and have loved her from that day to this. She was dressed in brown linsey on that eventful occasion.

"And now all honor and God's blessing be on the old pioneer fathers and mothers, who, through great difficulties, sickness, poverty and privations, laid the foundation for the prosperity we now enjoy.

JAMES and ELIZA HEADLEY."

EXPERIENCE OF MRS. JOHN LOCK, WRITTEN BY A FRIEND.

ROCHESTER, ILL., July 30, 1879.

"FRIEND DILLER:—At your request, I will try and give you a brief synopsis of my experience during the primitive times of Illinois, when Sangamon county was in its infancy. I will commence with an item of chronology. The place of my nativity was Fassenburg, Addison county, Vermont, August 31, 1802. That of my husband the same, January 10, 1799. In the spring of 1832, I and my husband first made our advent on these broad savannas. Oh! what changes have swept over these people in the swift flight of time since that day. My first experience upon landing was not calculated to enliven or to cheer, for immediately upon our arrival, ere we had time to unburden our 'prairie steamer' of our little effects, my husband had to stand the conscription for the Black Hawk war. That was indeed a sad and gloomy beginning. What my feelings were under those trying circumstances, none can know. The mental anguish that I suffered, tongue cannot tell or pen describe. But I presume that it was a necessity to expel from this beautiful land the original possessor, who, by his numerous and cruel outrages had rendered himself obnoxious to the march of intellect and the vanguard of civilization. Ye of Sangamon of 1879, who prate of hard times, what, prithee, would you think, if you had to remain at home alone, a stranger, in this vast wilderness, while your husband went to St. Louis in a two-horse wagon to purchase corn to make meal of, to satisfy the craving of nature? There were days and weeks of agony, of fear and suspense—not knowing at what moment the aborigines, who were still in contiguous proximity to us, might descend and desolate our homes. Those, indeed, were days of action and of vigilance, for at that time I had five little children to guard, and the hoarse cry of the wolf was the only musical instrument Sangamon furnished to lull them to sleep. But those days are numbered with the years beyond the flood. Great and important changes have taken place since

that period, and we are now no longer necessitated to array ourselves in habiliments of our own handicraft, but in that day all that adorned our persons were the fabrics wrought by our own industry on the loom. Mothers of the Sangamon of to-day, who bedeck your little ones in costly fabrics that outvie the floral landscape, think not that our little ones were less near and dear to us, who, fifty years ago, clothed them in the homespun of our own manufacture. There may be in this assembly, some fair exotics, that will smile in derision at this humble picture of past experiences of one whose sands are running low—whose fastidiousness may be horrified to think that the hardy pioneers of Sangamon had to do as I have many a time—go to the field, gather corn and grate it, then wait till the cows come up at night, to make food of it. And we pronounced it good; not only good, but very good. At that time my husband plied his trade to get corn to live on while he raised his crop; and the first and most important order that he had was of one Robert Bell, for a pair of boots, for which he received the magnificent compensation of three pecks of corn meal. Thus did the early settlers of Sangamon learn habits of economy and frugality, and by patient industry their efforts have been crowned with success; for now, verily, the wilderness doth blossom as a rose. We have taken the bitter with the sweet, for adversity is a stern but wholesome teacher. We have suffered greatly at times from the malarious diseases incident to this latitude, and at that time our scientific resources were limited. The fell destroyer of mankind has visited us, and stolen from us several flowers of the group which we had gathered around us. Thus have we struggled on, looking forward and upward. We have seen old Sangamon in her infant wilderness; we now behold her in all her pride and grandeur, with her star of destiny still in the ascendant, and ranking with those of the first magnitude. What the next turn of the kaleidoscope will bring forth for us, or for Sangamon, naught but the future will reveal."

Yours truly, Mrs. JOHN LOCK."

—
MRS. ROBERT BURNS.

BUFFALO HART, ILL., Aug. 19, 1879.

"MR. DILLER: I have been too sick since receiving your request, to give my experience as an early settler of Sangamon county. However, I will give you a few incidents, and you can use them as you think best. We have been living here on this farm for fifty-four years next

October. I picked cotton out of the boll, then the seed out of it, carded and spun and wove the cloth in dresses; also made shirts from it for Mr. Burns, and he wore them several years. The first dishes I purchased in Illinois, rode to Springfield on horseback, taking my cloth to exchange for dishes. When returning home the prairie was discovered burning. Mr. Burns left me to put the fire out. My horse became frightened, threw me, and broke all my dearly bought dishes. There was not a fence or stump to get on, and I had to walk several miles. At last I came to a gopher hill and mounted again, rejoicing that I had escaped without seeing a wolf. We were here during the deep snow. Our house was so open that the snow blew in so much that we could track a rabbit across the floor. The bed would be almost covered in the morning. Prairie chickens were very plenty when we came. Mr. Burns made me a trap, and I amused myself during the day by catching and dressing the dainty game. The first table in the Grove was made of clapboards, given me by 'Squire Moore, about six months after we came; until then we ate off of a box. We had no chairs.

"MRS. ROBERT BURNS."

"P. S.—The dishes I bought of Major Hles."

—
MRS. SARAH F. HUSBAND, OF AUBURN.

"Was born November 12, 1790, in South Carolina. Her parents moved in 1797 to Kentucky, passing by way of Crab Orchard Fort, stopping there a day or two for provisions, protection from Indians, etc., and going thence through Lexington to Christian county, where the family located. The journey from South Carolina to Kentucky was made on pack-horses, several persons riding on one horse. Sarah and another child rode with their mother on an old sorrel horse named 'Jack.' In 1811 she was married to Harman Husband (who died near Auburn, Illinois, February 15, 1848). The family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in October, 1820. Numerous interesting incidents occurred on the journey, but only one will be mentioned, viz: While crossing the Ohio river a young calf jumped from the flat-boat; my husband seized the calf by one ear and held it until the boat reached the shore. The calf was brought on to Illinois and did its part in stocking the new county of Sangamon. Arriving in Sangamon county the family settled three miles east of Auburn, where the old lady still resides, aged eighty-nine years, and still active and anxious to live to be one hundred years old. Among

early incidents it may be related that the Indians erected on the homestead, their bark wigwams, etc., and hunted over the farm. The subject of this sketch frequently gave them corn bread, having no wheat bread in those days. While encamped on the farm, an Indian child died, and the Indians made a box of bark in which they put the corpse and suspended it from the top of a tall tree, thus keeping it until the tribe was ready to return to the burying grounds. Many other incidents occurred, but similar ones are familiar to all early settlers. Corn cakes were baked on a board before the fire, and 'hoe cakes' were so called because they were cooked on an ordinary hoe, properly cleaned and greased, of course.

MRS. HARMAN HUSBAND."

MRS. ANN H. McCORMICK

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 5, 1879.

"MR. DILLER, *Dear Sir*:—I came from Green county, Kentucky, arriving in Springfield May 5, 1822, and have resided in Sangamon county ever since, making fifty-seven years last May. The second summer we lived here the corn was killed by frost, and during the summer of 1823 we lived mostly on green corn, potatoes and bread once a day. I remember well the deep snow, and how we walked over stake and rider fences on the snow. At that time I lived three and a half miles southeast of Springfield, with my father, James Short. I was married to Andrew McCormick, and resided in Springfield since that time. I have attended several Old Settlers' meetings, and enjoyed them very much, and I intend meeting my old friends once more if the weather will permit.

Respectfully yours,

ANN S. McCORMICK."

OLD SETTLERS OF SANGAMON.*

"In the fall of the year 1828, in the midst of the soft and mellow Indian summer, the speaker left his native county of Fayette, Kentucky, emigrating to Springfield Illinois, and traveling on horseback, in two days arrived at Louisville, and crossing the Ohio river struck the great highway to the West, running from Louisville to Vincennes and St. Louis, and at Maysville, Illinois, branching to Central Illinois, known then as the Sangamon country.

"Having entered this great road, he was united to that mighty stream of emigrants moving west-

ward, whose mission was to subdue the wilderness, to found States, to carry forward the banner of civilization, and whose sons were to return, at no very distant day, in arms under the gallant Sherman, to save the Union from disruption, as under Hardin and Bissell they saved the field of Buena Vista—a race never yet defeated in battle, or if defeated, who never knew it.

"That moving mass was composed of every specimen of humanity, men, women, children, black and white, old and young, some highly cultivated and refined, others at the very lowest round of the ladder of intellect and cultivation, and of every intermediate grade. There was the man of middle age, who had filled a high social position in his native State, accompanied by a family cultivated and refined, on the way to the West, to retrieve his fallen fortunes.

"There were young girls, then obscure, unknown, and poorly clad, but destined to fill princely mansions, and to become mothers of a race of fair daughters and gallant sons. Young men and boys were there who in their new homes would fill high offices of State, make and enforce laws, and impress their names and genius on the history of States then springing into existence; or whose destiny would be to fell the forest, to reduce the prairie to cultivation, to subdue the wilderness, and make it feed its millions of happy human beings; or would become lawyers, doctors, preachers, teachers and statesmen.

"All kinds of domestic animals, and of every age, were there, intermingled with men, women and children, following the family wagon or carriage. Every conceivable mode of conveyance; some were on horseback, or in carriages; others in wagons of every variety, and many on foot. Onward this varied mass moved by day, shouting, singing, laughing, jesting, cursing, cracking their whips, hallooing to their animals to press them forward. Merry they go, save here and there might be seen some serious faces of those who were thinking of their native homes and the friends they had left behind them.

"And to the traveler on horseback, belated in reaching his rest for the night, how enchanting the scene as he rides along. The camp-fires blazing everywhere, along the road, down every brook and every valley; the groups around the camp-fires, and at the evening meal; the cattle and horses being fed at the wagon trough, or tethered, or wandering about browsing on grass or shrubs; the whistle, the song, the merry laugh, the bustle, the salutation to the passer-by, 'Where are you going, stranger?' All is anima-

*An address delivered by Major John T. Stuart at the Old Settlers' Reunion, September 4, 1877.

tion and joyous life; while over all shines the silver moon struggling to shed her silver light through the hazy Indian summer atmosphere. These road scenes, altogether made a spectacle never to be forgotten, and the like of which will never more be seen east of the Mississippi, and perhaps never again on this continent.

"Near Maysville, Illinois, the road separated, and the emigrant train divided, part taking the road for St. Louis, and part for Central Illinois. And now the Grand Prairie is reached. Pen cannot describe a large prairie; it must have been seen to be appreciated; it was grand and peculiar; its nakedness of everything except long grass and weeds, seared by the autumn frosts, or feeding yon long line of fires, or waving in the breeze; its silence disturbed only by the noise of small insects, the whirr of the prairie chickens, or the sighing of the breeze; its boundless extent, appealing to the imagination; you fancied it like the ocean; its undulating surface resembled the waves; the wavering grass is the water, agitated by the wind; yon emigrant wagon, rising the distant hill, is the ship upon the crest of the wave; yon outline of timbers is the rock-bound coast; but the herd of deer, which, frightened at the approach of man, bounds gracefully away to yonder hill, and stands, with head and tail erect, gazing at you with large, bright eyes, dispels the dream.

"As I am trying to make a picture of things as I saw them, I would recall to the memory of old settlers some of the scenes they witnessed when first crossing this same Grand Prairie, if not on this, on some other road.

"Riding along the gently rolling prairie, now you descend into a valley, and your vision is limited to a narrow circle. That herd of deer has taken fright at your coming, quits its grazing on the tender grass of the valley, and, following that old buck as leader, runs off with heads erect, horns thrown back, their white tails waving in the air, has circled around until yonder hillock is reached, when, turning towards you, they gaze with their dark, bright eyes, as if inquiring why you have invaded their free pastures. As you ride along, the rattlesnake is stretched across the road, sunning itself, and the prairie wolf takes to his heels and gallops off much like a dog, but slowly, as if to show you that he is not much frightened. That flock of prairie chickens has taken wings, and with a whirr flies away, and now has alighted yonder.

"And now you have reached this ridge, checking your horse you turn in your saddle

and gaze around. As far as the eye can reach, and bounded only by the horizon, stretches the undulating prairie, covered with grass and resin weed. How grand, how beautiful the view! How like the sea with its rolling waves!

"And now again you have been overtaken by night; you reach that other hillock, and checking your horse, you again gaze around you. The prairie grass is on fire, here, there, everywhere, all around the horizon, and lighting up the whole heavens. The scene now, how unlike that other, but still how grandly beautiful! A vision of wondrous enchantment, the like of which is now gone forever. Few scenes on earth surpass such a prairie, either in the bright sunshine of day, or when in the night blazing with such fires.

"I have since stood at the foot of one of the Rocky Mountains, lifting its lofty head amid the clouds, its sides massive, rugged, treeless, without insect or fowl, silent as the grave. The scene of the mountains and of the prairie are widely different. The one grand and full of life, but impressing the first beholder with a sense of beauty; the other silent, grand, sublime, and impressing its first beholder with a sense of wonder and awe, but alike suggestive of the thought that none but God, One, Almighty, Allwise, could make them, and with wonder that anyone could doubt it, or believe that they came into existence by chance, by evolution or the aggregation of sentient particles of matter.

"The night of the tenth day of his journey the speaker passed at the house of Mr. Husbands, on Sugar creek, in Sangamon county, and early next morning was passing along the road through the Springfield prairie, and about where the junction now is. What a difference between 'now' and 'then!' Now may be seen by one, passing by the Junction, long lines of freight and passenger cars on the two roads crossing at that point from North to South, and from East to West.

"There is the coal shaft, the noise and smoke of its engine, and the huts of the miners; there are in view the spires and curling smoke of the Capital City; all around are well cultivated farms, well stocked with fine cattle, and everywhere around are life, activity, and progress.

"Then all around was unbroken prairie, the home of the wolf, the deer, and the prairie fowl; unmarked by civilization or cultivation, except the scattering farms and houses along the timber. The dwellers in those houses, if then asked, would have informed you that these

prairie lands would never be purchased of the General Government, that they were not worth the taxes and would ever remain pasture grounds for those owning the lands near the timber.

"Traveling thence north, nothing yet met the eye, except the wild prairie, and its boundary of timber, and on that boundary on the east, the farms of Washington Iles and of Mason and Plank, and on the west, of Little and Lindsay. At the distance of one mile the high ground was reached, the rim of the valley in which Springfield was situated, where now runs the South Avenue. Thence descending into the valley, the only additional improvements to be seen were the farms of Lanterman and Lanswell on the west, and of Charles R. Matheny on the east, where Mrs. Robert Irwin now lives, and of Masters, in front of the traveler.

"Passing the Masters farm on the left (now Moran's addition), and the house of the Masters, near the residence of Mrs. Humphrey, and crossing the open prairie, the road running nearly where are now the residences of Mrs. Chestnut and N. W. Edwards, to the grove afterwards known as Mather's grove, where the new State House is being built, and following the road west of Mather's grove, with the grove on the right, and on the left the corn-field of Major Iles (now Edwards & Mather's addition), to the eminence, where now stands the residence of the late Mr. Tyndale, the little village until then hid by the timber and brushwood along the town branch, first burst upon the view.

"Reining in the horse, pausing on that eminence, to take a survey, the eye rested upon a dense grove of Black Jack, and undergrowth, east and west, all along the town branch, covering the entire hill on which Mr. Lamb's house is situated, while in front lay the little village of Springfield, made up of a string of small houses, mainly extending three blocks, along Jefferson street, from First to Fourth streets, with some few scattered elsewhere.

"The houses were generally small, unpainted, and some daubed with mud; the rain of the morning had given to all a dreary and cheerless look, bringing a fit of blues to one who remembered the pleasant home of his boyhood, and then surveying for the first time, the home of his manhood, which then promised so little and has proved so full of happiness.

"The village of Springfield was built in a valley about two miles wide; it was drained by a stream, since known as the Town Branch, which heads in the southeast corner of the city, and

runs west-northwest, and empties into Spring creek. Into the Town Branch on either side, in flood time, at intervals of three or four hundred yards, the water had washed deep gullies, or ruts, which drained the entire valley into the Town Branch, one of these wet weather drains ran from the northeast corner of the square to the southwest corner, and thence to the Town Branch, near the railroad bridge.

"This surface drainage has entirely disappeared, being displaced by the admirable underground drainage adopted by the city. On both sides of the Town Branch as high as Sixth street, was a dense forest of small trees and undergrowth, the harbor of deer and wolves. The remains of this forest may be seen in the yards of Mrs. Goodell, of the Governor's Mansion, and of Mr. Eastman. Parallel with the Town Branch are two ridges, the rims of the valley, at an elevation of from twenty to thirty feet above the branch. The North and South Avenues run very nearly upon the summit of these ridges.

"The central points of intercourse, at that day, in the Northwest, were St. Louis on the south, and the lead mines near Galena on the north; and the leading road of the Northwest was between these two points. The road from Vincennes by the way of Vandalia, united with this road at Macoupin point, and entered Springfield as above described, over the hill where the new State House is building, and running on First street, to Jefferson, and passing the Abrams Hotel, the principal hotel of the city, on the corner of First and Jefferson, continued on Jefferson to Fourth street, where the St. Nicholas now stands, there turning to the north, in a nearly straight line, to the present residence of Mr. Converse, thence to the Sangamon river, very nearly on the line of the present road, and thence north by Musie's Bridge and Peoria to Galena. This was then called the Fort Clark road. The next road in importance was the road to Beardstown, which running west, on Jefferson street and crossing the Town Branch at the tan-yard and old mill, followed very near the present line of road to Beardstown. The east and west road from Jacksonville, very near its present line, united with the Beardstown road at the Town Branch and passed through Springfield on Jefferson street to the square, and thence east through an open prairie, and crossed Sugar creek, near Major Iles' farm.

"In 1818, Elisha Kelly visited the present site of Springfield, there then being no white inhabitants north of Edwardsville. He was pleased

with the situation because it abounded with game and was a good hunting ground. He returned to North Carolina and induced his family connection to move, and in the year 1819 John Kelly built a cabin north of the Town Branch, near where it is crossed by Jefferson street, the present site of the residence of General Anderson. With John lived his father and several unmarried brothers. William Kelly built a cabin north of John, on a tract owned afterwards by Archer G. Herndon, now the residence of C. A. Gehrman, the merchant. Andrew Elliot built still further north at the place where he died, now Elliot's addition; all these cabins were near the timber of the Town Branch. These were the first settlers of Springfield, if not of Sangamon county. It may well be wondered why those primitive settlers, having the choice of the whole country, should select these inferior sites for cultivation, rather than the higher and better lands in the vicinity. The answer is found in the wants, and opinions of that early day. They needed water and fuel, these were found on the Town Branch. They needed shelter from the wind, they found it in the timber of Town Branch; above all other things, they wanted a good hunting ground; that they also found on the Town Branch and Spring creek, one of the very best of hunting grounds, and moreover in the opinion of the early settlers, they who occupied the land bordering on the timber, would become practically, the owners of the outside prairie, as their pasture ground forever.

On the 28th day of October, 1823, he entered Springfield by First to Jefferson street. At the crossing of First and Jefferson, looking west, on the margin of the timber and Town Branch, stood the old horse-mill of John Taylor, then abandoned, and the tan-yard of William Procter, now living at Lewiston. Both of these buildings were on the north of Jefferson street, and intermediate between them and First street was a corn field. On the south side of Jefferson, and west of First street, stood the houses of John Sherril, a shoemaker, and John Moor, who had married Mrs. Hawley, the estimable mother of E. B. Hawley and Isaac Hawley; and west of Moor were the cabins of Uncle Billy Fagan and of William Baker. Going thence east on Jefferson street, first stood the hotel of Mr. Abrams, on the south side, and adjoining was the dwelling and store of John Taylor, next the Buck Tavern, kept by Andrew Elliot, next the grocery and adjoining dwelling of William Carpenter. On the opposite side of Jefferson was

first what was once the old tavern, but then the dwelling of Colonel Cox and family. Next east were five or six small two-room frame buildings, with ends to the street: the first occupied by Jessie Cormack in the front room as a tinner's shop, while Asa S. Shaw occupied the rear room as a justice's office; next was the store house of Mordecai Mobley; next the grocery of Ebenezer Capps, and the two next on the corner were occupied as the store of General James D. Henry, with Philip C. Latham as clerk. Following east on Jefferson and across Second street, at the corner, on the right, stood the store where Elijah Iles sold goods, and John Williams performed well the duties of clerk. The family of Major Iles resided in the same house. Next was a two-story log house, in the lower room of which Jabez Capps had a shoemaker's shop, the upper room being the residence of his family. Opposite, on the north side of Jefferson, and on its corner with Second street, stood a small log house, occupied as a store and dwelling by Archer G. Herndon; next east was a two-room frame house, with end to the street, the front room occupied by Hooper Warren as a printing office, and the rear room as the dwelling of his family; next, and on an eighty-foot lot, stood a two-story house, with two rooms below, with a hall between, occupied as a residence by Paschal P. Enos and his family, except the east lower room, which was used as a land office. Continuing east on Jefferson, and crossing Third street, and as you looked south on Third, not far from the south end of the Chicago & Alton Depot, stood another two-room frame building, with end to Third street, occupied by a carpenter named Fowler as a residence; next was Levi Goodin in a cabin on the south side of Jefferson, while on the corner of Fourth and Jefferson, on the south side, stood the residence of General James Adams. On the north side of Jefferson, between Third and Fourth streets, stood a double log building, the residence of Gorden Abrams. Next, on the corner of Fourth and Jefferson, stood the residence and shop of Dr. Jayne. This house still stands, and is occupied by Mr. Baum as a stone and marble establishment. Still going east on Jefferson, and crossing Fourth street to the right, on the eighty-foot lot on which the St. Nicholas now stands, was a two-story double log house, the residence of Charles Boyd, a tailor. On the north side of Jefferson, and opposite to Boyd, was the residence of Thomas Strawbridge and his sister, Mrs. Anderson. Jacob Plank resided in a two-room frame house, on the corner of Sixth and

Jefferson, and crossing Sixth street, on the corner lot of Jefferson and Fifth streets stood the blacksmith shop of John White, and his residence adjoining. On the opposite side was the cabin of the Tuckers, and these were the last houses on East Jefferson. Crossing to Washington street, and beginning again on First street and moving east between First and Second and on the block south and on the site of the present residence of Major Orendorff, stood a two-story frame house, the best in the village, the then residence of Dr. John Todd. This frame house was afterwards removed and still stands nearly opposite, across the street. Going still east on Washington near the corner of Washington and Third and near the present site of the flouring mill, stood a log cabin, the residence of Polly, a colored woman, and her family. Still east, on the corner of Washington and Fourth, stood a double frame house then occupied as a residence by Joe Thomas, afterwards purchased by and made the residence of Dr. John G. Bergen, while on the same block, and near the corner of Washington and Fifth, stood the residence of Asa S. Shaw. On the opposite block, and on the corner where now stands the Chenery House, there stood the cabin of a colored woman, called familiarly Aunt Creecy, and these were the only houses on Washington street. There were but two houses of Adams street, the blacksmith shop of Aleck Humphreys, and his residence adjoining, situated on the corner of Adams and Third, on the north side, opposite to the Episcopal Church, and the residence of Dr. Garrett Elkin, on the two lots on the south side of Adams, where it corners with Sixth street, now occupied by the magnificent stores of C. M. Smith and others, the very centre of business. Washington lles and family live in a two-room frame house on the corner of Monroe and Fourth streets, the present site of the Second Presbyterian Church. Rivers McCormack, a Methodist circuit rider, had built and lived in a cabin on Monroe, on part of the Tyndale hill, but he had ceased to occupy it. Fronting the public square, on the corner of Sixth and Adams, stood a two-story frame building, the lower rooms of which were used as a court room, while the upper was used by Charles R. Matheny as a clerk's office. Fronting the public square on the west, and on the lot now occupied by Joel Brown as a book and drug store, stood another two-room frame house, with end to the street, then occupied by Dr. Darling as a family residence. On the east side of the public square was the whipping post.

I saw two men punished at the whipping post. The last was named Watson, who was sentenced to receive eighty lashes for an attempt to rob Mr. Bouge. General Henry, the sheriff, inflicted the punishment, and it was doubted by those who saw it, whether Henry or Watson suffered most. Henry was very pale, and I hope never to see another such a sight. I believe I have enumerated all the buildings in the village of Springfield; all north of Jefferson, all east of Sixth street, and south of Adams, except as above mentioned, was unbroken prairie, except that Charles R. Matheny and family lived on the corner of Sixth and Cook streets, now the residence of Mrs. Irwin, and there cultivated about forty acres; and Edward Mitchell resided with his family northeast of the public square, on a small farm, which afterwards was laid out into Mitchell's addition.

"The town of Springfield then had not exceeded five hundred inhabitants, and they were from every section and State in the Union, generally young people, except where the father or grandfather had come out with some younger branch of his family. They were, as a rule, poor, and had moved West to better their fortunes. It required some courage and nerve then to emigrate to the West, and therefore they were generally energetic and enterprising. They were persons who had come from good families East; had seen good society, and were as well educated, cultivated and refined as were the inhabitants of towns of the same size East or West. All had traveled more or less to reach Illinois, and some had come from the remote States. This gave them an advantage over citizens of the old States, in the knowledge of men and things which travel brings along with it. All were on equality, the only distinction arising from superior intelligence or better moral character. This equality rendered them social, hospitable and kind to each other, and ready to receive strangers with open arms. Their social intercourse was free from forms and restraint, which wealth and more extended social circles bring along with them. They met together on the street, in the offices, or around the family circle, and were happy in their intercourse with each other. The young lady who wished to have company in the evening did not send out elegant cards, but placed a lighted candle in her window; the young men, collected around the four corners at the crossings of Second and Jefferson, would see the light, accept the invitation, and assemble for social enjoyment. I remember well the first time this occurred after

my arrival. Miss Clarissa Benjamin, now Van Bergen, placed her candle in the window of the parlor room, above the store of Major Iles. Phil. Latham gave notice by exclaiming: 'Boys, Clarissa's candle is in the window; let us go over.' The young men assembled there, and found Miss Clarissa Benjamin, Misses Hannah and Margaret Taylor, the Misses Dryers, and Miss Jane Bergen. It was a pleasant, social evening, and these ladies were as handsome, refined, and entertained as well and gracefully, as the young ladies of the present day.

The people then in Springfield were moral and honest; there was little stealing or cheating. There was no occasion then to lock up the doors and bar the windows at night; they had no fear of sleeping with all open. The use of ardent spirits was perhaps more general then than now, but there was less drunkenness. To drink was then fashionable, and the wonder is that all did not become drunkards. I have remarked that all the early settlers of the town who habitually used ardent spirits, and especially those who used them to excess, have made no mark in the world, but died young, and are forgotten; while the sober men, as a rule, have become heads of large and respectable families, lived respectably, and contributed to the building up of the city and the advancement of all its social interests.

"Grouping the business men of that day, the lawyers were Gen. James Adams, Gen. Thos. M. Neale, Col. James Strode, Thomas Moffitt and Jonathan H. Pugh, men of mark then, but now all dead and forgotten, overshadowed by that brilliant galaxy of lawyers, their successors, which adorned the Sangamon Bar between the years 1830 and 1840. The physicians were Dr. John Todd, Dr. Gershom Jayne, Dr. Garret Elkin, Dr. Ephram Darling. They were good physicians in any country, were men of intelligence, estimable in all their social relations; besides they were men of splendid physique, and able to endure the arduous labor of the practice of the day which required them to ride night and day, on horseback or in the sulky, for fifty miles around. The merchants were Elijah Iles, Gen. Henry, Mordecai Mobley, John Taylor, Archer G. Herndon, while Ebenezer Capp kept the grocery; they were all good men then, and enjoyed the confidence of the community. Charles R. Matheny was clerk of the Circuit and County courts, and in fact filled all the offices of the county. He emigrated from Virginia, was a lawyer by education and a Methodist preacher by practice. He had been Clerk of the House of Representatives, and a member of that body.

He was a good and useful man, had a pleasant, smiling countenance, beaming with benevolence as if the light of Heaven was shining on him, singling him out from the others. Jonathan H. Pugh was born in Bath county, Kentucky; a lawyer by profession. Emigrating to the West, he settled in Bond county, Illinois; removed to Springfield, Illinois, about the year 1824, where he lived until his death in 1834. He was possessed of a remarkably pleasant address, and was, in the fall of 1828, the most prominent and popular man in Northern Illinois. He had a good and showy intellect, was brilliant in his wit, and sparkling repartee, and for his social qualities was beloved by his friends. He was ambitious, and was elected three times as a Representative in the legislature. He was a candidate for Congress in 1832, and defeated by Gov. Duncan. His mortification was so great that he surrendered to a habit which became his fatal enemy, died about the age of thirty-five years, and fills an unknown grave.

"General James D. Henry was a shoemaker by trade, which he followed at Edwardsville; removed to Springfield, and became a merchant; was sheriff of the county two or three terms; was first a Colonel and then a Brigadier General in the Black Hawk war, and at the battle of Wisconsin proved himself the hero of that war. He was a man of good understanding, of fine person, brave and generous, of wonderful magnetic influence and power to attach men to him. He went to New Orleans in the spring of 1834 for his health, and died and was buried there. At the time of his death he could have been elected to any office in the gift of the people of Illinois, and the only question he debated, was whether in the election of 1834, he would be a member of Congress or Governor. He died aged about forty years, possessed of a good constitution and a bright future before him, the victim of the same bad habit. Asa S. Shaw was from the State of New York, where he had been a merchant and failed; settling at Springfield he became emphatically the Justice of the Peace, possessed of a very strong intellect, good judgment, and superior business qualifications, and capable of great usefulness; but he, too, succumbed in the meridian of life to the same fatal enemy.

"I have singled out these three men because they were my friends, to whom I was sincerely attached, and whose memory to-day, after the lapse of more than forty years, is still green and fragrant, and I mean no wrong to them when I would use this occasion to impress upon all, and

especially upon the young, that ardent spirits, habitually used, will soon become the master of the man; will undermine the strongest constitution; it will quench the brightest genius; blight the fairest prospects, and will dig for him an early, if not a dishonorable grave.

"No attempted picture of Springfield would be complete in which Major Elijah Iles had not a prominent place. Emigrating from Bath county, Kentucky, to Missouri in 1818, and to Springfield, Illinois, in 1821, where he yet lives, at the age of eighty-seven years, when the site of Springfield was a prairie, with the exception of the cabins of the Kellys and of Elliott. He became a boarder in the cabin of John Kelly, and then repeatedly saw Elliott and one of the Kelly's return in the morning from hunting up the town branch, with a deer which had been shot near where the Governor's house now stands, and off which he breakfasted. He opened a store and sold goods for many years; was a Major in the Winnebago war, and a captain of a spy company in the Black Hawk war. He served the county of Sangamon two terms in the State Senate, and could have served longer had he not preferred to retire. He was one of the original proprietors of the town, and at that early day contributed largely to its growth, while his home, presided over by his estimable wife, assisted by her graceful sister, Miss Benjamin, was the pleasant resort of the young people. By his sagacity and industry he has acquired a large fortune, without wrong or suspicion of wrong to any one. His name was without a stain—modest and unassuming, through his long life, he has had the love and respect of his friends, and now, amid the sorrows of his old age, has the respect and sympathy of the entire community.

"Sangamon county was settled originally, with some exceptions, by a class of men known on the frontiers as bee-hunters; men who were the advance guard of emigration, following fast upon the flight of the bees. These were a hardy and honest race of men, who loved adventure, the freedom and independence of frontier life, and did not love to be crowded by close neighbors, or offended by the accompaniments of civilization. This class would emigrate to a new country, establish a claim of some sort to a piece of land, build a cabin, raise corn enough to feed their horses and hogs, and for bread, and spend the leisure time hunting and fishing, and when a second and better class of emigration flowed in, would sell out their claims and move still further west to the still advancing frontier. That change, to a great extent, had taken place in

Sangamon in the fall of 1828, and was then going on. The bee-hunters were going west to Brown, Adams and Pike counties, Illinois; then to Iowa and Missouri, and are doubtless still hunting the frontier, if indeed there is now any frontier. Their place had been supplied, and was being supplied by emigrants of a different class, from almost every State in the Union, but principally from Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and the New England States.

"Those came mostly from the middle classes of society, which embraces the bone and sinew of every country. They were generally from the mountainous sections, and were large in person, moral, honest, and hospitable; the latch-string of their door was always out. They were manly, brave, generous, frank; when, with a warm smile on their face, they clasped their hands in yours, you instinctively felt the heart went with it. These early settlers of Sangamon were a race of good and noble men, worthy to be the fathers of our great country, and their sons should remember their ancestry, and never disgrace them.

"As the result of their labors, early toils and hardships, we have the great county of Sangamon, with its wealthy, thriving, peaceful and happy neighborhood. I say peaceful, and in proof, I would mention the fact that the law docket of Sangamon has always shown less litigation than other counties. It is sometimes said that the docket of a county is a very true index of its wealth and business; not so with Sangamon. In wealth and business, and traffic, it will compare favorably with any other county in the State.

"It may be invidious to single out any of these early settlers, as all cannot be mentioned here, but as representatives of the whole, I would mention the Darneils, the Wycoffs, the McGwins, the Morris's, the Kinneys, the Cloyds, of Lick creek; the Pattons, the Husbands, the Crows, the Fletchers, the Drennans, the Dodds, and Isaac Keys, of Sugar creek; the Elkins, the Constants, the McDaniels, the Pickrells, and the Dawsons, of the North Fork; the Casses, the Burns, the Lawsons and St. Clairs, of Buffalo Hart; the Cantralls, the Councils, the Powers, of Fancy Creek; the Irwins, the Cartwrights, the Carsons, the Purviances, the Andersons and the Harrisons, of Richland; the Sims, the McCoy's, the Morgans, and the Earnests, of Spring creek; and the Beckenridges, the Bakers, the Neals, and the Staffords and Sattlys, of Fork Prairie; Samuel Williams, the Fouches, the Ellises, the Yates, the Wilcoxes, of Island Grove;

the Iles, Charles R. Matheny, Drs. Todd, Jayne and Elkin, Pascal P. Enos, John Taylor, Archer G. Herndon, Philip C. Latham, John Williams, Gen. Henry and Jonathan H. Pugh, and Peter VanBergen, of Springfield.

"Further singling out, I would present to your memory as a fair sample of the whole, Captain John Durnell, a man about six feet in height, handsome and well-formed, easy in his manner, because by nature a gentleman, frank, generous and true; you felt in his presence as with one who was every inch a man.

"These early settlers, I owe them much, when almost a boy and a stranger they received me with open arms, and have, in a thousand ways, showered upon me favors beyond my deserts; I owe them a large debt of gratitude, and would do all I might to honor their memories. Most of them are dead and gone, and I hope have settled for all time, in a better country, around the throne of God, and along the banks of the 'beautiful river.' Some few of us old settlers still linger on these coasts of Time; one by one they are passing away, and those of us who remain are fast becoming strangers amid the new generations around us.

"We are taught in the story of the Cross, and we believe that a great scheme of redemption has been provided for our race by the Great Father, and if we do our duty here to our country, our fellow men, and to our God, that somewhere in His great universe a heaven has been provided as our happy, eternal home, and the thought is a consoling one, that although fast becoming strangers here, yet, when we cross the great river of Time which divides that happy land from ours, we will meet more friends than we leave behind us; that we will know them, and they us; and that then the reunion of old settlers will be joyous, complete, and without end."

BY DR. ALEXANDER SHIELDS.

"It is said that I first breathed the atmosphere in the year of 1797, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Although I was there at the time, and took an active part in the affair, I have no recollection of the transaction, and have to depend on the declaration of others for the truth of my statement.

"I was brought up on a farm until about eighteen years of age; went to a common school in the winter; did all kinds of work that is done on a farm, and that, I believe, gave me a strength and vigor of constitution that has enabled me to resist the physical elements with which we are

surrounded, and are at constant war against the functions of life. At eighteen, I became impressed with an ardent desire to acquire knowledge; went nine months to a Latin school; pursued my studies with a resolution that knew no failure, and at the expiration of seven years, graduated at the University of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In my literary pursuits, I read a motto that was placed over the door of a heathen temple—'Genosko se auto' (Know thyself)—that made a strong impression on my mind. I became fascinated with the idea of knowing myself. Anatomy and physiology appeared to be the proper branches for that purpose, consequently I devoted myself to the study of medical science, and after the lapse of seven years, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in 1833.

"During all these years I never thought of the 'mighty dollar,' only when necessity forced it upon me. It will appear from these statements that I did not creep in at the back door and foist myself on the profession, without, at least, making an effort to acquire a knowledge of the high and responsible duties pertaining to it. I devoted myself two years to my profession in Pennsylvania, and then directed my destiny toward the setting sun, in the Far West. Before bidding a long farewell to good old Pennsylvania, I will state a couple of incidents that occurred during my stay in Pittsburg. In 1824, General Lafayette and son visited Pittsburg, and the city became wild with enthusiasm. Of course he was tendered the hospitality of the city. The reception was grand and imposing. At least one hundred thousand people gave him an enthusiastic welcome. I, in conjunction with thousands of others, had the pleasure of shaking his hand. It is human nature to feel pleasure in shaking hands with a patriot like Lafayette.

"The other incident was a visit of Henry Clay, Secretary of State, under John Q. Adams. His reception was cold, and forbidding; in fact the people were bitterly opposed to him in consequence of his vote in favor of Adams against General Jackson. A few friends called to see him at his hotel, and being enlisted in his favor, induced others to call, until it became general; strange to say, he 'swallowed' all that called to see him. He remained four or five days, and visited our manufacturing establishments, and the tables were turned so much in his favor that a public dinner must be tendered. There were no public buildings suitable, and Henry Hildship was requested to give the use of his paper mill, one day for the purpose. Rapp, the head

of a colony, eighteen miles below Pittsburg, sent up two or three barrels of wine for the occasion. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity. We had a feast worthy the city, and worthy the man to whom it was given. Many toasts were given and drank; finally, a toast was given in honor of Henry Clay, and his responding closed the feast. The toast was as follows, as near as I can recollect: 'Here's to Henry Clay, of Kentucky, who on his way home from Washington, stopped at Pittsburg, and had the power to stop Henry Holdship's paper mill one entire day, which never stopped before on any occasion.'

"He (Clay), boldly went over his political actions, in relation to Adams, and declared he would do so again under the same circumstances. Such eloquence I never heard; such enthusiasm I never saw; perhaps the wine helped to increase it.

"Early in April, 1835, I got on board a steamboat for St. Louis; remained there a few days; wandered about seeing the country, and at last wound up my travels at Springfield, Illinois, on the 15th of May, 1835. The next day it commenced raining and rained about forty days and nights, until the prairie east of town was about a foot deep with water, and no outlet; the water disappeared by evaporation and sinking in the soil. The sidewalks were composed of mud about three inches deep, and when crossing the streets, we rolled our pantaloons above our boots and waded through. Disgusted with the mud, I went up north to a place called Tremont, a town of stakes and grass. A colony from the east had purchased of the Federal Government a quantity of land about three months before, laid out a town, and called it Tremont. A part of the colony were living in their stables which they built first, and carpenters were busy framing their houses. They received me very kindly and expressed a desire for me to locate there, to examine the location of their town, and pick out a lot anywhere not already taken. I commenced taking a view of the place, and every few minutes a rattlesnake gave me warning to keep off, and I abandoned the examination. They declared that their object was to settle the country and develop the resources of the soil; that speculation with them was out of the question. I made choice of a lot, perhaps the one-eighth part of an acre, on the northeast corner of the square. I applied to the agent for his terms for the lot. He proposed to let me have the lot for \$200, twenty cash, give note for \$180, drawing twelve per cent. interest, and bind my-

self to put a house on worth \$2,000. I denounced them as a set of speculators and gougers; mounted my horse; hastened to Springfield, regardless of the mud.

"When I returned to Springfield great changes had taken place; the sidewalks and streets were dry and pleasant. The waters had subsided within the banks of the streams, and sickness to a great extent set in, in consequence of decaying vegetable matter; intermittent, remittent and typhoid fevers prevailed, and for a number of years that summer was known by the name of the 'sickly season.' I hung out my 'shingle,' and was called upon to see a sick family near Clear Lake, and had to cross the river at Denma's ferry, about a quarter of a mile above Riverton; after being ferried over three or four days, I concluded to ford the stream. I had a very spirited 'nag,' and strange as it may appear, I rode with a spur on my heel. When I reached the river a large drove of cattle were entering the water, and a man was mounted on a very large ox in front. I went into the water about twenty yards above. The water rose to the sides of my 'nag,' and I raised my feet to avoid getting wet; sunk the spur into her flank; she made a sudden spring forward, and pitched me over her head into the stream. I requested the man on the ox to come and take me on behind him; he, with a grin and squeaking voice, informed me that his horse wouldn't carry double. There I was baptized a citizen of Sangamon county, and, by some superior power, have remained so to this time.

"In the summer of 1835, the State Bank and branches went into operation. We had State banks, local banks, and 'wild cat banks,' and paper money was as plenty as blackberries. Times were prosperous, and the people entered the public lands to a great extent with paper money, causing serious loss to the Government. In 1836, General Jackson issued a specie circular, requiring the lands to be paid for in specie. This caused a run on the banks, and in a little while all the banks in the country burst up and went to 'pot.' Our currency became worthless; distress and hard times came upon us; business of all kinds was depressed, and I bought corn in Springfield, delivered at five cents per bushel. The State also commenced building railroads. Every road must be completed at the same time; consequently, in a little while she became bankrupt in the sum of seventeen millions, and no roads. Another question enlisted the public mind. The temporary seat of government at Vandalia was about expiring, and the permanent location

was agitated with a great deal of zeal by different parties. We had the celebrated 'long nine' to engineer our claims. They finally accomplished the end by Springfield giving a bribe, in the name of a bonus, of fifty thousand dollars to the State. The County Commissioners donated to the State the public square, and the building of a State House commenced. The legislature met in the churches and passed laws for the good of the people. Springfield numbered at that time perhaps six or seven hundred people, and being simply a corporation, it must be elevated to the name of a city. A charter is framed, and presented to the legislature for its sanction.

"The framers of the Charter found that there would be considerable opposition to it, when submitted to a vote of the people, inserted a clause excluding all unnaturalized citizens from voting for or against its adoption, when, at that time, persons that were here six months were entitled to vote, even for President of the United States. Colonel Baker was a member of the legislature, and, as I understood, voted for it, with this objectionable clause in it. That gave rise to a difficulty between him and me that has never been understood. He, being an Englishman, from the same country where two of my brothers-in-law came from, excluded them from voting. I, boiling over with indignation at the idea of his excluding his own countrymen from voting, declared that I would challenge his vote. He, being aware of the fact, came on the day of election prepared with his father's naturalized papers, which naturalized him, he being a minor at the time. When he came to vote, I challenged it, and that gave rise to a good deal of insulting language. At length, he used an expression that was not true, and I called him a *liar*. That ended the war of words. He then requested me to go out on the street, and he would 'lick' me as soon as he polled his vote. I went out and waited for him. When he came, he quietly asked what I said at the polls. I said he was a liar. Expecting him to strike with his right, he gave me a lick with his left fist, on the side of my head, that knocked me wild; then the 'ball' opened. I tried for some time to hit him, but he fended off so well that I was unable to touch him.

"His fist was soft; my head was hard, and by the time he raised some five or six knots, his fist was useless. Unable to hit him with my fist, I changed my tactics, and commenced kicking. After two or three kicks he caught my foot and hoisted me over; while falling I caught him and drew him down upon me, and then reached to

get him by the throat, and my thumb landed in his eye. I concluded to let it remain there. The Democrats thought I might 'fight it out on this line if it took all summer,' but the Whigs thought differently, and pulled us apart, and that pulled my thumb out of his eye. This affair closed up by each of us paying fifteen dollars for fracturing the law. I can justly say that Colonel Baker was a most eloquent and formidable political opponent, and three or four months after, when our passions cooled down, we shook hands and made friends, and then I came to the conclusion we had both been a pair of great fools.

"The charter was adopted, and William May was elected Mayor of the city. Josiah Lamborn was States Attorney. At that time a man by the name of Archibald Trayler, as upright and good a citizen as can be found anywhere, lived there. William Trayler and his brother, with them a man named Fisher, came on a visit to their brother, Archibald Trayler, who lived near Captain Ransdell's Hotel. The captain had a niece living with him, and William Trayler had an inkling towards her, and the captain was bitterly opposed to him, and set spies to watch their movements. Their movements were mysterious, as usual when a woman is mixed up in the affair.

"Two of the Traylers and Fisher were seen going northwest into the timber and remained there some time; at length two returned, and Fisher was not with them; the next day the Traylers started for home, and took the same route through the timber, and, according to the spies, wound round in by-roads until finally they came into the Beardstown road. Four or five days after, the Traylers came back in search of Fisher. This gave rise to the suspicion that Fisher had been foully dealt with, and caused the greatest excitement among the people, William May and Lamborn engineered the matter; seized the Traylers, and had the timber searched for four or five days, in order to find Fisher. They soon found the place, where it was supposed Fisher was killed, and search was continued in order to find the body. In the afternoon of the third day, I went down in the timber, and met two men, who inquired if I had seen the place where Fisher had been killed, I replied that I had not; they then led me into the brush about fifty yards, where there was a circular spot, perhaps twelve or fifteen feet in diameter, cleared off, and near the center was a stump with a number of sprouts growing round it, and close by the stump there was an impression in the soil,

resembling exactly what the back of a man's head would make in falling with considerable force. Directly after, Dr. Merriman and six or eight others came into the circle opposite; some one wondered if there was any hair or blood about the stump; Dr. Merriman examined it critically on his hands and knees; no hair or blood was found, the next day quantities of hair, even the man's whiskers, were found about the stump.

"In the evening I went down town, and the street opposite the Mayor's office was crowded with people, and Lamborn among them. Being well acquainted with him, he took me to one side, and informed me that he had told William Trayler that he had testimony to hang the whole three of them, and the only way of escape was to turn State's evidence; he became so alarmed that he was willing to give testimony to the killing of Fisher. The next morning, I and five or six others went to the lower road, to see Hickox's mill pond opened, in order to find Fisher. When opposite the spot where Fisher should have been killed, a young man came running down, shouting 'they found plenty of hair, even the man's whiskers.' I informed him that game would not work, as Dr. Merriman had examined the spot the evening before, and no hair could be found. This circumstance led to the suspicion that a conspiracy had been formed to encompass the death of Archibald Trayler. Five or six hundred people met at the mill. William May mounted a log and made a speech, urging the necessity of drawing off the water, in order to find the body. It was a dry season, and water was valuable to Hickox. I opposed it, without first paying a just compensation. He then appointed a committee of five, Morris Lindsay, chairman, to wait on Hickox and ascertain the damage. Two hundred dollars were demanded. The committee reported, and May thought it too high, and sent them back with instructions to offer fifty dollars or nothing; so Hickox was compelled to submit.

"When the water was reduced about four feet, we went up to where the Beardstown road crossed the stream, and a number went into the water in search of the body; the crowd on the bank and Archibald Trayler, under bonds, stood off about forty yards from the crowd, a forlorn spectator of the scenes. I went to him, with the desire to find out what grudge May and Lamborn had against him; but he appeared so depressed that I gave it up and went back to the crowd on the bank. It so happened that I had lost an axe at that point, in getting ice, and I

proposed to give a dollar to the man that would find it, and that they would be more likely to find the axe than Fisher. They looked 'daggers' at me, and a low murmur went through the crowd, and I discovered my imprudence when it was too late. About sundown we left without Fisher. When we arrived at Springfield, a doctor in the vicinity of Wm. Trayler's home, hearing of the excitement, was there declaring that Fisher was at home and well. They seized the doctor, declared him an accomplice, and demanded that Fisher must be presented in person. Archibald Trayler's partner and Mr. John Maxcy, I was informed, went for Fisher. They returned late in the evening, and the next day the trial came on. After an elaborate train of circumstantial evidence, together with Wm. Trayler's positive testimony, were given, Judge Logan, Archibald Trayler's attorney, stated that he would introduce just one witness. He made a sign, and introduced Fisher, to the consternation of all present.

"The result was that Archibald Trayler's usefulness was destroyed, and he wandered about like a person in a dream. About two years after, a messenger came for me at twelve o'clock at night, to see Trayler, who was very sick; when I saw him he was exhausted, and in a few hours departed this life. The plain, natural and just solution of this mysterious affair appears to be simply this. Wm. Trayler had a great fancy for Capt. Ransdell's niece, and she had a fancy for him, and the Captain was intensely opposed to it. Trayler was determined to steal the girl, and she was willing to be stolen, and in order to be prepared for the theft, the three men went down into the timber to find if there were any by-roads that would lead into the Beardstown road; then Fisher is sent home on foot, and arrangements made with the girl to meet him in the timber. When he departed for home he took that direction, and the girl being unable to escape the vigilance of the Captain and his spies, did not appear; after waiting a reasonable time, he then went to the Beardstown road on his way home.

"This unfortunate affair had a good deal of truth and falsehood mixed up together, and demonstrates that when people become greatly excited they lose all their reasoning powers; that mobs and strikes and factions are developed in like manner; that they contain more or less fanatics, and cannot possibly exist without leaders, and when political factions become strong in numbers they are dangerous to civil government.

"From the fourth of March, 1837, to the fourth of March, 1841, Van Buren was President. The State was sunk to the lowest depths of embarrassment; she could not pay the interest on her bonds; they depreciated to a mere nominal value; emigration ceased, and repudiation appeared to be inevitable. Governor Ford then made arrangements to call a convention, to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the payment of the interest and principal of the State debt. The convention provided that two mills on the dollar (twenty cents on the hundred dollars) of the State tax should be set apart for the express purpose of paying the interest and principal of the State debt. It was submitted to a vote of the people and adopted. The people declared, by their vote, we will pay the debt, to the last dollar, let it cost what it will. That act of the people fixed the destiny of the State; the bonds began to rise; emigration flowed in, and wealth increased to such an extent that Governor Matteson, in his last message to the legislature, declared that from the ratio of increasing population and wealth, the State of Illinois would not owe a *dollar* in 1868. The increase in population and wealth was even greater than Matteson's estimate. Notwithstanding, when 1868 came around we were millions in debt. It is said the State is now—1881—out of debt; but the people, failing to profit by experience, and getting railroads on the *brain*, have embarrassed counties and towns to a great extent.

"In 1840, the Democratic party nominated Van Buren a second term for President, and the Whig party, General Harrison for the same office. In that campaign, the leading principles of the Whigs were 'coon-skins, log cabins, with the string of the latch never pulled in, and hard cider; two dollars a day and roast beef.' The side issues were the extravagance of the White House, with its gold spoons, and a high protective tariff on foreign importations. A member of Congress, by the name of Evans, made a speech in favor of protective tariff; it was printed in pamphlet form, and sent broadcast over the country; the Whigs thought it a 'stunner,' and exulted to a great extent over it. There was a Democrat over the Illinois river, named Bob Burton, who had a mill, and the Whigs thought to convert him, if he would read the speech; after reading it carefully he made a new toll dish, according to the reasoning in the speech, double the size of the one he used, and he called it Whig, the other he called Democrat. He placed them side by side, and when a Whig came he pointed out the two measures,

and informed him that he would toll his corn with the Whig measure because it was made according to Evans' speech, and that is, the bigger the toll the less you pay for grinding, and the more meal you get. It was said that he, by this practical illustration of the speech, converted a number of Whigs to the Democratic party. The speech appeared to be a tissue of sophistry, and the gist of it was simply this, the higher the prices, the more you paid for merchandise, the less it cost you.

"In this campaign, great excitement prevailed over the country. A man came to Springfield, announced himself as 'General John Ewing, from Vincennes, Indiana,' and challenged the whole Democratic party on the issues of the day, threatening to annihilate it by the power of his eloquence. The leaders of the party, Edwards, Stewart, Baker, Lincoln, and Logan, as talented men as Indiana or any other State in the Union could boast of, concluded to let this *boaster* try his hand. We had Douglas and Calhoun. We pitted Douglas against him. At that time there was no 'red tape,' as it is now, in our public meetings. The contesting parties arranged and timed their speaking. In this case, each one was to speak an hour alternately, and be timed by one from each party; to begin at eight o'clock, adjourn at twelve; meet at two, and continue to sundown each day, until the contest would be ended. At the close of the fifth day, 'General John Ewing, from Vincennes, Indiana,' threw up the 'sponge,' and a vigorous shout was given by the Democrats. On the northwest corner of the public square stood a market-house. There we met, and each speaker, mounted on a butcher-block, rolled out his eloquence. E. D. Baker, mortified at Ewing's defeat, mounted a butcher-block, and began to address us. We protested that that game of 'two pluck one' could not be tolerated. He persisted, and immediately the cry was raised, 'Pull him down,' 'Pull him down.' At length he yielded, otherwise it would have ended with a number of broken heads. General Harrison was elected; but the 'two dollars a day and roast beef,' promised the laboring man, never came.

"In 1844 I became impressed with a strong desire to live in the country; I bought eighty acres of land, eight miles southeast of Springfield, and in the spring of 1845 moved on it, and then commenced farming and the practice of medicine; right here I made the great mistake of my life, when I left Springfield. It is thought by many, that if a doctor locates in the country,

he loses all the brains and mental acquirements he ever had, as if location determined a man's ability, when, in fact, the most notorious 'quacks' that disgrace the profession, congregate in cities and towns.

"The National Democratic Convention nominated James K. Polk in 1844, under the operation of the two-thirds rule, and many Democrats were enquiring 'who's James K. Polk?' demonstrating the fact that an obscure man was put in nomination, and the prominent leading men of the party cast aside. Having studied Thomas Jefferson's doctrines of a Republican form of government, his great fundamental principle, that the fairly expressed will of a majority of the people, expressed their *sovereign will*, and that the minority should yield implicit obedience to the will of the majority, I opposed the two-thirds rule as a direct violation of his principles, and being a zealous and sincere friend of Stephen A. Douglas, I came to the conclusion that he never could be President under its operation. The South, being in a large minority, dictated terms to the North through its power, and the North yielded for the sake of power and control of the Government.

"In 1852, General Pierce was nominated, another obscure candidate, and Douglas' political head cut off. My zeal for Douglas carried me, a 'high private,' beyond the bounds of discretion, and caused me to offer a series of resolutions, in a county convention, denouncing the two-third rule as anti-Republican, anti-Democratic; and, to my utter astonishment, the friends of Douglas voted them down, and denounced them 'another firebrand.' The resolutions, seventeen, are recorded in the Sangamon Journal of October, 1852. I felt then that Douglas might justly exclaim, in the language of Julius Caesar, 'May the gods protect me from my friends, and I'll take care of my enemies.' This action of mine brought me in 'bad odor' with a number of Democrats, and 'if I did not like the way they conducted political affairs, I was politely invited to leave the party.' I had, at that time, great faith in the party, and did not feel justified in leaving. In 1856, the National Democratic party nominated James Buchanan, one of the prominent leaders, who afterwards turned out to be a kind of a milk and water 'dough-face,' but suited the South, as it was preparing to bring on a crisis. In 1860, it met at Charleston, South Carolina, and it was said that Douglas received a majority on the first ballot, but the two-third rule defeated him in getting the nomination. The friends of Douglas clung to him with

great firmness, as it was the last chance, but they were ten or twelve years behind time.

"The South was preparing for rebellion, and Douglas was too patriotic, too energetic, too firm a man to be at the head of the Government. The consequence was that the convention burst into two factions, the South and the North; they adjourned to meet again in Baltimore. When they met there the friends of Douglas would not yield, and they burst up again, and each faction nominated its candidate; the South, Breckenridge, and the North, Douglas. It appeared to me, from the aspect of affairs, that it was impossible to elect Douglas, and when Lincoln was nominated, I then placed my hope in his election to save the Union, and bid a long farewell to the Democratic party. Some men boast that they never changed, that is, they never split their ticket when a convention told them who they should vote for, and aspirants for office frequently use it as an argument in their favor. It is an old saying that 'wise men change, but fools and idiots never change.' If a man discovers that he is in error, it is his right, it is his duty to change; but if a man changes through sordid, selfish motives, he is dishonest and corrupt.

"The Republican party had a grand rally on the eighth of August, 1860, in honor of Lincoln, and a procession said to be eight miles long was formed. Mr. Armstrong, a manufacturer, had a platform on a wagon and a loom with a web in it; in passing Lincoln's house, a tailor took his measure; cloth was woven, and a pair of pantaloons made and presented to him on the return of the procession. In that procession I carried a banner with the motto: 'Free labor elevates, Slave labor degrades'."

PIONEERS AND PIONEERING.

The following is a portion of a lecture delivered by William H. Herndon, shortly after the close of the rebellion. In the Life of Lincoln, by Mr. Holland, the biographers used these words: "When inefficient men become very uncomfortable, they are quite likely to try emigration as a remedy. A good deal of what is called the pioneering spirit, is simply the spirit of discontent." Mr. Herndon combats this idea in this address, which was re-delivered at Sweet Water, Menard county, Illinois, at the Old Settlers' meeting, August 31, 1881:

"There have been four distinct and separate waves—classes of men, who have followed each other, on the soil we now daily tread. The first is the Indian. The second is the bee and beaver hunter, the embodied spirit of western and south



James L. Lamb

western pioneering; they roam with the first class, nomads, wandering Gipsies of the forests and the plains. The third class, with sub-classes and varieties, is composed of three distinct varieties of men, coming as a triple wave. The first is the religious man, the John the Baptist, preaching in the wilderness; the second is the honest, hardy, thrifty, active and economical farmer, and the third class is composed of the wild, hardy, honest, genial and social man—a mixture of the gentleman, the rowdy and roysterer; they are a wild, rattling, brave, social and hospitable class of men; they have no economy, caring only for the hour, and yet thousands of them grow rich; they give tone and caste and character to the neighborhood in spite of all that can be done; they are strong, shrewd, clever fellows; it is impossible to hate them, and impossible to outwit or whip them. The fourth class, with sub-classes and varieties, have come among us seeking fortune, position, character, power, fame; having ideas, philosophy, gearing the forces of nature for human uses, wants and purposes. They come from the east, the middle states, from the south; they come from every quarter of the globe, full grown men. Here are the English and the German, the Scotch and the Irish, the French and the Scandinavian, the Italian, the Portuguese, the Spaniard, Jew and Gentile; and *here* and *there* and *everywhere* is the universal, the eternal, indomitable and inevitable “Yankee,” victorious over all, and I as a “Sucker,” say welcome all. All, all, however, have their divine purposes in the high, deep, broad and wide extended, the sublime economy of God.

“I am necessitated, as it were, in self-defense, to speak some words of the second and third class, with sub-classes and varieties. The fourth class needs none. The original western and southwestern pioneer—the type of him is at times a somewhat open, candid, sincere, energetic, spontaneous, trusting, tolerant, brave and generous man. He is hospitable in his tent, thoroughly acquainted with the stars in the heavens, by which he travels, more or less; he is acquainted with all the dangers of his route—horse flesh and human flesh. He trusts to his own native sagacity—a keen shrewdness, and his physical power—his gun and dog alone. This original man is a long, tall, lean, lank man; he is a cadaverous, sallow, sunburnt, shaggy-haired man, his face is very sharp and exceedingly angular; his nose is long, pointed, and keen, Roman or Greek as it may be; and his eyes are small, grey or black, and

sunken, are keen, sharp and inquisitive, piercing, as if looking through the object seen, and to the very background of things; he is sinewy and tough, calm or uneasy, according to circumstances; he is all bone and sinew, scarcely any muscle; is wise and endless in his determinations—obstinate. He wears a short linsey-wolsey hunting shirt, or one made from soft buck or doeskin, fringed with the same; it is buckled tightly about his body. His moccasins are made of the very best heavy buck. His trusty and true rifle is on his shoulder or stands by his side, his chin gracefully resting on his hand, which covers the muzzle of the gun. The gaunt, strong, hungry cur, crossed with the bull dog, and his hound, lie crouched at his feet, their noses resting on and between their fore paws, thrown straight out in front, ready to bound, seize master and defend. The lean, short, compact, tough and hardy, crop-eared, shaved-mane and bob-tailed pony browses around, living where the hare, the deer, mule or hardy mountain goat can live. It makes no difference where night or storm overtakes him, his wife and children sleep well and sound, knowing that the husband, the father, protector and defender, is safe from all harm. He sleeps on his rifle for pillow, his right hand *awake* on the long, sharp, keen hunting-knife in the girdle, carved over and over with game and deer. The will in the hand is *awake*. Such is the conscious will on the nerve and muscle of the hand, amid danger of a night, placed there to watch and ward while the general soul is asleep, that it springs to defense long before the mind is fully conscious of the facts. How grand and mysterious is mind! The family makes no wild outcry—“He’s shot or lost!” This man, his trusty long rifle, his two dogs—one to fight and one to scent the trail—the long, sharp and keen butcher knife, that never holds fire or flashes in the pan, are equal to all emergencies. As for himself, his snore on the grass, or brush-pile, cut to make his bed, testify to the soul’s conscious security. Whether in a hollow tree or log, or under and beneath the river’s bank for shelter—screen or fort—in night or daytime, his heart beats calm; he is a fatalist, and says “what is to be will be.” He never tires, is quick and shrewd, is physically powerful, is cunning, suspicious, brave and cautious alternately or all combined, according to necessity. He is swifter than the Indian, is stronger, is as long-winded, and has more brains—much more brains. This man is a bee-hunter, or trapper, or Indian fighter. He is nervous, uneasy, and quite fidgety

in the village where he goes twice a year to exchange his furs for whisky, tobacco, powder, flints and lead. He dreads, does not scorn our civilization. Overtake the man, catch him, and try to hold a conversation with him, if you can. His eye and imagination are on the chase in the forest, when you think you are attracting his simple mind. He is restless in eye and motion about towns and villages; his muscles and nerves dance an uneasy, rapid, jerking dance when in presence of our civilization. He is suspicious here, and dangerous from his ignorance of the social world. This man is a man of acts and deeds, not of speech; he is at times stern, silent, secretive and somewhat uncommunicable. His words are words of one syllable, sharp nouns and active verbs mostly. He scarcely ever uses adjectives, and always replies to questions asked him—'yes,' 'no,' 'I will,' 'I won't.' Ask him where he is from, and his answer is—'Blue Ridge,' 'Cumberland,' 'Bear creek.' Ask him where he kills his game, or gets his furs, and his answer ever is—'Illinois,' 'Sangamon,' 'Salt creek.' Ask him where he is going—'Plains,' 'Forest,' 'Home,' is his unvarying answer. See him in the wilds, as I have seen him, strike up with his left hand's forefinger the loose rim of his old home-made or other hat, that hangs like a rag over his eyes, impeding his sight and perfect vision, peering keenly into the distance for fur or game, Indian or deer. See him look and gaze and determine what the thing seen is—see him at that instant stop and crouch and crawl toward the object like a hungry tiger, measuring the distance between twig and weed with his beard, so as to throw no shadow of sensation on the distant eye of foe or game—the thing to be crept on and inevitably killed. See him watch even the grass and brush beneath his feet, as he moves and treads, that no rustle, or crack or snap, shall be made by which the ear of foe or game shall be made aware of his danger. See him wipe off and raise his long and trusty gun to shoulder and to cheek—see him throw his eye lockward and along the barrel—watch him, see first upcoil of smoke, before the crack and ring and roll and roar comes. The bullet has already done its work of death. Caution makes this man stand still and reload before moving a foot. Then he eyes the dead keenly. 'There's danger in the apparent dead,' he whispers to himself, cocks his gun and walks, keeping his finger on the trigger.

"The third class which I am about to describe—the brave, rollicking roysterer—is still among

us, though tamed by age into a moral man. He is large, bony, muscular, strong almost as an ox. He is strongly, physically developed. He is naturally strong-minded, naturally gifted, brave, daring to a fault. He is a hardy, rough-and-tumble man. He has a strong, quick sagacity, fine intuitions, with great good common sense. He is hard to cheat, hard to whip, and still harder to fool. These people are extremely sociable and good-natured—too much so for their own good, as a general rule. They are efficient, ready, practical men, and are always ready for any revolution. I wish, I am anxious, to defend these men, as well as the God-given spirit of pioneering. One of the writers on Mr. Lincoln's life says, in speaking of Thomas Lincoln, 'When inefficient men become very uncomfortable, they are quite likely to try emigration as a remedy. A good deal of what is called the pioneer spirit is *simply the spirit of shiftless discontent.*' But more of this hereafter, not now and just here.

"These men, especially about New Salem, could shave a horse's main and tail, paint, disfigure, and offer for sale to the owner, in the very act of inquiring for his own horse, that knew his master, but his master recognizing him not. They could hoop up in a hogshhead a drunken man, they being themselves drunk, put in and nail down the head, and roll the man down New Salem hill a hundred feet or more. They could run down a lean, hungry wild pig, catch it, heat a ten-plate stove furnace hot, and putting in the pig, could cook it, they dancing the while a merry jig. They could, they did, these very things occasionally; yet they could clear and clean a forest of Indians and wolves in a short time; they could shave off a forest as clean and clear as a man's beard close cut to his face; they could trench a pond, ditch a bog or lake, erect a log house, pray and fight, make a village or create a State. They would do all for sport or fun, or from necessity—do it for a neighbor—and they could do the reverse of all this for pure and perfectly unalloyed deviltry's sake. They attended church, heard the sermon, wept and prayed, shouted, got up and fought an hour, and then went back to prayer, just as the spirit moved them. These men—I am speaking generally—were always true to women—their fast and tried friends, protectors and defenders. There are scarcely any such on the globe for this virtue. They were one thing or the other—praying or fighting, creating or destroying, shooting Indians or getting shot by whisky, just as they willed. Though these men were rude

and rough, though life's forces ran over the edge of its bowl, foaming and sparkling in pure and perfect devilry for devilry's sake, yet placed before them a poor, weak man, who needed their aid, a sick man, a man of misfortune, a lame man, a woman, a widow, a child, an orphaned little one—then these men melted up into sympathy and charity at once, quick as a flash, and gave all they had, and willingly and honestly toiled or played cards for more. If a minister of religion preached the devil and his fire, they would cry out, 'To your rifles, oh boys, and let's clean out the devil, with his fire and all; they are enemies to mankind.' If the good minister preached Jesus, and him crucified, with his precious blood trickling down the spear and cross, they would melt down into honest prayer, praying honestly, and with deep feeling and humility, saying aloud, 'would to God we had been there with our trusty rifles, amid those murderous Jews.'

"I wish to quote the author's sentence again. It reads: 'When *inefficient* men become very uncomfortable, they are quite likely to try emigration as a remedy. A good deal of what is called the 'pioneer spirit,' is *simply the spirit of shiftless discontent.*' Here are two distinct allegations, or assertions, rather charges: first, that the *inefficient* men, through the spirit of discontent at home, emigrate as a remedy for that uncomfortableness; and, second, that a good deal of the spirit of pioneering *comes from the spirit of shiftless discontent.* I wish to say a few words on this sentence, first, as to fact, and secondly, as to principle. It is not, I hope, necessary for me to defend the particular man spoken of—Thomas Lincoln, the father of President Lincoln. It is not necessary that I should flatter the pioneer to defend him, yet I feel that other men and women in New England, possibly in Europe, may be grossly misled by such an assertion, such an idea, as is contained in this sentence. It is admitted by me that man's condition at home sometimes is exceedingly uncomfortable. To throw off that condition of uncomfortableness, is the sole, only, and eternal motive that prompts and drives men and women to pioneering. Men of capacity, integrity, and energy—for such are the generality of pioneers in the West—emigrate to this new land from their old homes, not because they are inefficient men, men unable to grapple with the home condition, but rather because they *refuse to submit to the bad conditions at home.* Their manly souls and indomitable spirits rise up against the cold, frigid, despotic caste crystalizations at

home—a glorious rebellion for the freedom of man. All men emigrate from their homes to new lands in hope of bettering their conditions, which at home are sometimes chañgly uncomfortable. The spirit of pioneering is not a spirit of *shiftless discontent*, nor any part of it, but is the creating spirit, a grand desire, wish, and will to rise up in the scale of being. It has moved mankind—each man and woman—since God created man and woman and placed them on the globe, with genius in their heads and hope and faith in their souls. God's intentions, purposes, and laws, as written on the human soul, forever interpret themselves thus: 'My child, my good children, man, woman, and child, each and all—hope, struggle; I am with you, and will forever be; go on, go upward, go westward, go heavenward, on and on forever.' Good men and women do not, from the spirit of shiftless discontent, quit the sacred ashes of the dead loved ones, and wildly rush into a cold, damp, uncleared, gloomy, unsettled, wild wilderness, where they know they *must struggle* with disease, poverty, nature, the wild wolf and wilder men, and the untamed and ungeared elements of nature, that sweep everywhere unconfined. They do not go for game, nor sport, nor daring adventure with wild beast, nor daring sport with wilder men. They go or come at God's command—'Children, my good children, and all, man, woman, and child, all, all—hope, struggle, to better your condition—onward, forward, upward—and on and on forever, or miserably perish, and quit the globe, to be re-peopled by better beings.' Men, tender and lovely women, do not quit their homes, where are comforts, luxuries, arts, science, general knowledge, and ease, amid the civilized and civilizing influences at home, to go westward, from a *spirit of shiftless discontent.* What! are these brave men and women all through the West, and such as these the world over, inefficient men, inactive consumers, unenergetic inefficients, lazy and do-nothing people, bursting westward from the spirit of shiftless discontent, where they involuntarily clap their hands to their heads, and spasmodically feel for their crowns, in order to preserve their scalps, as the quick flash and fire-steel gleam of the Indian's knife glints and glistens against the western sky! What! are Grant and Jackson, Douglas and Benton, Clay and Lincoln *inefficient men, coming west from the spirit of shiftless discontent?* Is fire efficiently hot? Is lightning efficiently active? Is nature efficiently creative, massing and rolling up all these visible worlds to heat and life and

light, and holding them suspended there by God's will—called by men gravity—for a human idea's sake? If these things are so, then these men and women whom I have described, *the pioneers*, with their brave hearts and their defiant and enduring souls, are and were efficient men and women—efficiently warm, for they consumed and burnt the forest, and cleared and cleaned it. They had and have energy and creative activity, with capacity, honesty, and valor. They created States, and hold them to the Union, to liberty, and to justice. They and their children after them can and do point with the highest pride and confidence, to the deep, broad-laid, tolerant, generous, magnanimous foundations of these mighty several Western States, whereon our liberty and civilization so proudly and firmly stand, that they, the pioneers, in the spirit of pioneering embodied in them, made and created, and hold up to light and heat and life, suspended there rolling, by the electromagnetic power of the intelligent popular will.

"My defense has ended. The wild animals that preceded the Indians are gone, the Indian treading closely on their heels. The red man has gone. The pioneer, the type of him, is gone, gone with the Indian, the bear, and the beaver, the buffalo and the deer. They all go with the same general wave, and are thrown high on the beach of the wilderness, by the deep, wide sea of our civilization. He that trampled on the heels of the red man, with his wife and children, pony and dog, are gone, leaving no trace behind. He is the master of the bee and beaver, the Indian and the bear, the wolf and buffalo. He and they are gone, never to return. God speed them on their way, their journey and destiny. As path-makers, blazers, mappers, as fighters and destructives, they have had and have their uses and purposes in divine plan. Such are succeeded by the Armstrongs, the Clarys, the Rutledges, the Greens, Spears, and Lincolns, who too have had their uses and purposes in the great idea, and are succeeded by others, now among us, who are forces in the same universal plan. And let us not complain, for the great Planner knows and has decreed

what is best and wisest in his grand and sublime economies. The animal is gone; the Indian is gone. The trapper, bee and beaver hunter is gone—all are gone. A few of the third class still remain among us, standing or leaning like grand, gray old towers, with lights on their brow, quietly inclining, leaning, almost dipping in the deep, the unknown, the unknowable and unfathomable deeps of the future, that roll through all time and space, and lash up against the Throne. They did not come here from *the spirit of shiftless discontent*, nor shall they take up their soul's greatest pioneer march on to God, through the cowardly *spirit of shiftless discontent*. They are fast going one by one. Respect them while living, reverence them when dead, and tread lightly on their sacred dust, ye all. The children of such may be trusted to preserve and hand down to all future time what they created, wrought and planted in the forest. The fourth class is ready to clasp hands with the third, taking an oath of fidelity to liberty, sacred as Heaven. We thus come and go, and in the coming and going we have shaded—risen up, progressed—during these various and varied waves of immigration, with their respective civilizations, through force, cunning and the rifle, to dollars, the steam engine, and the idea. We have moved from wolf to mind. We have grown outward, upward, higher and better, living generally in more virtue, less vice, longer and more civilized, freer and purer, and thus man ever mounts upward. So are the records of all time."

In concluding his address, Mr. Herndon gave a description of Illinois, giving its geography, length, breadth, its good people, etc. He declared that Illinois was the real Eden of the world, and that the central portion of Illinois was the best part of that Eden. He closed by showing by facts and figures the extent of the Union, its area in 1790 and its area in 1880; said that its present population of fifty-one millions would be increased in 1901 to one hundred millions of souls—the wisest, most intelligent, richest, bravest and most patriotic people, as a mass, on the face of the globe.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PRESS.

There is no instrumentality, not even excepting the Pulpit and the Bar, which exerts such an influence upon society as the Press of the land. It is the Archimedian lever that moves the world. The talented minister of the gospel on the Sabbath day preaches to a few hundred people; on the following morning his thoughts are reproduced more than a thousand fold, and are read and discussed throughout the length and breadth of the land. The attorney at the bar, in thrilling tones, pleads either for or against the criminal arraigned for trial, often causing the jury to bring in a verdict against the law and the testimony in the case. His words are reproduced in every daily reached by the telegraphic wire, and his arguments are calmly weighed by unprejudiced men and accepted for what they are worth. The politician takes the stand and addresses a handful of men upon the political questions of the day; his speech is reported and read by a thousand men for every one that heard the address. Suddenly the waters of one of our mighty rivers rises, overflowing the land for miles and miles, rendering thousands of people homeless and without means to secure their daily bread. The news is flashed over the wire, taken up by the Press, and known and read of all men. No time is lost in sending to their relief—the Press has made known their wants and they are instantly supplied. “Chicago is on fire! Two hundred millions worth of property destroyed! Fifty thousand people rendered homeless!” Such is the dread intelligence proclaimed by the Press. Food and clothing are hastily gathered, trains are chartered, and the immediate wants of the sufferers are in a measure relieved.

The power for good or evil of the Press, is today unlimited. The short comings of the politician are made known through its columns; the dark deeds of the wicked are exposed; and each

fear it alike. The controlling influences of a Nation, State or county is its Press, and the Press of Sangamon county is no exception to the rule. Since Hooper Warren started the Sangamo Spectator, in 1826, the Press of Sangamon county has been an important factor in all things tending to the general welfare of the county. Not only in the county, but throughout the State its influence has been recognized and acknowledged, and even beyond the borders of the State has its opinions been eagerly sought after, especially in the political world.

The local Press is justly considered among the most important institutions in every city, town and village. The people of every community regard their particular newspaper or newspapers as of peculiar value, and this not merely on account of the fact already alluded to, but because these papers are the repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and achievements that go to make up final history. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one the papers are issued; one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local and general, individual and local history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready. The people of any city or town naturally have a pride in their home paper.

As already intimated, the Sangamo Spectator was the first newspaper printed in Sangamon county. Hooper Warren, who had been publishing a paper at Edwardsville, called the Edwardsville Spectator, removed his office to Springfield in the winter of 1826-7, and immediately commenced issuing from that place. So far as is known not a copy of the paper is now in existence. Mr. Warren, in a letter to P. P. Enos, Secretary of the Old Settlers' Society,

dated October 20, 1859, says of this paper: "It was but a small affair, a medium sheet, worked by myself alone most of the time, until I made a transfer of it in the fall of 1828 to S. Meredith." Mr. Warren was considered a good writer, an intelligent man, but a not very successful manager.

The Springfield Journal and Sangamo Gazette was built upon the ruins of the Spectator, the first number bearing date February 16, 1829. This number was chiefly occupied with the message of Governor Edwards. It was a five column folio, well edited, but never received sufficient encouragement to make it a paying institution, and therefore after the expiration of a few months it ceased to exist.

The Illinois Herald was the next attempt in the newspaper line, and was commenced some time in the year 1830. Samuel S. Brooks and Mr. Fleming were the publishers, Mr. Brooks being the editor. Like the previous attempt in the business, the Herald was short-lived, going out with the melting of the big snow.

ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL.

On the 10th day of November, 1831, the first number of the Sangamo Journal made its appearance, with S. & J. Francis, editors and publishers. The paper was a six-column folio, and presented a neat appearance. The salutatory of the editors was short, containing no special promises easily broken. Says the editors: "We know that it is usual on occasions like this to eulogize the advantages of the Press—to make promises that can never be realized. All we have now to say is—give us a fair opportunity; and we doubt not that the reasonable wishes and expectations of our patrons will be gratified. We have cheerfully embarked in the establishment of the Journal, a good portion of the little means at our command, with a firm determination to apply ourselves to the duties of our office with unremitting industry, and it now rests with others to say whether our hopes shall be blasted, or our exertions rewarded with the cheering confidence and patronage of the citizens of this part of Illinois." In addition to the salutatory appears well written editorials on the "Missouri Election," in which strong ground is taken in favor of a national bank, protective tariff and internal improvements; "The Eatonian Controversy," a controversy that arose in regard to the exclusion of Mrs. Eaton, the wife of a member of President Jackson's cabinet, from Washington society; "Calhoun on Nullification," "Anti-Tariff Convention," and several shorter articles.

A fair number of advertisements appeared, among them being one of Mr. Wadley, in which he proposed to show his mode of teaching English grammar; John Williams, H. F. Hill & Co., H. Yates, William P. Grimsley, Jabez Capps, Fell & Tinsley, Thomas D. Potts, general merchandise; H. M. Armstrong & Co., hat manufactory; E. S. Phelps, watch repairing; John H. Ebey, potter's ware; Bennett C. Johnson, groceries and liquors; Drs. Merryman & Rutledge, physicians, Smith & Moffett, cabinet makers, and several legal notices.

The first issue of the paper was creditable to the proprietors. The types were good, the miscellany well selected, the editorial vigorous and to the point. The pledge modestly implied in their salutatory was more than fulfilled, as the early history of the paper proved. This paper, thus founded in a new country, had many serious obstacles to overcome; but its twenty-four columns of reading matter went out among the people every week, and by their excellence won the favor of all readers. These men, who had made Springfield their home, and had embarked in this enterprise, were determined to succeed, and they did. Their office was in a two-story brick building, on the southwest corner of Washington and Fifth streets. Here they put up their cases, fixed their primitive press, issued their paper, and waited for the verdict of the people. That verdict was not favorable at first, but the decision was speedily reversed. It must be remembered that the Sangamon county of that time was not the Sangamon county of today. It included the present counties of Logan, Mason, Menard and Cass, with portions of Morgan, Christian, McLean and Marshall. The inhabitants were few and scattered, the population of Springfield being only about six hundred. Mail facilities were of the poorest description. There were no railroads, and no telegraphs. The wagon roads were unimproved, and constantly liable to the damaging effects of wind and water. The mails were brought in stages—sometimes on horseback—from Vandalia, then the capital of the State, and from Edwardsville, Carrolton and Terre Haute. The people were without news, and, from habit, were willing to remain so. A newspaper was not a necessity then, as now, and the new paper especially was not acceptable. The inhabitants of Central Illinois at that time were chiefly from the Southern States. The new paper was edited by Connecticut "Yankees." That was enough. Even in those days a Yankee was distasteful to people from South of the Ohio. Certain persons at

once raised a cry against the paper, and went so far as to say there some people in the county who would not give the Francis brothers a place to be buried in, if it was known where they came from. Prejudice was thus fed, and the hundred and fifty names on their subscription book did not receive speedy increase. But the curiosity of the people was at last excited by the reports about the paper and its proprietors, and many new subscribers came in, who "wanted to take the thing just to see what it was." The result was natural. Each person for his two dollars and a half received fifty-two papers filled with good reading. They were pleased, subscribed again, and told their friends to do likewise. The storm was thus weathered, and the prosperous future of the Journal established.

It has already been stated, the first number of the Journal was issued November 10, 1831. The paper was full of news. The very latest from Washington and New York was from two to three weeks old; from St. Louis four days, and the last from England was dated September 9. The clippings were from papers published weeks before, and just at hand, while the letters of correspondents had been longer on the way from different parts of the country than a letter now is in going from New York to Omaha. Yet it was news, the latest news, and relished as much by the readers as the Washington, London or St. Petersburg telegrams in our morning papers of events happening the evening before.

In principles the Journal was from its commencement the opposer of the Democratic party. It was Whig throughout during the existence of the party. In 1832 it mainly supported Henry Clay for the Presidency, fought its battle to the best of its ability, and submitted to defeat with the expression, "The Presidential game is up and the day is not ours." It opposed the spirit of nullification with its might. It advocated all needed reforms, supported all measures of public improvement, and sought to promote the interests of all classes of society.

The partnership between S. & J. Francis continued until February 21, 1835, when J. Francis retired. Simeon Francis continued as sole proprietor until April 28, 1838, when Allen and J. Newton Francis were admitted to the firm, which took the name of S. Francis & Co. The young men learned the printing trade in the Journal office, and were therefore not strangers, at least to the local patrons of the paper.

The manner of conducting a newspaper at that early day was not such as it is at the present time. The patronage of the office was neces-

sarily limited, and it became necessary at times for the proprietor to be editor, compositor, devil, and man-of-all-work generally. Under the head of "Editorial Comforts," Mr. Francis thus narrates his experience for one day: "Editor at the case. Enters A. 'I wish to get a handbill printed immediately. I intend to give them scoundrels their dues.' 'It is impossible, sir, we have as much as we can do until Monday.' 'Confounded strange if I ain't allowed to defend myself. Will you do it then?' 'Yes, and sooner if in our power.' Goes out in a huff. Click, click, click, goes the type. A pause of ten minutes. Enters a lad. 'Pa wants the last handbill printed to-day. [It was during a political campaign, and candidates were setting forth their claims by means of handbills.] 'We have printed no handbills to-day—we are sorry we can't supply your father with a new handbill.' Click, goes the type, and after a free breathing of an hour, B. comes in in great flirtation. 'Sir, I want you to keep my manuscript out of sight, and not give a copy of my bill to any human being until you deliver the same to myself.' 'Very well, sir.' Exit last visitor. Again the operation of setting type is resumed. 'Mr. F.' says another visitor, 'have you any news of the cholera?' 'None in particular. We believe the atmosphere is choleric.' 'Have you any handbills that I havn't seen?' 'We don't know; all we have are on the line. Help yourself.' 'Good morning,' as C enters the office. 'I have prepared a communication for your columns, at the request of several friends, and which I think is perfectly unexceptionable. It reads:—(Reads part of the communication.) The writer then states that the remainder of his article is made up of an argument founded on divers considerations, designed to show that 'Old Mac' should be made Governor. We regretted to state to our friend that we could not possibly publish his communication—our columns were then filled, corrected and ready for the press. 'Well, sir, it will create a rumpus among Mac's friends.' 'We do not see how we can avoid it.' 'Have you done my bill?' 'No, sir.' 'There are six men waiting for it. Can you have it done in two hours?' 'It cannot be done before ten o'clock at night.' Leaves grumbling. 'Well, you must be making your fortunes.' 'Making our fortunes! Do you suppose that money is any consideration for the mental torture we are compelled to suffer?' 'Mr. F., I want to have added a little to your account against me. I suppose you would as lief print for me as anybody. I want to have you get my bill done so I can start for

Athens early in the morning. Only two short certificates, with a few remarks. 'We can't possibly do your work until Monday.' 'Can't you do it?' 'It is impossible.' 'Well, then I must wait until Monday.' Enters M. in great haste. 'If there should be a handbill printed against me I want you to give me a chance to make an immediate reply.' 'You must wait your turn.' 'What! do you intend to deny me the use of your press?' 'No, sir; we only intend to give every man his regular chance.' Such is the epitome of our editorial history for one day. We retire at ten o'clock—to sleep on a 'bed of roses' which Guatemozin would have hardly envied—but supported by the consideration that amid all the conflicting views and passions of the parties by which we are surrounded, we have aimed to do right."

On the twenty-fourth day of October, 1835, the Journal was enlarged to a seven column folio and otherwise improved. No further change was made in the paper until the death of J. Newton Francis, which occurred on the tenth day of November, 1843. Mr. Francis had started out on a business tour in the eastern part of the State, and had taken his rifle with him to beguile the hours of his journey. While near Monticello, he saw some game, and springing out of the vehicle in which he was riding, he drew the rifle toward him by the barrel, when it accidentally exploded, carrying the charge into the neck, causing instant death. Simeon Francis, the elder brother, had this to say of the deceased: "We know it might well be left to another hand to record his virtues. They are written in our heart. Yet why should we not give expression to thoughts common to all who knew him? He was manly and generous and just; in his friendship, firm; in his duties, constant; in his manners, frank; in his feelings, kind. No man was more free from selfishness, and falsehood was utterly foreign to his nature. He died young, but he has left a void in society, which will not be easily filled; and in the circle of his friends and kindred there is a grief which words cannot describe. We have seen him grow from youth to manhood and take his place in the business and conflict of life. Together we have struggled with misfortune, and rejoiced in prosperity. Together we have formed plans for the future, which death has dashed in pieces; and now, whatever of trial or disaster is in store for us, must be sustained without the aid of his counsel, or the consolations of his sympathy. But all these words are vain. He is dead! Already the mould rests upon his bosom, and to-night the

wind sighs mournfully over his grave. When the bitterness of grief is past, his friends will feel a mournful pleasure in speaking of his blameless life and upright character; and to hearts that are quivering with anguish now, it will be a consolation to feel that—

'The ashes of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.'

The name of the firm as publishers of the Journal remained unchanged, it being continued by S. and A. Francis, under the firm name of S. Francis & Co. In September, 1847, the name of the paper was changed from Sangamo to Illinois Journal, and Albert T. Bledsoe became associated with Simeon Francis as editor. This relation was continued for some time.

In 1835, the Francis brothers erected a two-story frame building, forty-four by twenty feet, on the lot at the northeast corner of Washington and Sixth streets. This was the first Journal building, and was occupied for about eighteen years, until the completion of a new and better building erected on North Sixth, between Washington and Jefferson, and used until November, 1879.

On the twenty-third day of September, 1847, the name of the paper was changed to the Illinois Journal, and on the thirteenth of August, 1855, to the Illinois State Journal, its present name.

Simeon Francis was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, May 14, 1796. At an early age he entered a printing office in New Haven, Connecticut, and served a regular apprenticeship; after which, in company with Mr. Clapp, he published a paper in New London, in the same State. After his marriage in New London, he sold his interest in the newspaper, and moved to Buffalo, New York, where he formed a partnership under the firm name of Lazevell & Francis, and published the Buffalo Emporium, until it was forced to suspend in 1828, in consequence of the excitement in reference to the abduction of Morgan, charged against the Masonic fraternity, of which Mr. Francis was a member. In 1831, he came to Springfield, and soon after engaged in the publication of the Journal. On retiring from the Journal, Mr. Francis started the Illinois Farmer, which he continued as publisher and then editor for some three years. In 1859, he closed his business in Springfield, and moved to Portland, Oregon. Here he engaged in the publication of the Oregon Farmer, and was President of the Oregon State Agricultural Society. In 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Paymaster of the United States Army, with

residence at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory. This position he held until 1870, when he was retired on half pay. He then returned to Portland, Oregon, where he died October 25, 1872.

Josiah Francis was born January 17, 1804, at Wethersfield, Connecticut. After severing his connection with the Journal, he was married to Margaret Constant, near Athens, Illinois, and in 1836 engaged in mercantile pursuits in Athens. While there, he represented Sangamon county in the State Legislature, in 1840. A few years later, he returned to Springfield, and was elected Sheriff of Sangamon county, and still later Mayor of Springfield. He died in 1867.

Allen Francis, brother of Simeon, and associate in the publication of the Journal, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, April 12, 1815, and came to Springfield in 1834, and subsequently entered into partnership with his brothers. He remained in connection with the office until its disposal to Baker & Bailhache. He was married December 25, 1838, in Springfield, to Cecilia B. Duncan, by whom he had six children. Mr. Francis was for several years a member of the City Council of Springfield, from the first ward. He erected the old Journal buildings on Sixth street, north of the square. In 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Consul at Victoria, Vancouver's Island. He left for that point February, 1862, and remained in official connection until 1871, when he resigned, and with his two sons engaged in the fur trade with the Indians, on the Pacific coast.

In July, 1855, Messrs. Francis sold the establishment to Bailhache & Baker, who had formerly been publishers of the Alton Telegraph. In their valedictory the publishers say: "On an occasion like this—on leaving a business and an establishment in which we have been engaged the best years of our lives—we might say much. We indeed feel that it is our privilege to do so; but we will only now say that we have labored for what we conceived the best interests of our town, our State and our common country, and for the success of Whig principles, which we believed were connected with those interests. Our work, our labors, are before the public. We will not say that we have not erred, and that often. We would not be mortals if we had not. If we have injured, we ask to be forgiven. If, on the whole, we have merited favor, we ask that our labors be kindly considered."

On assuming control of the Journal the new publishers said: "While we are well aware that there are few callings or professions so thank-

less, so little appreciated or so little understood, as that of the conductor of the public Press, we believe there is no newspaper in the State which has since its establishment sustained itself so uniformly, 'borne its faculties so meekly,' as the Illinois Journal, and the simple fact that it has been in profitable existence for fully twenty-four years, under the retiring proprietors, speaks for them a volume of commendation. In taking upon ourselves the ownership and management of the Illinois Journal, we dare promise but little. Our own experience tells us that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to please or meet the views of all; for in these days of political freedom, every man thinks independently and acts for himself. We shall, however, give our undivided attention to making the Journal an interesting newspaper, which will not be exclusively devoted to mere politics, but which will likewise advocate and sustain all the great interests of society, and lend its aid to the cause of virtue, morality and education. In its politics, the Journal will continue to wear much the same general features which have distinguished it in the past, but in its strictures upon the present administration, or upon the tendency of the measures of opposing parties, it will be found occupying national conservative ground, in every emergency upholding the Constitution and the Union, and opposed to fanaticism and extreme views, wherever they may be found. The most casual observer cannot fail to perceive that the political cauldron is at the present time in a state of violent commotion. Into what distinctive forms the elements will eventually be resolved, cannot now be determined; but in every event we shall do battle fearlessly and independently for the right, exposing error and falsehood wherever they may show their heads, and approving and encouraging what is good and true in all political organizations."

As stated in their salutatory, the political elements at this time were in a state of violent commotion. The Whig party was in process of disintegration; the American or Know-Nothing party, which had been formed some years previous, was gaining strength, especially in the South; the newly organized Republican or Anti-Nebraska party was absorbing all the anti-slavery elements in the Whig and Democratic parties, and much ill-feeling was engendered in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Journal, under its new management, was rather cautious in the expression of its views. Its sympathies were doubtless with the American party, and on the nomination of

Millard Fillmore for the Presidency by that party, it advocated his endorsement by all the elements opposed to the Democracy. As the canvass proceeded, the anti-slavery views of the editors were strengthened, and when John C. Fremont was nominated by the Republicans, it instantly hoisted his name, and became an earnest and enthusiastic advocate of his election. From that time to the present, the Journal has never wavered in its advocacy of Republican principles.

Baker & Bailhache continued in partnership as publishers of the Journal until December, 1862, when Mr. Bailhache received a Government appointment, and sold his interest to D. L. Phillips, who continued its publication under the firm name of Baker and Phillips.

W. H. Bailhache was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1825, and was brought by his parents to Alton, Illinois, when quite a small boy. He received a thorough English education in Shurtleff College, at Alton, and when about eighteen years old entered his father's office to learn the trade of printer. Subsequently he became associated with his father in the publication of the Alton Telegraph. As already stated, he came to Springfield in 1855, and purchased an interest in the Journal. He served in the army as Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain, and was with the Army of the Tennessee. After his retirement from the Journal, he went to Quincy, and engaged in the newspaper business for a time, and finally received an appointment in the Quartermaster's Department, and is now at Santa Fe, New Mexico. He was married in 1859, to a daughter of General M. Bryan.

Edward L. Baker was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, June 3, 1829. He was educated at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, and graduated in 1847. After graduating, he read law two years with his father, David J. Baker, after which he attended Harvard Law School, graduated therefrom, and was admitted to the Bar in 1855, at Springfield. After leaving he returned to Alton, which had been his home for some years, and in connection with W. H. Bailhache, he published the Alton Telegraph for some five years. In 1857, as already stated, he became part owner and editor of the Illinois State Journal. In 1869 he was appointed United States Assessor for the Eighth District of Illinois, remaining in that office until it was abolished. In December, 1873, he was appointed United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, S. A., which office he still retains.

When Mr. Phillips became connected with the Journal, it was at a time when our army had suffered several defeats and treason was rampant. In his salutatory, he said:

"I am a cordial supporter of the present administration—as I would be of any other in its hour of trial and peril—and in favor of employing all the means known to the Constitution and laws to suppress effectually and forever, the existing rebellion against the Government. In the prosecution of the war I recognize no distinction between Democrats and Republicans in arms against the assassins who are attempting to destroy the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers, and seal up in endless night all hopes of human progress and human liberty. The meed of praise will be alike given to men of all parties who peril their lives for the preservation of that government which we hold as a common trust for posterity. I am a Republican, yet I pledge myself to no stereotyped line of politics. The future is too dark and uncertain to define with any degree of certainty, a political course to be pursued by any true lover of his country, other than so far as I have already indicated. My best efforts will be employed in giving the public a paper free from the taint of treason, corruption and immorality, and unalterably devoted to the interests of our brave Illinoisans who are shedding imperishable lustre upon our arms in all parts of the Republic, cursed with the views of secession and rebellion."

On the 28th of August, 1865, W. H. Bailhache, having retired from the army, purchased a share in the Journal, and again became identified with the paper. Previous to this, however, the legislature of 1863 passed an act incorporating the Journal Company, and in February of that year the company was organized and some twenty thousand dollars in stock issued. Baker and Phillips retained by far the larger portion of this, and the paper as before was published in their name, the entire management of the concern being in their hands.

On the 7th of March, 1866, Mr. Phillips retired from the Journal, disposing of his stock to Mr. Bailhache. In his valedictory he said: "While I have been connected with the Journal, we have passed through a great civil war—a war for the Union made by our fathers—a war in defense of humanity, law, and order, and against disunion, barbarism, and universal disorder. The Journal in the darkest hour of the past four years has never faltered in its stern, unflinching support of the Government, the vigorous prose-

cution of the war, and words of cheer to the brave men who saved the Nation. It will be my proud recollection that in those long, dreary years of blood and carnage, not one disloyal sentence ever found utterance in the columns of the Journal, nor one discouraging word to the heroic men who fought the great battles of the Union."

Baker and Bailhache, as principal stockholders, continued the publication of the Journal until February, 1873, when Mr. Bailhache retired, and the stock was purchased by Edward L. Baker, D. L. Phillips, Charles Edwards, and J. D. Roper. Mr. Phillips was elected President, Mr. Baker Secretary, and Mr. Roper Treasurer. No further change was made in the management until September, 1878, when the stock of the company was purchased by Paul Selby, M. F. Simmons, and H. Chapin.

David L. Phillips, who so long held the position of managing editor of the Journal, was of Welsh descent, his parents emigrating from that country prior to the Revolutionary war. David L. was born October 28, 1823, near the present town of Marion, Illinois. In common with the mass of young men of that time, he had only those opportunities of education afforded by the common schools of the period, which were none of the best; but, gifted with an active mind and a strong thirst for knowledge, he made such good use of them by study during the winter, while laboring on the farm during the summer, that by the time he had attained to manhood, he was fitted to teach, and acquitted himself with credit in that profession for several years. About that time the learned and able Dr. John M. Peck, the distinguished pioneer teacher and preacher of the Baptist denomination, was in the very prime of his manhood and usefulness, and from the seminary which he founded at Rock Spring was exerting a vast influence upon the young men of the State, and even in other States. It was no doubt due to the direct influence of this able and gifted man, that at the age of eighteen years young Phillips was received into the Baptist Church, and some two years later entered the ministry of that denomination with all the zeal and fervor peculiar to his youth and sanguine temperament. He remained in this profession probably eight years, teaching and preaching at intervals in St. Clair, Washington, Union, and perhaps other counties in Southern Illinois. In the early part of his career as a minister, he was married to Miss Charlotte Tate, of St. Clair county, who still survives him, and the young couple began life

together at Elkton, in Washington county. Mr. Phillips possessed elements which made him a popular pulpit orator, and it is not too much to say that his zeal, earnestness, and enthusiasm had attracted attention to him widely in that section of the State. This finally resulted in his being called to take charge of the Baptist Church at Jonesboro, where he acquitted himself with his usual ability.

About 1854, having withdrawn from the charge of the church at Jonesboro, on account of a disagreement on political questions, Mr. Phillips became associated with the management of the Jonesboro Gazette, then, as it is now, a Democratic paper. The excitement over the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," removing the restriction against the introduction of slavery north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes—known as the "Missouri Compromise,"—was at its height, and Mr. Phillips took strong ground against it. Into this contest he entered with all the fervor of an ardent, zealous nature. As a result he soon found himself arrayed against his party as he had previously been against his church. His partner withdrew and, for a time, the Gazette dispensed to its readers the most radical Republican doctrine, although the Republican party had not then been organized.

One of the earliest acts of Mr. Lincoln, after his accession to the Presidency, was to appoint Mr. Phillips United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, to which position he was re-appointed in 1865. He continued to hold the office until removed by Andrew Johnson in 1866. The administration of this office during the dark and troublous period of the war, brought Mr. Phillips in close and intimate relations with the most trusted and confidential agents of the Government, and imposed upon him many delicate and responsible duties, in the discharge of which he was not found wanting, in either ability, courage or integrity.

In the fall of 1875 Mr. Phillips made a visit to California, spending seven months in that region. He bore a commission as Special Agent of the Treasury Department, empowering him to enquire into the management of custom houses and internal revenue offices in that section of the Union. During his stay on the Pacific Coast, he wrote a series of letters to the Journal, descriptive of places visited, scenery, climate, customs, and public works, which were subsequently issued in book form, and which impart a more vivid and comprehensive idea of that interesting region than can be obtained from almost any other source. The following

touching extract is from a letter bearing date January 1, 1876:

"Since my last letter was finished, another year has been numbered with the unreturning past. Its joys and sorrows, its successes and failures, its lights and shadows, are all garnered in the storehouse of Eternity. Each of my readers, and the writer of these Pacific Coast letters, stand another year nearer the portals of the Unknown. But, through the infinite goodness, mercy and wisdom of God, while our steps may be sobered and our gray hairs increased, we are permitted to look outward and onward to the end, stimulated by hope and unawed by fear; standing in the right as it is given us to see it, and rejoicing in the evening glories of the nineteenth century. Renewing my faith in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, from the shores of the Pacific I send to my readers, and the tens of thousands of good friends and loved ones of and about whom my thoughts are busy to-day, my ardent, earnest wishes for a happy New Year for them and theirs."

In the fall of 1876, Mr. Phillips received the Republican nomination for Congress, but was defeated, the district being overwhelmingly Democratic. His canvass was an able one, and as a slight appreciation of his services, he was appointed Postmaster of Springfield, by President Hayes.

Paul Selby, in a "Memorial Address on the Life, Character and Public Services of David L. Phillips," delivered before the Illinois State Press Association, held at Springfield, February 16, 1881, pays him the following tribute:

"With the exception of about two years, between the early part of 1868, up to his retirement from the Journal, in 1878, it was my fortune to be associated with Mr. Phillips almost continuously. The opportunity I thus had of knowing our brother journalist has, I think, given me the right, as well as the ability, to speak of him as a man, as a journalist, as a politician, and as a public officer. In all that period, our friendly relations were never interrupted for a moment. It was necessary that, in such a relation, there should be mutual trusts and confidences; in these he was never found wanting. Whatever may have been his imperfections—and he was a man, and no man is perfect—he was as true in his journalistic relation to those associated with him as he was patriotic in his political relations, and honest and faithful in the discharge of his official duties.

"Mr. Phillips was essentially a self-educated, self-made man. While, with the majority of the

youth of his day, he possessed few advantages in early life, he distanced the great mass of his associates in the progress which he made and the results he achieved. He was entitled to all the more credit for what he accomplished, though his achievements were necessarily unequal. He possessed natural qualities of intellect which fitted him for wide and profound research. His official duties during most of the period when he was associated with the public Press, did not permit him to engage in general journalism for any length of time. His tastes led him rather into special fields. In these he was full, comprehensive and exhaustive. Inclined to the discursive and florid in style, a strong and vivid imagination still enabled him to clothe his thoughts in a garb which never failed to command the attention of the reader, whether the latter agreed with him or not. He was never dull or prosaic—never wrote commonplace merely to fill up the page, but his utterances came from a mind overflowing with living facts and arguments. Gifted with a memory that surprised those who knew him by its extraordinary sweep and tenacity, his mind was the repository of an amount of knowledge of men and things, gained from reading and observation, possessed by few men of his time."

Mr. Phillips died in Springfield, June 19, 1880.

Under the management of the present proprietors, the Journal has been made a success in every particular, and the office is well supplied with material for any kind of work, from a visiting card to a mammoth poster.

Paul Selby, editor-in-chief of the Illinois State Journal, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, July 20, 1825. His father, Dr. William H. Selby, was a native of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, while his mother, Mary (Young) Selby, was born at Fairfield, Connecticut. The former grew to manhood, when, having qualified himself for the practice of medicine, he removed to Western Pennsylvania, where he made the acquaintance of, and married, Miss Young, whose parents had emigrated to Uniontown, in the latter State, while she was yet in her infancy. Soon after marriage, the young couple removed to Eastern Ohio, residing for a time at Zanesville, Marietta and Mt. Vernon, in that State. During their residence at the latter place, Dr. Selby engaged for a time in the mercantile business. The war of 1812-15, with England being then in progress, he went as surgeon with a body of volunteers raised for the relief of the scattered remnants of General St. Clair's defeated army.

Some years after the close of the war the Selbys removed to Pickaway county, where the subject of this sketch was born, being the fifth of a family of six children (five sons and one daughter), all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, but of whom he is now the only survivor. In 1837 the family moved West, settling in the Des Moines Valley (Van Buren county), in what was then the Territory of Iowa. Both in Ohio and Iowa, Dr. Selby pursued the business of a farmer, and thus Paul grew up as most farmers' sons do—working upon the farm in summer and going to school in the winter, when opportunity offered—though his parents being intelligent, reading people, his advantages may have been somewhat better than the average. The common schools, especially in the latter State, were none of the best, but furnished the only educational advantages then open to him except those which he enjoyed at home or by means of independent study, until after he had reached manhood.

In 1843, Paul's father died, and in the following year, at the age of nineteen, he left home to make his way in the world, and while contributing to the support of his mother, determined to acquire an education. The following winter and spring were spent in teaching in Washington county, Illinois, when, more liberal inducements being offered him, he removed to Madison county, where he engaged in the same occupation. He spent about three years in Madison, half of the time being at the same place, a few miles above St. Louis, on the Alton road. In 1848, having acquired some means, he determined to carry out his long cherished purpose of acquiring a more liberal education, and then went to Jacksonville, entering Illinois College for a classical course. Here he remained three and a half years, but before the expiration of his course (in March, 1852,) he formed a business connection for the publication of the "Morgan (now Jacksonville) Journal," assuming editorial charge as successor to Col. E. R. Roe, late Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois. He then had no intention of abandoning his studies, but finding his time fully occupied, he reluctantly withdrew from college in the middle of his junior year, though subsequently honored by his *Alma Mater* with the honorary degree of A. M.

Mr. Selby's connection with the "Morgan Journal" continued nearly seven years, covering a period of great political excitement and agitation, during which the Republican party came into existence. Though a Whig in politics, his tastes were rather literary than political, and he

preferred an independent position in journalism. This was in part due to the fact that he foresaw the breaking up of the organization of parties, which occurred on the passage of the bill removing the restriction against the admission of slavery north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, introduced by Mr. Douglas. New questions having thus been brought to the surface, he entered with zeal into their discussion, and, as was inevitable, soon took a position on the side of the Republican party—in fact, was among the first to be identified with the new party organization in Central Illinois. In the fall of 1855, the paper with which Mr. Selby was connected, suggested a meeting of the anti-Nebraska editors of the State, to be held at some central point in the State, for the purpose of giving form and direction to the sentiment of the new party and agreeing upon some general line of policy. The suggestion was approved by others, and in the next few months the proposition took form, the convention being called at Decatur, February 22, 1856. When the convention met, in view of his agency in securing it, Mr. Selby was, by unanimous consent, chosen to preside over its deliberations. In an address delivered by him before the Illinois Press Association, at its winter meeting held at Springfield, February 6, 1879, under the title of "A Quarter of a Century of Journalism," he made the following allusion to this assemblage as an incident in the political and journalistic history of the State:

"On the 22d day of February, 1856, an Editorial Convention of a somewhat different character was held at Decatur, in this State. The number in attendance was small—not amounting to over fifteen or twenty, all told—a sort of 'forlorn hope,' so to speak—but they assisted to set in motion agencies which have left their impress on the political history of this State and the Nation. The Convention was composed of representatives of newspapers opposed to the so-called Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which had passed Congress in 1854, and which had produced a degree of popular excitement seldom known in the previous history of the country, proving a fore-runner of the war of the rebellion which followed a few years later. It was called for the purpose of outlining a policy for the Anti-Nebraska party—as the opponents of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise called themselves—and was one of the first and most effective steps towards the formal organization and consolidation of the Republican party of the State, which took place in May following. The printed record does not show a full list of

the names of those present, but from the list of committees and officers I am able to find the following: V. Y. Ralston, Quincy Whig; Dr. C. H. Ray, Chicago Tribune; O. P. Wharton, Rock Island Advertiser; T. J. Pickett, Peoria Republican; George Schneider, Chicago Staats Zeitung; Charles Faxon, Princeton Post; A. N. Ford, Lacon Gazette; B. F. Shaw, Dixon Telegraph; W. J. Usrey, Decatur Chronicle; Paul Selby, Jacksonville Journal.

A platform was adopted at this meeting which would now be regarded as very conservative Republicanism, but it was assailed by the opposition Press of the day as the wildest Radicalism—or rather “abolitionism.” Resolutions were adopted recommending that a State Delegate Convention be held at Bloomington, May 29th following, for the purpose of organization, and a State Central Committee was appointed to fix an apportionment of delegates and issue the formal call. That Committee performed its duty; the convention was held at the time and place designated; General John M. Palmer, then a rising young lawyer and liberal politician of Carlinville, present proprietor of the Register in this city, presided; a ticket composed of General W. H. Bissell, for Governor; Francis Hoffman, (afterwards replaced by Hon. John Wood, of Quincy,) for Lieutenant Governor; O. M. Hatch, for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois, for Auditor; James Miller, for Treasurer, and W. H. Powell, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, was put in nomination and was elected in November following. And thus the Republican party sprang at once into political ascendancy in this State—an ascendancy which it has never since wholly lost.”

In May, 1858, while still residing at Jacksonville, Mr. Selby was married to Miss Erra A. Post, an amiable and worthy young lady who had been a pupil, and for a time, a teacher in the Female Seminary at that place. During the following fall he severed his connection with the Jacksonville Journal, and the next spring removed to Springfield, where he spent the summer of 1859. Though not immediately connected with the Press during this period, he did considerable political writing for the State Journal, and otherwise. One of his principal labors during this summer was the preparation of a pamphlet giving the history of the celebrated “Canal Scrip Fraud” which was brought to the attention of the public soon after the retirement of Joel A. Matteson from the Governorship of the State. This pamphlet was widely distributed throughout the State, and exerted no small in-

fluence upon the elections of the next few years.

In September, 1859, in compliance with the urgent solicitation of friends already in the South, Mr. Selby accepted an invitation to take charge of a boys' school at Plaquemine, Louisiana, and removed there with his family. After remaining here one year he was offered strong inducement to take charge of an institution for the education of young ladies and gentlemen, at Amite City, in the same State, which he accepted. Before the close of this year, the war between the North and South, which had been gradually coming on, opened with all its bitterness and fury. Perceiving that he could no longer be of any service there in the profession which he had chosen, and that the safety of himself and family would be in peril by longer remaining in the South, at the close of the term of 1860-61, Mr. Selby determined to return to the North, and disposing of what property he could, and leaving his library, which, in the condition of the country at that time, could not be transported, and which was plundered and scattered during the war, on the evening of the 3d of July, 1861, he left New Orleans for Illinois. The journey was made by railroad, by way of Columbus, Kentucky, and Cairo, though many persons then seeking to reach the North were meeting with serious trouble, and all communication was cut off between Columbus and Cairo, by the seizure of the steamer running between those two places, by the rebels, a few days after. Almost immediately after his arrival in Springfield, leaving his family here, Mr. Selby returned to Cairo, to accept a position which had been tendered him in the employment of the Government.

After a stay at Cairo of about eight months, and a short period spent in the Transportation Department at Paducah, Kentucky, during which the movement up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing took place, Mr. Selby returned to Springfield, and in July following was offered and accepted a position upon the editorial department of the State Journal, which continued unbroken up to November, 1865. At this time he was called to suffer a deep affliction in the loss of his wife. His household having been broken up, he severed his connection with the Journal, and soon after went to New Orleans, where he spent the winter. Returning north in June, 1866, after a few weeks' rest, he was offered and accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Chicago Evening Journal, but soon after taking a similar position on the Chicago Republican now the Inter-Ocean.

In 1868, Messrs. D. L. Phillips and William H. Bailhache, of the State Journal, purchased the Whig, at Quincy, Illinois, and Mr. Selby was invited to take editorial charge of it. Subsequently he became the successor of Major Bailhache in proprietorship of the Whig, at the same time retaining the position of managing editor. At the close of the year 1873, the Whig was sold to its present proprietors, when Hon. E. L. Baker, editor of the State Journal, having been appointed Consul to Buenos Ayers, Mr. Selby was offered his old place upon the Journal. He accepted, entering on his duties January 1, 1874, and his connection with the paper has remained unbroken ever since. In September, 1878, the Journal became the property of the "Springfield Journal Publishing Company," of which Mr. Selby is a member, being a director and secretary of the board. Mr. Selby was married a second time in December, 1870, to Mrs. M. J. Hitchcock, a gifted lady of Quincy, who still survives. Two daughters born to him of his first wife still live; but a daughter and a son born to him of his present wife, died in December, 1878, within a few days of each other.

In June, 1880, Mr. Selby received from President Hayes the appointment of Postmaster for the city of Springfield, in place of Hon. D. L. Phillips, deceased, entering upon the duties of the office July 4, and on the assembling of Congress, in December, was nominated, confirmed and re-commissioned.

Horace Chapin, Treasurer and Business Manager of the Journal, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, December 27, 1827, and emigrated to Morgan county, Illinois, in 1851, and settled near the present village of Chapin, the junction of the Wabash and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads. The early life of Horace was spent on his father's farm, and in attending the public schools and academy of his native place. On coming to Morgan, he engaged in farming in connection with his brother Lyman, which occupation he continued until August, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company K., Twenty-Seventh Illinois Infantry. On the election of officers of the company, Mr. Chapin was elected First Lieutenant. The regiment shortly after was ordered to Cairo, where it became a part of General McClernand's brigade. After the battle of Belmont, Lieutenant Chapin was promoted to Captain of Company D. During the three years of his service, Captain Chapin participated in many of the important battles of the war, including Island No. 10, Union City, Farmington, Corinth, Nashville,

Laverne, Franklin, Stone River and Chicamauga. In the battle of Chicamauga, Captain Chapin lost a leg, and was sent to the hospital at Nashville, where he remained four months and then received a furlough home. He was mustered out of service on the twenty-seventh of September, 1864, his term of service having expired. In 1865 he moved to Jacksonville, and in April, 1867, received the appointment of Postmaster of that city, which position he held for four years. About the time of his appointment of Postmaster, he purchased an interest in the Jacksonville Journal, but was not actively engaged in its management until his retirement from the post-office. Captain Chapin severed his relationship with the Journal in 1876. On the formation of the present State Journal Company he was elected Treasurer and Business Manager, which position he yet retains.

Horace Chapin and Augusta Swazey, of Bucksport, Maine, were united in marriage January 9, 1859, at St. Anthony, Minnesota.

Captain Chapin was originally a Whig, and was afterwards identified with the Free Soil movement. On the organization of the Republican party, he became an active worker in its ranks, and no man has ever been a more enthusiastic one.

Milton F. Simmons, President of the State Journal Company, was born in Schoharie county, New York, December 21, 1842. He received an academical and collegiate education in his native State, and subsequently read law with Lyman Tremaine, of New York City, and was there admitted to the Bar. After receiving a license as an attorney, he moved to Mexico, Missouri, where he engaged in practice for some six years, with success. In 1871, he purchased the office of the Mexico Messenger, which paper he edited and published until his removal to Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1876. While in Mexico he was elected to the State Legislature, and served one session. On his arrival in Jacksonville, he became associated in the publication of the Jacksonville Journal, which relation continued until 1878, when he came to Springfield, and became one of the Journal Company.

Milton F. Simmons and Philena Eliza Humphrey were married at Mexico, Missouri, November 11, 1867. Four children have resulted from this union—Ida Mabel, Anna Maggie, Minnie Myrtle, and Katie Maud.

Mr. Simmons has always been a Republican in politics.

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

The Journal first appeared as a daily Monday, June 13, 1848, containing twelve columns, twelve inches long. That paper printed the first telegraphic dispatch ever received directly by the Press in Springfield. Diminutive as was the sheet, its advent marked a new era in the history of the Press of that city. It seemed a hazardous undertaking to establish a daily, but the paper met with immediate support, and when but eleven days old was enlarged to a sixteen column sheet, of respectable size. Its news columns were well filled, and in all respects it was fully up to the demands of the times. It was issued in the evening, as most of the mails left early in the morning, and the clumsy hand press could not have a morning paper ready in time.

The conduct of a daily at that time was widely at variance with what it is to-day. Printing appliances were unwieldy; labor was scarce; expenses heavy, and the people at large found a weekly enough for their wants. Notwithstanding these and other obstacles, the Journal succeeded well. On the first of January, 1850, the daily was again enlarged, by increasing the length of its columns and adding four to their number. No change was made thereafter until the 22d of December, 1853, when it was again enlarged. It then became a twenty-four column paper. These changes were made to meet the demands of advertisers. Again about the beginning of the war, first to a seven and then an eight-column folio. This form was continued until July, 1880, when it was changed to a six-column quarto, its present form.

THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN.

The Republican was established May, 1835, by John A. Roberts and George R. Weber, who continued its publication until the summer of 1839. The Republican was a firm supporter of the Jackson policy, and dealt some powerful blows to the opposition. It was a fearless and radical sheet in its utterances, and gave no uncertain sound. Its enemies always knew where to find it. In the spring of 1837, Stephen A. Douglas was appointed by President Van Buren, Register of the Land Office at Springfield, and thus became a resident of the place. At this time he was very boyish in appearance and manner; was a ready wit, and a bold and fluent speaker. He made politics his chief study, to the neglect of his profession. He wrote much for the columns of the Republican, which appeared both as editorial and communicated. The paper, in political circles, was therefore generally

regarded as the organ of young Douglas. Under the nom de plume of an "Old Settler," a well known citizen of Springfield contributed to a local paper of the city, in 1871, the following interesting reminiscence of the Republican, and Stephen A. Douglas' connection with it:

"A law providing for the removal of the seat of government from Vandalia to Springfield had passed the legislature of 1835-36, and three commissioners appointed to superintend the building of a new State House at the latter place. Dr. Henry was the acting commissioner. He was an able political writer, and contributed largely to the columns of the Sangamo Journal, both editorially and otherwise; hence, the newspaper fights of that day between the Journal and Republican, were mainly between Douglas and Dr. Henry, as the champion writers of their respective parties.

"Douglas, in several anonymous communications, attacked Dr. Henry as acting State House Commissioner, denouncing him, with much bitterness, as being unqualified for the position, and burlesquing many of his official acts, advising the Governor to remove him for incompetency, and to appoint a practical builder—a mechanic or architect, as doctors and lawyers knew but little about building State houses. Dr. Henry and many of his friends, believing Douglas to be the author of the offensive articles, determined to demand the name of the author by calling on the editor. A committee was appointed for that purpose, which, armed with cane and pistols, waited upon the editor (until then supposed to be a meek man), and made the demand. Douglas happened to be in the printing office when the committee arrived. The demand was made with threats and a flourish of the cane, when the meek man of the press planted his fist in the face of the chairman of the committee, informing him that he was responsible for everything that appeared in his paper. The committee was thus dispersed. Douglas being an eye-witness of the disastrous defeat of the committee, gave a highly colored description of what had occurred in the next paper, which, when the paper appeared, resulted in a determination of certain aggrieved parties to destroy the printing establishment of the Illinois Republican.

"On the evening of June 27, 1837, while the editor and hands were at supper, a mob appeared before the office door which was locked. The leader, being the Sheriff of the county on a 'spre'e,' picked up a stick of cord wood and burst open the door, and ordering his men to

throw the printing materials into the street, promising to pay all damages. By this time the Weber brothers—three in number—Douglas, Dr. Early (afterwards assassinated), and a few others, rushed into the office, and kicked and flung the mobocrats from the building. Several other personal conflicts ensued. The next day the mob rallied and made another attack, in which the leader of the mob, the Sheriff, was stabbed, and fainting fell, covered with blood, he was carried home. Thus ended the mob. These things gave notoriety to the paper. The spicy and able articles of Douglas, like pure and good Democratic seed sown in good ground, resulted in his nomination for Congress by the Democratic party of the Third Congressional District."

George R. Weber was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 29, 1808. He was taken, when an infant, to Shepherdstown, Virginia, by his parents, and remained there until after he reached his majority. In 1832, he was married to Miss Susan Shepherd, and soon after moved to New York City, where his wife soon died. Mr. Weber then returned to Shepherdstown, and from there came to Springfield, Illinois, arriving here April 15, 1835. He was married in Springfield to Catherine Welch, by whom he had eight children. Mr. Weber learned the trade of a printer before coming to Springfield, and has worked at the case off and on for a period of nearly sixty years. In 1839, he suspended the Republican, and shortly after became a partner in the Register, retaining his connection therewith until 1846, when he sold out to Mr. Walters, and enlisted in Company A, 4th Illinois Infantry, under Colonel E. D. Baker. While encamped on the Rio Grande, in Mexico, news of Mr. Walter's death reached there, and Mr. Weber, being interested in the State printing, it became necessary that he should return. Accordingly he was detailed to return home with those soldiers who were unfit for duty, and was never recalled. After the time expired for which he was elected Public Printer, he severed his connection with the office, and moved to his farm.

Mr. Weber served six months as State Commissary, in our late civil war, and was subsequently appointed as Commissary at Camp Butler, which position he retained until the close of the rebellion.

ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER.

The Illinois State Register was started in Vandalia, February, 1836, under the name of the

Illinois State Register and Vandalia Republican, by William Walters. Mr. Walters was a native of Delaware, and for some years was a journeyman printer in Washington City, and foreman in the office of the old National Intelligencer. While occupying this position he contributed a number of articles to the Press of that day, and thus attracted the notice of the Democratic or Jackson members of Congress from this State. Desiring a strong newspaper advocate of the Jacksonian school at the capital of the State, Mr. Walters was induced to make the venture. He arrived in Vandalia in January, 1836, and on the 10th of February, the first number of the new paper appeared. At this time Judge John York Sawyer was publishing the Illinois Advocate at Vandalia, and was State Printer. Judge Sawyer died during this year, and the Advocate suspended publication.

The legislature, at its session of 1836-37, elected Mr. Walters State Printer, and made the Register the official paper of the State. During this session the vote was taken on the removal of the State capital to Springfield, and carried.

In 1839, the offices of the State Government were removed to Springfield, and were followed a few weeks later by the State Register, Mr. Walters removing the office to this city. Here the paper assumed the double name of Illinois State Register and People's Advocate, with William Walters and George R. Weber as editors and publishers. The name of the Advocate was quietly dropped out some months afterwards, and the name of Illinois State Register alone appeared as the name of the paper. The first number of the Register printed in Springfield, dated August 10, 1839, made the following announcement:

"TO OUR PATRONS:—We have the pleasure to address the patrons of the State Register from Springfield, the new seat of Government of the State of Illinois. The most of our readers are aware that, until within a few weeks past, the Illinois Republican (the leading and spirited Democratic paper) has been published in this place for several successive years. The removal of the seat of Government to Springfield made it the duty of the public printer to remove with it; and hence, as there was not a probable demand for two Democratic papers in the same place, Mr. Weber, the editor of the Republican, discontinued that journal, and purchased an interest in this paper. The change will, no doubt, be advantageous to our subscribers. To the subscribers of the Illinois Republican, this

paper will henceforth be sent, unless otherwise instructed by them."

In 1845, Mr. Weber sold his interest in the Register to his partner, Mr. Walters, who continued it until 1846, when the war with Mexico broke out, when he leased the office to Charles H. Lanphier, and enlisted as a private soldier in the Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. Mr. Walters confidently expected the position of Major of the regiment, but it was given to another. His friends in Washington, learning this fact, secured a commission as Commissary for him, and mailed it to him at St. Louis. Mr. Walters never lived to reach the front, but died in St. Louis before the departure of the regiment.

Mr. Walters was a very able political writer, and was very popular with the people; and his loss was deeply felt.

On the death of Mr. Walters, Charles H. Lanphier became proprietor of the office, and continued the publication of the paper one year, when he associated with himself George Walker, and the Register was published from 1846 to January 1, 1858, by Lanphier & Walker, when Walker withdrew, as appears from the following:

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership under the style of Lanphier & Walker, in the printing business and publication of the Illinois State Register, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. * * *

CHAS. H. LANPHIER,
GEO. WALKER.

Jan. 1, 1858.

George Walker was born in Vermont, in 1821, and in 1836 came with his parents to Belvidere, Illinois. His father was the original proprietor of that town. Mr. Walker came to Springfield at an early day; studied law with Ebenezer Peck, and was admitted to the bar. Subsequently, he was appointed deputy by Mr. Peck, who received the appointment of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He acted as Deputy Clerk until 1847, when he became connected with the Register, as editor and publisher.

Mr. Walker was a fine scholar and a brilliant writer. While he wrote or spoke in a manner not to be misunderstood, he was choice of his words, and every sentence showed the scholarly man. After retiring from the Register, he engaged in no active business, and died at the house of Mr. Lanphier, in 1864.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, the following article appeared in the Register, from the pen of Charles H. Lanphier, on the duty of the hour:

"The fratricidal blow has been struck! Civil war is upon us. The rebels have opened their batteries upon Fort Sumter, and the prospect of a long and bloody strife is before us. It has come as the consequence of causes so often and emphatically deprecated by Democrats and other conservative men—as the consequence of sectional agitation by Northern and Southern extremists. But it is useless and unprofitable now to discuss the causes which have placed the country in its present unhappy condition. The Government has been resisted in the performance of its legal functions. Rebels to the National authorities have fired upon the flag of the country, and assaulted one of its garrisons, when an effort was being made to re-inforce and provision the noble Anderson and his gallant little band. Most gallantly have they resisted; bravely have they defended their country's flag and their country's rights. But they have been overcome by the superior force that has surrounded them.

"The news has been productive of the most intense feeling and excitement here, as it will be throughout the land, but whatever may be men's opinions as to the causes which have brought war upon us, there is but one feeling, and that is in behalf of the Government and the flag of the Union. This is as it should be. With the true patriot, whatever may be his opinions of the causes of war with his country's enemies, he is for his country and his country's flag; and his hearty support, morally, and physically if necessary, should be rendered to the country's cause."

In an article on "The National Trouble," the editor says:

"We are proud to record that Douglas and his counsels, now that blows have ensued, are with the Government. Ever faithful, ever true, the champion of popular rights is for the cause of his country—of the Constitution and law. Whatever may be our party leanings, our party principles, our likes or dislikes, when the contest opens between the country, between the Union, and its foes, and blows are struck, the patriot's duty is plain—take sides with the stars and stripes! As Illinoisans, let us rally to one standard. There is but one standard for good men and true. Let us be there. Through good and through evil report, let us be there—first, last, and all the time."

Upon the retirement of Mr. Walker, Edward Conner was associated with Mr. Lanphier in the publication of the Register until June 10, 1859, when the following announcement was made:

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership in the publication of the Illinois State Register, heretofore existing under the name of Lanphier & Conner is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by Chas. H. Lanphier.
June 10, 1859.

CHAS. H. LANPHIER,
EDWARD CONNER.

Mr. Lanphier alone, continued the publication of the Register until 1864, when he sold out to certain parties and the "Illinois State Register Printing Company" was organized, with George Judd, Esq., business manager, and I. N. Higgins editor. (Mr. I. N. Higgins is now editor of the Morning Call, San Francisco.)

Charles H. Lanphier was born in Alexandria, Virginia, April 14, 1820. His father, Robert Goin Lanphier, was a native of the same place. His grandfather, Goin Lanphier, was one of the first settlers of that ancient town. He was of Irish birth, coming to Virginia an infant, with his father, Thomas Lanphier, in the year 1732, from County Cork, Ireland, where the family (French Huguenots) had emigrated in 1650. At the age of four years, the parents of Charles H. Lanphier removed to Washington City, where Mr. Lanphier received a plain, English education, in the primary schools of the day. In May, 1836, just turning his sixteenth year, Mr. Lanphier came to Illinois with his brother-in-law, William Walters, who, in January of that year, had established the Illinois State Register at Vandalia, then the seat of government of the State. Mr. Lanphier entered that establishment as an apprentice to the printing trade, and when the paper was moved to Springfield, he came with it. Completing his apprenticeship, he continued in the concern as printer, clerk or reporter, until 1846. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, Mr. Walters entered the volunteer army, leaving Mr. Lanphier in charge of the paper as editor and manager. Mr. Walters died at St. Louis, soon after his regiment reached there, en route for Mexico. Mr. Lanphier then attained the proprietorship of the paper. At the next session of the legislature (1846-7) he was elected Public Printer, being the last person to fill that office, which was thereafter abolished by constitutional provision. In 1847 he took into partnership, in the publication of the Register, Mr. George Walker, one of the most accomplished scholars and journalists of his day. This partnership continued until January, 1858, when Mr. Walker withdrew, and Mr. Lanphier continued the publication of the paper, until the fall of 1863, when he sold out the establishment, after a connection with it of nearly twenty-eight years. In 1860, on the

breaking out of the Southern rebellion, Mr. Lanphier was appointed by Governor Yates a member of the "Board of Army Auditors," in connection with Judge William Thomas, of Jacksonville, and Hon. James H. Woodworth, of Chicago. In 1864, Mr. Lanphier was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, of Sangamon county, and in 1868, was re-elected. Before the expiration of his last term, in 1872, Mr. Lanphier was nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, but with his whole party, was defeated.

In February, 1846, Mr. Lanphier was married to Margaret T. Crenshaw, daughter of John Hart Crenshaw, of Gallatin county, Illinois, one of the early pioneers of the State, settling with his parents and family in that county in the year 1812, from North Carolina. After the adoption of the present city charter, Mr. Lanphier was chosen a member of the City Council for three terms, and as Chairman of the Ordinance and School Committees, was largely instrumental in shaping the city laws under the new charter, and in organizing the present system of city schools. During the ascendancy of the Democratic party in the State, as the editor of its leading exponent at the Capital, Mr. Lanphier bore a conspicuous part, and through the Register, was influential in shaping the policies of the State. Contemporary and intimate friend of Judge Douglas during his whole public career, he was an earnest champion in nearly all his public efforts, sharing his confidence and possessing his highest respect and esteem. As editor of the Register, while it was controlled by him, he was bold and fearless in giving expression to his views of men and principles. His quick perception enabled him to judge almost unerringly of the motives of the former, and while respectful to his opponents, if he thought them sincere, he was unsparing in his criticism of those he believed unprincipled and corrupt. His integrity was unquestioned and in these days, when venality so far pervades the Press, however lamentable the contemplation, it would not be time illy spent, to compare the course of the Register under his management with the latter day political journalism. As a writer, Mr. Lanphier was terse and pointed in style. He never indulged in fanciful phrases at the expense of clear, lucid expression. When he meant to say a thing he said it, and there could be no misunderstanding his meaning. In short, his entire editorial career was as able and consistent as his private life has been upright and honorable.

In December, 1864, J. W. Merritt & Sons purchased the Register, and by them it was continued something less than two years, when J. W. Merritt retired, and the paper was then run by E. L. Merritt & Bro., as publishers, with J. W. Merritt, editor, and E. L. Merritt, associate editor. In 1873, on account of advanced age, J. W. Merritt resigned editorial charge, and E. L. Merritt became editor-in-chief.

In June, 1877, E. L. Merritt & Bro., disposed of their interest to a stock company composed of John M. Palmer, E. L. Merritt, J. M. Higgins and John Mayo Palmer, forming the State Register Printing Company.

John W. Merritt was born in New York City July 4, 1806, and died November 16, 1878. The Register, with which he was so long connected as editor, thus speaks of the man:

"John W. Merritt was born in New York City in 1806, and had the benefit of a common school education. Before arriving at manhood he evinced a decided literary taste, and his contributions to the magazine and newspapers of the time were greatly admired. He studied law and built up a very lucrative practice in connection with Hon. James T. Brady, the profits of which were invested in real estate. He made himself independent at a comparatively early period in life, and was in a fair way to become wealthy when the financial revulsion of 1837, in a short time destroyed the value of his earnings and investments. That he must have been greatly disheartened by his misfortunes seems certain, but it is true that none of his most intimate friends ever heard him repine. With his wife and a young dependent family he removed with the remnant of his goods to St. Clair county, in this State, in 1841. His culture and energy soon gained him friends, and he purchased the Belleville Advocate, which paper he conducted with considerable success from 1848 to 1851. He also carried on a farm, and wrote letters for New York papers and contributed to eastern magazines. During this period, also, he wrote and published a novel called Shubel Darton. The style of this work now seems antiquated, and its construction more complicated than pleases modern taste, but the plan of the story shows considerable skill, and the composition is remarkable for power in many passages. About this time he formed a strong personal friendship for Judge Breese, which continued to the close of Breese's life.

"Some years later, Mr. Merritt moved to Salem and established the Advocate, which paper he conducted for many years, and where he had his

sons instructed in the art and mystery of printing. In 1861, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1862, a member of the legislature. In 1864, the State Register, as the organ of the Democracy of the State, suffered the fate of the party it had so long represented. The efforts of powerful political opponents, and the treachery of pretended adherents, had reduced the party to what seemed a hopeless minority, and upon the State Register fell the stigma of copperheadism and disloyalty. Mr. Merritt resolved to attempt the task of re-establishing the paper, and supported by his son, took editorial charge January 1, 1865. The enterprise was not a prudent one, but it was gallantly undertaken, and, like most bold projects, succeeded. By hard work, and by the aid of business skill and editorial talent, the paper was set upon its feet again.

"For some years Mr. Merritt conducted the editorial columns of the Register with great ability; and although it may be said that he was not always temperate in his expressions, the fault will be pardoned by those who know how high the tide of political and personal feeling swelled after the war was closed. For some years, in addition to editorial duty on the Register, Mr. Merritt supplied the St. Louis Republican with its Springfield correspondence. But years of great labor began at last to tell against the veteran, and in 1873, he retired from active duty, and since then has spent his time in well earned and honorable repose. His children are Hon. Thomas E., who for several terms has represented his district in the House of Representatives, and who was at the late election chosen a State Senator; General Wesley, who graduated at West Point in 1861, and who rose to distinction in the Union army, and who is Colonel of the Fifth United States Cavalry; John H., who at one time was editor of a Democratic paper at Carlinville, and who is now one of the editors of the Marion County Herald; Charles W., who, in 1873, was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Ninth United States Cavalry; Edward L., of this city; Joseph D., clerk of the Southern Penitentiary; and William W., conductor on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and two daughters.

"In politics, Mr. Merritt was a sound, uncompromising Democrat of the old school, and his faith he never hesitated to declare or defend. He lived his allotted period in the fear of God, and always acted with due regard to the rights of man. He commanded the respect of his fellow-men by adherence to principle, and he won many friends through life. He was a de-

voted member of the Episcopal Church, and he died in its full communion, and in an abundant faith in its doctrines. The world is better for his life and actions, and those who survive him, though not able to surpass him in ability, may emulate his virtues, respect his integrity, and learn an example by his industry. The State Register casts its sprig of rue and myrtle on the bier of one of its most able and brave of the long succession of its editors."

The Salem Advocate, in its obituary notice of Mr. Merritt, says: "John W. Merritt is dead, but his amiable character and kind acts will long be cherished and remain green in the memory of those who knew him best. He had hosts of friends, whose hearts are saddened because he has been called from the busy scenes of earth. But all should rejoice that he has entered upon a life beyond death's dark river, in the ever-green shades of Heaven's rich domain. He was pleasant, courteous and genial in manners, and his friendship extended to men in all the walks and stations of life."

Edward L. Merritt was born June 25, 1836, in New York City, and came with his parents to this State in 1841. He received but few advantages in the way of an education in the public or private schools, the whole time of his attendance probably not exceeding twelve months. But at a very early age he was placed in the "Poor Man's College," a printing office, to learn the trade of a printer. His first work at the case was when about eleven years of age, in the office of the Belleville Advocate. When his father removed to Salem and commenced the publication of the Salem Advocate he took a position in that office, and soon became a thorough, practical printer. Subsequently and previous to 1858, he served about four years as Civil Engineer on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. In 1858, in connection with one of his brothers, he became the proprietor of the Salem Advocate, his father, J. W. Merritt resuming editorial charge. In 1861, E. L. Merritt became sole proprietor of the paper, continuing its publication until he became connected with the publication of the State Register. As already stated, as editor and publisher Mr. Merritt was identified with the Register for many years, and as such became known not only throughout the State but throughout the Union, the Register always being the recognized organ of the party of the State.

In 1866, President Johnson appointed Mr. Merritt United States Pension Agent. Being an avowed Democrat, it is thought his appoint-

ment had much to do with hastening the passage of the tenure-of-office act, necessitating the presentation of his name to the United States Senate for confirmation. It was accordingly sent in; and that body being strongly Republican, he was rejected. It was again sent in by the President, and again rejected. The third time did the President present the name of Mr. Merritt for confirmation, and the third time was it rejected. No other reason was assigned for his rejection, but that he was not of the political faith to suit the majority. His ability to discharge the duties of the office was not doubted.

In 1875, Mr. Merritt was appointed a member of the School Board of Springfield; was re-appointed in 1878, and again in 1881, for the term of three years.

On December 13, 1879, the sale of the State Register to Geo. W. Weber, J. R. Weber, J. H. Oberly and Chas. Edwards, was consummated. Mr. Oberly did not remain in the new company, which was organized January 5, 1880, with Geo. W. Weber as president. The editorial chair was temporarily filled; and finally, the permanent editorial arrangement was announced, in the statement that thereafter the paper would be "edited by the proprietors." George W. Weber was the acknowledged editor-in-chief, and succeeded in making an interesting paper.

George W. and J. R. Weber are the sons of George R. Weber, the founder of the Republican, and one of the original proprietors of the Register, on its removal from Vandalia. They were both born in Springfield, and are both practical printers. George W. has had much experience in editorial life, having edited the Taylorville Democrat for some time, and assisted on other papers. He is a ready and graceful writer.

The Illinois State Register has been owned and published since June 18, 1881, by Messrs. Smith, Clendenin & Rees, who purchased it of Governor Palmer and the old State Register Company.

The firm as above named is constituted of George Smith, Henry W. Clendenin, and Thomas Rees. These gentlemen are all old newspaper men, having been engaged in editorial and practical work in the States of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri for from twenty to thirty years. For the past five years, they have been engaged in publishing the Keokuk (Iowa) Daily and Weekly Constitution, which under their management became the leading Democratic paper of Iowa. Mr. Clendenin acted as

editor-in-chief of the Constitution under his firm's proprietorship.

George Smith was born in Newark, Ohio, February 28, 1827. He began his career as a printer and publisher early in life. He has followed it without variation until the present time. Mr. Smith has no superior as a journalist in his department. He brings to the Register the experience of thirty-five years and the natural energy and acquired skill that always placed him at the top in every newspaper enterprise with which he has been connected. Mr. Smith has general supervision of the practical department of the Register.

H. W. Clendenin was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1838. His father, Sam. M. Clendenin, an old-line Jeffersonian Democrat, removed to Iowa in 1839, and settled at Burlington, where he occupied various offices of trust and profit in the gift of the Democracy. Mr. Clendenin received an academical education at Burlington, and served his time as a printer on the Burlington Hawkeye, which was under the management, a portion of the time, of James M. Broadwell, a brother of Judge Broadwell, of Springfield. Mr. Clendenin has occupied various practical and editorial positions in this and other States. He had charge of the *Metamora* (Illinois) Sentinel for one year, and of the Burlington Gazette for about the same length of time. He entered the army from Philadelphia, enlisting in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Infantry, serving a portion of his time under General McClellan. Mr. Clendenin has editorial charge of the Register as editor-in-chief, the same position he occupied on the Constitution. His articles attract attention, and are widely quoted; and under his management the Register is fast attaining the leading position which it should occupy as the central organ of the Illinois Democracy.

Thomas Rees comes of a family of journalists. His father, the late Wm. Rees, Sr., was an editor of many years standing, and several of his brothers are at present following the "art preservative of all arts" in different portions of the West. Mr. Rees was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1850, and came with his father to the West when a small child. He served his time as a practical printer in his brother's office at Keokuk. Since his manhood he has ever occupied responsible positions in connection with various newspapers in Missouri and Iowa. When the firm of which he is a member, and which own the Register, purchased the Keokuk Constitution, he became business manager, and has gained

and deserves the reputation of being one of the best business managers in the West. He occupies the position of business manager of the Register, and under his skillful and honorable tactics the business department of the paper is kept up to the highest and most successful standard. The Register, under its present proprietors, has been improved in every department, until it is one of the handsomest, ablest and best conducted papers in the State. The daily has a large and increasing circulation. The proprietors have enlarged the weekly to an eight column quarto, each page being twenty by twenty-six inches in size—eight pages, eight columns to a page. A new dress has been put on. It is now the largest paper in the State, not excepting the Chicago papers; and will bear comparison in appearance, make-up and general character of its contents with any paper in the country. No men ever met with a warmer or more cordial reception than they met from the people and Press. Every Democratic paper in the State felt and expressed satisfaction that the recognized organ of the party at the State Capital had fallen into the hands of men with capital, brains and backbone to make the paper a true representative and worthy exponent of Democratic views. The Republican papers, while not wishing them any success politically, wished them every pecuniary success. In the "Proprietor's Announcement," the publishers said:

"In assuming control of the Illinois State Register, its new proprietors take off their hats to the citizens of Springfield and the people of Illinois, in acknowledgment that they are the obedient servants of a great constituency, entrusted with the guardianship of great interests. We profoundly feel the importance of our new position. We do not mean to be prolific in promises, nor boastful of our ability; but we desire with becoming modesty to take possession of a field of labor that has been enriched and adorned by the culture, the talents and the genius of the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded us in conducting the paper during the many years of its useful life. The responsibilities of conducting the Register, in view of its past history and the important possibilities of the future, are manifold and great, and in assuming them we shall endeavor to perform the duties devolving upon us with earnestness, zeal, industry and courage. In doing this we trust too, and are confident we shall, receive the cordial support and warm sympathy of the business community and the citizens of Springfield and the State of Illinois.

"We have purchased the Register and paid for it. It is our property so far as the material is concerned; but in a broader, wider sense we want the Register to be the people's paper. We intend to be its defender of their rights and a conservator of their interests in every contest waged against the people, either by monopolizing corporations, corrupt political parties or selfish individuals. Above capital, above parties, above the most conspicuous man or men, above the Nation with a big N, tower the PEOPLE, every letter big, every right belonging to them inviolable. We are convinced that it is not only important, but absolutely essential to the safety of the republic and to the preservation of the liberties of the people that pure Democratic principles shall prevail. We shall maintain the courage of our convictions. The Register will, therefore, ever be found advocating those pure and patriotic Democratic principles, handed down through generations of freemen from the founders of the republic. In doing this, it shall respect those who honestly differ with it as to methods. While waging an unrelenting warfare upon every form of encroachment upon popular liberty as a Democratic paper, it will recognize that in every party there are good and pure men, battling for what they conceive to be the best interests of humanity, and will deal courteously with its unerring opponents. Strongly, intensely Democratic, the Register will be the organ of no man or set of men. With cliques and factions it will hold no fellowship.

"The new proprietors of the Register have come to Springfield to become citizens and to identify themselves with the interests of the city, the county and the State. The 'Springfield idea' and the 'Illinois idea' will be the object of our most earnest exertions. Our efforts will be largely devoted to making the Register a valuable local paper—an indispensable visitor at every home in the city, and a most influential factor in the growth and prosperity of the city and State. We come among the people of this section of the State comparative strangers, but with such indorsements as but few newspaper men have ever received at the hands of a generous Press throughout the states of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. We are confident we shall soon feel at home, locally and socially. We shall strive to prove worthy of the confidence and esteem of the people.

"The business of the Register will be conducted on business principles. Thomas Rees, the junior member of the firm, becomes man-

ager, and will make his own announcements in the local department of the paper. Mr. George W. Weber, who has filled the editorial chair for a year and a half, retires, and H. W. Clendenin becomes managing editor. Mr. Weber has our best wishes for success in whatever field he may select.

"No change is contemplated in the local or mechanical departments, except that Mr. George Smith, the senior proprietor, will have general supervision of the mechanical work of the establishment."

As soon as all necessary arrangements could be completed, both the Daily and Weekly Register appeared in new type, presenting a very handsome appearance. The weekly was enlarged to an eight column quarto, making it the largest paper in the State.

As a printing office, the Illinois State Register establishment is mammoth and complete. It occupies a building erected especially for the business, fronting on Monroe street, between Fifth and Sixth, and extending back to the alley, one hundred and fifty-seven feet. On the ground floor are located the business office, subscription department, job room, press room, stock room, and boiler room; also a fire-proof vault for the preservation of the files of the paper. On the floor above are located the editorial rooms, and back of same, the composing room. The building is well lighted with windows on both sides the entire length, and heated by steam, conveyed in pipes throughout the entire structure. In addition to the newspaper, an extensive book and job business is carried on, which gives employment to a large number of persons.

The whole establishment is laid out on a scale for carrying on a large business. The press room is supplied with six first-class presses, a steam paper cutter, and other suitable conveniences. Four of the presses are expensive cylinder machines, three being of the world-renowned Hoe pattern.

There are about forty hands employed in the business, besides a corps of correspondents scattered throughout the country. The pay-roll is in proportion to the business carried on, and amounts to thousands of dollars more, every year, than the amount collected from the citizens of Springfield; so, that the city is constantly receiving a greater financial benefit from the Register, than the Register receives from all the people living in the city,—to say nothing of the indirect benefit that a live paper is to any community.

The Daily Register is issued every day in the week, except Monday, and the Weekly is issued every Wednesday.

Under the management of Smith, Clendenin & Rees, the daily has more than doubled its circulation, and the already large list of the weekly has received many new names. The list will be at least trebled the first year.

DAILY ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER.

The Daily Register was commenced in 1848, and its history is substantially that of the weekly, already given. The same editors and publishers of the one have been publishers of the other. It is now under the control of Smith, Clendenin & Rees; a large eight-column folio, printed on new type, and filled each day with general and local news. In every department it shows good management and business tact.

SANGAMO MONITOR.

On the first day of May, 1873, the first number of the Sangamo Monitor appeared, with T. W. S. Kidd, editor and proprietor. The Monitor presented a very neat appearance, being an eight-column folio, and filled well with readable matter. The editor was well known to every citizen of Springfield and Sangamon county, and not altogether unknown throughout the State, especially by those having had business in the United States Court or the Supreme Court of this State, having been Crier of the United States District Court for many years. Being a capital story-teller, of the Lincoln school, he made many friends. Of course the people looked for something spicy in the newspaper line, nor were they disappointed. The salutation of the editor read as follows:

"We would rather the readers of the Sangamo Monitor would watch the course pursued for the first year of its existence and draw their own conclusions in reference to our position on matters of public interest, than to set ourselves about defining the same. Custom has made the practice of newspapers foreshadowing the course pursued by them, obligatory upon us to intimate where we may be found on the questions of the day.

"We *will* be independent—we *won't* occupy a neutral position on any question, if we have concluded as to the right course. We know the truthfulness of the old adage, 'Wise men change, fools never,' too well however to say that we will not change front on matters of public interest, when convinced of error.

"Our predilections may, and as all well know

will, have much to do in forming our opinion on public topics, and we are perfectly willing to trust them. American all over, in our National pride—Democratic (not in a partisan sense) to the marrow, in our sentiments and principles,—educated by an honest woman, and naturally disposed to take the golden rule as our guide, and the side of the underdog in the fight, in the relations of life, we will ask an indulgent public to credit us in the outset with a reasonably good basis, on which they can rest assured that the chances for our being right in the main are at least good. 'No pent up Utica' shall confine our power to wield what influence we have on the side of the people. Springing ourselves from the forge, used to the hard knocks of the apprentice, then the jour, and lastly having 'bossed' it a little, we think we possess, in a reasonable degree, such sympathies as will lead us not to forget the 'pit from whence we have been digged.'

"Politically, the *honest* man, when placed by his party friends upon a ticket, or struggling independently for a place in the service of the people, can fully expect justice at our hands, while the manipulator of cliques and the cat's-paw of rings, need expect no mercy, let him be the nominee of any convention held by whatsoever party. We naturally detest deceit, whether practiced by cliques or individuals, under the cloak of religion, politics, law, or morals, and we intend to wage war against all such with all the energy and vim of our nature, regardless of greenbacks or relations, leaving consequences to take care of themselves.

"In a word, the Monitor will aim to be just what its name indicates, watching the acts and doings of the world at large, and reporting the same with impartial truthfulness to the readers every week; the iron-clad and double-turreted coaster, watching our National and State prosperity; ready with shot and shell to do battle for the 'greatest good for the greatest number.'"

The Monitor from the beginning has made war against monopolies, and in favor of the rights of the people. Starting at a time when the people, especially the farming community, had raised the standard of anti-monopoly, the Monitor naturally sided with those battling for this cause, and its columns will bear witness of the many points made in defense of the doctrines advocated.

In the fall election, in 1873, the Monitor advocated the election of the Democratic nominees, and has since continued to support the men of that party, though feeling and exercise



Chas. A. Lauphies.

ing the liberty of criticising the acts of every public officer.

The Monitor was started under what might be termed very unfavorable circumstances. Possessed of but little capital, as regards dollars and cents, but with plenty of pluck and perseverance, its editor and publisher has triumphed over every obstacle, and has made the Monitor a success in every particular. Few daily or weekly papers in this country have been established without sinking a large amount of capital, but the Monitor can boast of no such experience. From the start, it has had a living patronage, and from its profits has been gathered together the material of a complete newspaper and job office. Both the daily and weekly pay the publisher a fair profit, having each a large circulation and a good advertising patronage.

SANGAMON DAILY MONITOR.

The Sangamo Daily Monitor made its first appearance Thursday, June 28, 1877. The following characteristic editorial appeared in the first number:

"SHAKE—FATHERS, GIVE US A GRIP—SONS, PASS US YOUR PAW—MOTHERS, ACCEPT OUR MOST PROFOUND BOW—SISTERS, WE EMBRACE YOU—R DELICATE DUKE—BLESS AND BELIEVE US, FOR WE MEAN BUSINESS.—Like the gaily bedecked merry-maker of the big show, we bounce into the ring of daily journalism, hoping to be able to hold our own for another 'thirty days' trip into the sea of journalistic troubles, and a daily change of programme. We have grown tired of seeing and unfolding our bosom and budget to you but once a week. We want to talk to you daily, and tell you all we know of war, of crops, of politics, of religion, of law, and what we have heard in our rambles, about news and matters transpiring during the fast-unfolding events of twenty-four hours. We have grown chafed and weary of seeing those whom we hope to stir up to a little more evidence of life, have six words to our one, when 'talk's cheap,' and printers can be had for nothing; when paper-makers and type foundries furnish freely and gratis, and when close corporated monopolistic champions of the freedom of the Press are gaining such enviable notoriety by furnishing news to the people at a penny a line.

"We are among you. You all know us, and can trust us or not, as you like; of this we have no fear. Our motto, 'Do your best, with correct motives; then let the consequences take care of themselves,' has seen us through so far, and we hope will to the end. We propose to

take a hand in 'posting the people,' not to prejudice them, but letting everybody know what everybody else is doing who don't, won't or can't behave themselves according to the old ten, or new or eleventh commandment. Naughty humanity, behave yourself, if you don't desire a blast from the Monitor. 'Hold your horses,' fast youth, or crooked beauty, unless notoriety is more precious than the quiet calm of virtue's peaceful abode, and the joy of domestic felicity irksome to the speed of untamed nature, when without the balance wheel of wisdom and the pleasure-producing quality of proper motive. Remember us editorially, bearing in mind the fact that if you desire your hens to be emulated, 'lay your largest egg' on our editorial table. We are ever ready to chronicle events; our journalism teaches us a broader and more general definition than the style of making reading only *to the few*, 'personal' distinction to *fewer*, while those upon whom the smile of total endorsement is to be 'smolen' are fewest. If you want to know a little bit of everything, dive into your breeches pocket, get a three-cent piece, and stop the cry of the newsboy by buying a Daily Monitor.

"We ask and shall expect your encouragement, not as a craven, but as an honest man who knows he will give an equivalent in every respect. It may seem a trifle; it is—but remember your 'littles' are our 'nickels,' and while you are many and we few, a stoppage of your little for a week or two, by enough of you, might make a hole big enough to sink even a Monitor. Much depends upon trifles in this world; the ocean would cut but a sorry figure swimming fellows like our Grant or Tom Hendricks to England to show our bully old relative how we have 'skipped out' of our 'short frocks and things' since we swelled up his left optic in 1812, if not for trifles; and a great many big fellows around our own neighborhood were once very trifling little trifles. 'Despise not the day of small things!' Small beginnings make heavy endings, as the fellow said of the avalanche; and it may be that the little Monitor may yet be big enough to defy a torpedo. Give us your hand; your *helping* hand is the one asked for—we have several of another kind now pressing close on our skirts—and it might be while entertaining the Monitor you may be entertaining several small angels in disguise, floating around the homes and firesides of the boys depending for their bread upon the success of this enterprise.

"For ourselves, we are carrying a big load, going up a steep hill, and each little fifteen cent

drawback is 'the feather that breaks the camel's back' of our success, and the welfare of our set of printers. When we get to the level plain and the load is not so burdensome, we will have lots of time and take bushels of pleasure in returning you our grip of satisfaction at your action by our frequent notices of your 'style,' business, 'gait,' etc., in an occasional send-off on business, pleasure, when you marry, run for office, trade horses, swap dogs, or get into jail. We stand ready with the Monitor to fight to the blue for the honest in life matters, whether clothed in 'purple or fine linen,' or the scanty wardrobe of a tramp, while you live, and when dead will do just as we would you should do with us, bury our faults and foibles, and string together among life's cherished ornaments the sparkling beads of worth found in every nature. Shake!

Thomas W. S. Kidd, editor and proprietor of the Monitor, was born in New Castle, Delaware, October 22, 1828. His parents were John and Ann (Smith) Kidd, both natives of Delaware, but of Irish descent. His grandfather Kidd, was a farmer, and grandfather Smith, a Presbyterian minister. Both families came across the water on the same vessel; being four months on the ocean. The mother of Thomas died about three years after his birth, quite suddenly after giving birth to his only brother; and his father, about one year after, partly from a cold contracted by exposure, and partly by grief from the loss of his wife.

On the death of his father, young Kidd was taken by a most estimable aunt, Mrs. M. J. McPherson. Remaining in New Castle about one year, the family moved to Quarryville, where his aunt had taken the contract to board a large number of hands who were employed by the Government, in getting out stone for the Delaware Breakwater, then being constructed by the Government. Here they remained four years, and where Thomas attended a school about six weeks, which comprised the entire time spent in the school room. Returning to New Castle when he was about nine years old, he spent the next four years in such labor as a boy could do, in order to help the family to a comfortable existence. In 1840, the family moved to Philadelphia, where Thomas engaged as an errand-boy in a merchant-tailoring establishment, and served about two years. At this establishment T. S. Arthur and other literary celebrities were wont to congregate, and young Kidd, in listening to their conversation, first conceived the idea of learning something of books and of the world. At the expiration of his two years' ser-

vise as an errand-boy, he entered the printing office and stereotype foundry of John Fagin, to learn the trade. At this time he could scarcely read, and knew nothing at all about writing. By patient endeavor he learned to read well and write a fair hand, and before many months expired he was made one of the proof-readers in the establishment; but the life of a printer did not suit him. He had for many years a desire to learn the trade of a machinist, and when two years had passed of his printer's life, he ran away to Wilmington, Delaware, and applied for a situation in the railroad and machine shops of that city. He was told they could not give any attention to his application without recommendations. He then went on foot to New Castle and asked old friends of his father, and those who had known him when a small boy, to recommend him. This they did; and armed with his recommendations he returned to Wilmington, to be told that he must wait three weeks before an opening could be made. This he could not do; he was away from home, without money and without friends. Starvation was staring him in the face; he must get work—and at once. He therefore bound himself to the firm of Hollingsworth & Teas, to learn the trade of blacksmith and machinist. Before the expiration of his term of service the firm failed, and he then engaged with Elliott & Huston, locomotive builders, of Wilmington. Here he remained until 1849, when he received an invitation from Mr. Hollingsworth, who had removed to Chicago, to come to that city and take charge of the iron-shops that he was about to establish. He accepted the invitation and entered upon the work, where he remained a short time, and then received and accepted the appointment of traveling agent of an agricultural firm. In this line of business he continued with success until 1857—save for a short period in 1853-4, when, his health having failed him, he returned to his old home in Delaware. While east he was married, July 1854, to Charlotte, daughter of Jesse Janney, of Cecil county, Maryland. Six children have been born unto them, two of whom are now living—Lizzie G. and Presco Wright.

In February, 1856, Mr. Kidd brought his family to Springfield, where they have since continued to reside. In 1857, he served as bailiff in the United States Marshal's office. In 1858, he was elected Coroner and was also appointed Deputy Sheriff. In the winter of 1858-9 and 1859-60, he served as Sheriff of the Supreme Court of Illinois. In 1860, he was appointed by Judge Treat, Crier of the United

States District Court, which position he continued to hold until the spring of 1877. In addition to the offices mentioned, Mr. Kidd served as Assessor in Springfield for a period of fifteen years, and Collector by election, two years.

While serving as Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Kidd read law, and passing a successful examination before Judge Walker, of the Supreme Court, was licensed to practice. He never opened an office and tells upon himself that he never had but two cases, in the latter one he took offense at the answers of a colored witness, and struck him over the head with an iron square, and was fined by the Justice of the Peace three dollars for contempt of court. He then retired from active practice.

As a writer Mr. Kidd has a peculiar style of his own. He follows the model of no man. When he writes a sentence, no man can mistake its meaning. It is plain and to the point, yet so worded that it cannot be thought to be from the pen of another.

THE SPRINGFIELD TIMES.

In 1844, the Democratic party in Sangamon county was somewhat divided on purely local issues. The Register espousing the side of one faction, left the other without representation. This necessitated the starting a second Democratic paper in Springfield, and S. S. Brooks, who in 1829-30 published the Illinois Herald, was induced to make the venture. The new paper was called the Springfield Times. It was a small folio sheet, but edited with the vim characteristic of the Brooks family, who were born newspaper men. The Times only existed about one year, the party not being able to support two organs, and the breaches in the party being healed. Mr. Brooks, though an excellent newspaper man, was no business manager, and never succeeded in his chosen profession. An old man, he wandered back to Springfield occasionally, and worked at the case in the Register and other offices, to secure a livelihood for himself and family.

THE MASONIC TROWEL.

Harmon G. Reynolds, the founder and editor of the Masonic Trowel, is one of the oldest Masons in the State, having taken his degrees in Warsaw Lodge, in 1843. He was Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge in 1848, and was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge and Chapter, and continued as Grand Secretary of the Lodge until 1851. In 1868, he was elected Grand Master, and held this position for

two years. He remained Secretary of the Grand Chapter until 1869. He assisted in the initiatory work of forming the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, and was the first Recorder of that body. Mr. Reynolds has been Master of three lodges, and High Priest of three Chapters, and was first Commander of Elwood Commandery No. 6, of this city. All of which positions he filled with credit to himself and honor to the fraternity. He also received, in 1854, the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Scottish Rites, and the thirty-third in Boston, in 1864. In 1858, he located in this city, and was established, in 1862, the Masonic Trowel, with which paper he retained his connection until 1868. He has always had the editorial control of its columns, and his labors therein have redounded to the general welfare and prosperity of the craft at large. By the fire, on the night of the 22d of February, by which the Trowel was destroyed, he was stripped of every dollar of his earthly possessions.

ILLINOIS STATE DEMOCRAT.

In 1857 a paper under the above name was started in Springfield by J. J. Clarkson, with Elliott B. Herndon, editor. As its name implies it was a Democratic paper, and was started to combat the heresies supposed to exist in a portion of the Democratic party, headed by Stephen A. Douglas. It lived about three years.

THE SUNDAY MAIL.

This was a five column quarto, issued every Sunday morning by The Mail Company, and was well filled with local news. It was short-lived.

ILLINOIS FREI PRESSE.

Many attempts have been made to publish a German paper in Springfield, but until the Frei Presse was started, all prior to that had proven failures. On the eleventh day of January, 1872, Edward Rummel, then Secretary of State, commenced the publication of the Frei Presse, an eight column folio, in support of the Liberal movement then being advocated by such men as Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, John M. Palmer and others. Mr. Rummel only retained connection about three months, and then sold to Gehring & Hotze, two practical German printers. Mr. Gehring assumed editorial control of the paper, and has since continued to act as managing editor. The success of the paper was assured from the start, the Germans largely supporting the new movement. It has had a uniform, steady

growth, and is not only regarded as the most successful German paper, but is said to be the most successful German or English paper in Springfield. The office is well supplied with type and presses, and does a general book and job business in connection with the publication of the paper. After a time, Mr. Hotze retired, and Mr. Gehring became sole editor and proprietor.

Frederick Gehring was born in Baden, Germany, March 4, 1841. His early life was spent in that country, in attendance upon the common and high schools. In 1856, he came to America, and settled in Lafayette, Indiana, where he entered a German newspaper office, to learn the trade of a printer. Here he remained about three years, and then went to Indianapolis and worked as a journeyman printer. From Indianapolis he drifted on to St. Louis, where he was when the war for the Union commenced. Returning to Indianapolis, he enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, and served three years, being wounded at the battle of Stone river. On his recovery he was placed on detached duty, where he remained until the close of his term of enlistment, when he was discharged. Returning to Indianapolis, he served for some years as local editor of the Telegraph, of that city, and for about six months as political editor of a German paper. On the 19th day of October, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Kathrina May, of Indianapolis. They have had six children, three of whom are now living—two boys and one girl. In April, 1872, Mr. Gehring and his family came to Springfield, and he purchased an interest in the *Frei Presse*. In 1874 he was elected a member of the legislature, by the combined Liberal and Democratic vote, and was classed in the House, politically, as a Democratic-Liberal. He now claims to be a Liberal-Democrat, and the *Frei Presse* as a Liberal-Democratic paper. In the legislature, he was placed on the committee on mines and mining, the committee on printing, and also on education. The committee on mines and mining framed the law that was passed regulating the government of mines. Mr. Gehring is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Turn-Verien. He was the originator of the Building Associations of Springfield, and has taken great interest in their work. He is a good writer, and a practical business man.

STAATS WOCHENBLATT.

The *Staats Wochenblatt* is a large seven column quarto, and was established in the fall

of 1878, its first number bearing date November 21. H. Schlange is the editor and proprietor. The *Wochenblatt* has been a success from the start, it now having a bona fide circulation of fifteen hundred copies weekly. Mr. Schlange was born November 16, 1844, at Hanover, Germany. As soon as sufficiently advanced he entered the Jacobson Institute, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. He then entered the army as a private, and passed the various grades of promotion until he was made Assistant Quartermaster. In 1865 he came to America and landed at New York in the early part of December, where he remained a few days and proceeded to Springfield, Illinois, his destination, arriving there January 2, 1866. At Springfield, he learned the trade of cigar-maker, and continued in that business until he established the *Wochenblatt*, in 1878. At this time there was no Republican German paper in Springfield, and Mr. Schlange thought it to be a good opportunity to establish one. The result has more than exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Mr. Schlange and Anna Ahrens were married in Lincoln, Illinois, February 25, 1868. Two children have been born unto them—August and Lena.

AUBURN CITIZEN.

In 1873 Lowdermilk & Stover commenced the publication of the *Auburn Herald*, a six column folio. The paper was started mainly for the purpose of affording the business men of Auburn an advertising medium, but the citizens believed it should be something more, and therefore the experiment was tried of giving the community a good local paper. Not having an office of their own, the printing was done in Virden at the office of the *Virden News*, and the paper circulated from Auburn. After the expiration of about five months, a stock company was formed for the purchase of office material, and the outfit was purchased of the *Virden News* in August, 1874, M. G. Wadsworth, of Auburn, and W. F. Thompson, of Virden, becoming publishers, by purchase from the stock company.

A sketch of the senior proprietor of the *Herald*—W. W. Lowdermilk—will be found in connection with the *History of Auburn*. A. B. Stover, the junior, came from Havana, Illinois. He was at one time editor of the *Mason County Herald*. When he came to Auburn he engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store, retaining connection after engaging in editorial work. He was an easy and fluent writer. After the *Herald* changed hands, he made a profession of religion

and conducted a series of meetings in Auburn with great success. He was induced to go before the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by that body was licensed to preach the Gospel. He is a good talker and is now meeting with success in the ministry.

When Wadsworth & Thompson became the proprietors of the Herald they rented a room in the bank building and continued its publication. At the commencement of the second volume the name was changed to the Auburn Citizen, and the paper enlarged to a seven column folio. The following spring the senior bought out the junior partner's interest, and has since been sole proprietor. The Citizen was enlarged to an eight column folio April 22, 1880, and changed to a five column quarto, December 9, 1880. The Citizen has no political bias, its special mission being local news. It is at present the only paper published in Sangamon county outside of Springfield.

Moses G. Wadsworth was born in Hallowell, Kennebec county, Maine, February 3, 1826, and is the son of Daniel and Margaret F. Wadsworth. His parents were of English and Welsh origin, the father being descended, on the father's side, from Peregrin White, the first white child born in America. Moses G. came to Illinois, in his fifteenth year with his parents, settling in (old) Auburn, where the parents are still living, the father in his eighty-third and the mother in her eightieth year. They have resided in the same house about thirty-eight years. Moses G. Wadsworth was married in September, 1849, to Elizabeth F. Wheeler, of Macoupin county, who died in May, 1857, leaving five children, four of whom are living. He was married again in November, 1862, to Mary E. Day, of Chatham, who has borne him seven children, four of whom are living. Until after the death of his first wife, Mr. Wadsworth followed farming. After that he worked principally at carpenter work, until his connection with the Auburn Herald (afterwards Citizen,) in 1879. He was clerk of his township three years; assessor one year, and tax collector nine years. He has been school trustee ten or more years, and Secretary of Ark and Anchor Lodge of Masons, eleven years.

THE EVENING POST.

The only evening paper at present published in Springfield, was established in January, 1880, the first number being issued on the 3d. Its publication was decided upon by a number of printers and newspaper men of the city, who

were out of employment at the time, caused by a strike in the composing room of the Register office. There being no evening paper in the city, they decided to occupy the field, and incorporated the Capital Co-operative Publishing Company, with a capital of \$1,000, which was subsequently increased to \$2,000. Charles W. Bovard, F. H. B. McDowell, Andrew McWeeney, J. H. Duggan, W. H. Mursinna, William F. Aitken, T. F. Harrington, J. M. Higgins, Louis Souther, and Louis Schuckers, were the original stockholders. F. H. B. McDowell was elected editor-in-chief, with J. M. Higgins and Louis Souther as associates. During the first month, Messrs. Souther and Higgins withdrew from the company. Mr. McDowell continued as editor-in-chief until the latter part of May in that year, when, owing to a dissatisfaction among the stockholders and a desire on their part to sustain the principles of the Greenback party, he withdrew. At that time, the paper had become well established, and its circulation was the largest it attained during the year. Mr. J. K. Magie was elected editor-in-chief, on Mr. McDowell's withdrawal, and occupied that position until August 1, when, the business of the paper having been badly damaged by his administration, at the request of the Board of Directors, Mr. McDowell again assumed its management, and he now owns nearly all the stock of the company. The paper is a handsome seven-column folio, having been enlarged from a six-column folio on the 16th of October, 1881. Its political tone is of the stalwart Republican order, and it exerts no little local influence. Its circulation is largely among the working classes. Its subscription price is \$5 per year.

Among those who have contributed to the success of the paper, a mournful tribute is due to the late Henry G. Fitzhugh, who died November 13, 1880, at the age of twenty-two years, at the time of his death being its city editor. He was one of the brightest young journalists the city has ever produced, and his sad death, after a short illness of pneumonia, was a shock to all who knew him. His remains were interred at Oak Ridge.

The present editorial staff of the paper is composed of F. H. B. McDowell, S. P. V. Arnold, and L. M. Snell.

Mr. McDowell was born at Freeport, Illinois, January 7, 1854. Compelled at the age of thirteen to leave the High School, by the necessity of his earnings for the support of his father's family, he entered the office of the Freeport Bulletin, in March, 1868, as an apprentice, and

acquired the printer's trade. In January, 1872, he left his home for Chicago, where he remained until the fall of 1876, working at his trade in the Chicago Tribune composing room. In November of that year he formed a partnership with W. W. Lewis in the publication of the Carroll County Gazette, at Lanark, Illinois. The partnership continued until February, 1878, when Mr. Lewis retired, and he continued its publication until January, 1879, when he disposed of the paper and removed to Chicago. In September of that year he was elected Secretary of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, which position he now holds. He was married to Anna Magnusson Jewett, of Chicago, in November, 1876.

S. P. V. Arnold, associate editor and business manager of the Post, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1854, where he resided until twelve years of age, when he removed to Columbus, Ohio. He was educated at Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, and graduated at the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1875. Previous to and after graduating, he

taught school for seven years. In the fall of 1878, he went to St. Louis and established the American Trade Journal, which he continued until August, 1881, when he sold his interest in the paper and came to Springfield, and became connected with the Post as associate editor and business manager.

CAMPAIGN PAPERS.

Many campaign papers have been issued in Springfield; the most noted of which were the "Old Soldier," published in 1840, by the Whig general committee; and the "Old Hickory," published by the Democratic general committee. Each of these papers had a circulation of 35,000 copies, and were very effective campaign sheets, and will readily be called to mind by the old settler.

The "Conservative" was a seven-column folio, issued during the presidential campaign of 1856, and supporting Millard Fillmore for the presidency. It was edited by a committee of the Springfield Fillmore Club, and was an interesting political sheet.

CHAPTER XII.

REED AND DONNER EMIGRANT PARTY.

Since the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus, there has ever seemed a disposition to push on toward the setting sun. Like the story told children of the sack of gold placed at the termination of the rainbow, which creates an earnest desire in their hearts to secure the treasure, so there appears before the eyes of all men, in dazzling splendor, visions of untold wealth and honors, to be secured in the great West.

Early in the spring of 1846, a party was organized in this county for California and the Pacific coast. Gold had not then been discovered, but a knowledge of the beautiful Sacramento valley had been obtained, and it was thought a home could there be made which would be delightful and pleasing to all. The party left Springfield April 14, 1846, full of hope and spirit, looking forward to the time when they should reach their destinations and be at rest. Little did they anticipate the trials and tribulations that awaited them as they passed over the mountains and across the great American Desert. When they left Springfield, the party numbered thirty-four persons. The following named were among the number:

James F. Reed and Mrs. Margaret W. Reed, his wife, with their four children, Virginia E. B., Martha J., James F., Jun., and Thomas K.; also Mrs. Sarah Keyes, the mother of Mrs. Reed.

George Donner and Mrs. Tamsen Donner, his wife, with their five children, Elitha C., Leanna C., Francis E., Georgiana and Elizabeth P.

Jacob Donner and Mrs. Elizabeth Donner, his wife, with their five children, Isaac, Lewis, Samuel, George and Mary; also William and Solomon Hook, children of Mrs. Donner by a former marriage.

There were also Milford Elliott—often mentioned as Milton Elliott—James Smith, John

Denton, Eliza and Bayless Williams, Walter Herron and Hiram O. Miller. There were some others, but I have been unable to learn their names.

Leaving Springfield, their first point of destination was Independence, Missouri, where they were to make the final preparation for crossing the plains. They were joined at various points by parties from other places, as follows:

From Lacon, Illinois: Jay Fausdick and Mrs. Sarah Fausdick, his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Graves, with their eight children, Frank, Mary, William, Ellen, Lavina, Nancy, Jonathan and Elizabeth. Mrs. Fausdick was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Graves.

From Iowa: Patrick Brien—spelled, in some places, Breen and Breen—Margaret Brien, Margaret J., John, Edward, Patrick Jun., Simon, James and Peter Brien, and Patrick Dolen.

From Belleville, Illinois: J. P. Eddy, Mrs. Eddy and W. H. Eddy.

From St. Louis, Missouri: William Foster, Mrs. Foster and George Foster; and from Ray county, Missouri: William McCutchen, Mrs. McCutchen and Harriet McCutchen.

From Tennessee: Lemuel Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, Lander, Mary, William and Samuel Murphy; William Pike, Cynthia Pike and N. Pike.

From Germany: Mr. and Mrs. Kiesberger, or Keysburg, B. and L. S. Keysburg. Mrs. Wolfinger, Mr. Rhinehart, Mr. Spitzger and Carl Berger.

From Springfield, Ohio: Samuel Shoemaker. From Chicago, Illinois: C. T. Stanton.

At Independence the party laid in their supplies for the long journey across the plains. At that time it was absolutely necessary that emigrants should travel together in large bodies in order to protect themselves from the Indians, and it was never safe to start until the grass had

sufficiently grown to afford subsistence for the cattle.

Early in May the journey began from Independence. No trouble was experienced until they came to Big Blue river, four miles above its mouth. They found the stream quite full, and had to provide themselves with rafts before crossing. Just before reaching this place, Mrs. Keys, the mother of Mrs. Reed, became ill, and while here, on the morning of May 29, breathed her last. All work was suspended and each person vied with the other in rendering to her the last tribute of respect. A neat coffin was constructed, the remains placed in it and buried on a beautiful elevation, near a burr-oak tree. Religious services were conducted by a minister present with the party. The grave was sodded and the tree made to serve the purpose of a head-board. On it was cut the following inscription:

"Sarah Keys, aged 70 years. Died 29th May, 1846.
From Springfield, Illinois."

At the foot, a coarse white stone, resembling marble, was placed, containing the words:

"Mrs. S. Keys. Aged 70 years."

Flowers and young cedars were placed at the head and foot of the grave.

Between Independence and Blue river the Reed and Donner party fell in with Colonel W. H. Russell and company, who had left Independence a few days before them. Passing Blue river, they all traveled together until they reached Little Sandy river, where a separation took place, the majority of them going to Oregon; Colonel Russell heading the latter. The day after the separation the Reed and Donner party elected George Donner, Captain, and from that time it was known as the "Donner Company." They continued their journey up the valley of the Platte river, passing Fort Laramie and crossing the Rocky Mountains to Fort Bridger without any serious mishap. This had occupied the entire summer. They tarried at the Fort four days. Letters had been left here for the party, warning them against taking the Hasting's Cut-Off, and advising them to go by the Fort Hall route. The latter was an established and well known route, but much longer than the former, and required a detour to the northwest. The Hasting's Cut-Off passed through Webber's canyon to the south end of the great Salt Lake, near where the city of Salt Lake has since been built. This route being more direct and some three hundred miles shorter, was an inducement to emigrants to go that way. Unfortunately, the

letters were not delivered, and the Donner party concluded to take the shorter route.

Approaching the mouth of the Webber canyon, they found a letter sticking in the top of a sage bush from Hastings, the discoverer of the new route. He was then piloting a company through, and proposed to the Donner Company that, if they would send messengers for him, he would return and pilot them through a better way than the one by which they were directed. In response to the letter, Reed, Stanton and McCutchen, of the Donner party, hastened on to accept the offer of Mr. Hastings. The latter then came back part of the way and after piloting the three men a few miles, gave them directions, and returned to the first party he was piloting through. Reed, Stanton and McCutchen then returned to their own party, and all went to work, and by digging and cutting timber, made a road passing to the south end of Salt Lake, crossing the outlet of the lake, now called the river Jordan. Passing to the northwest around the lake, they were detained a few days by the death, from consumption, of Mr. Halloran, one of the company.

A few more days' travel brought them to the springs where they were to provide water and grass for crossing Hasting's Desert, an alkaline desert, destitute of water and vegetation. They were led to believe it was less than fifty miles across, but it proved to be nearer eighty. It was understood that they must travel day and night, stopping only long enough to feed and water the cattle. When about two-thirds of the way across, the stock manifested signs of being exhausted, and Mr. Reed was requested to go forward until he found water and then report. After traveling about twenty miles he found water, and returning, about eleven o'clock at night, he met his teamsters driving the cattle, having left their wagons. After directing them how to proceed, he went on to meet his family and the remainder of the company. Soon after leaving his teamsters one of their horses sunk down in the road, and while they were endeavoring to raise it, the cattle scented the water, scattered, and nine yoke of them were never found. Only one ox and one cow remained.

About daylight the next morning, Mr. Reed succeeded in reaching his family, and found them alone, the remainder of the party having continued their journey, none of them having taken their teams from the wagons except Mr. Reed's men. Not knowing that his cattle were lost, Mr. Reed waited with his family all day, expecting some of his men to return and haul

them to water. Not receiving any information, and their supply of water being nearly gone, he started with his family on foot, carrying his youngest child in his arms. In the course of the night the children became exhausted, so they spread a blanket on the ground and all lay down on it, covering themselves with shawls. A cold wind commenced blowing soon after they lay down, and the children could only be kept warm by having their four dogs lie down against them outside the shawls.

About daylight they moved on, and soon came to a wagon which belonged to Jacob Donner and which contained his family, Mr. Donner having gone forward for water. He soon after returned and took his own and Mr. Reed's family to the source of the supply, where they remained in camp for about one week, spending the time in searching for the lost cattle. The search was unavailing, it being believed the Indians had secured all of them. Mr. Reed, as soon as he became convinced his cattle could not be found, divided among others his provisions, except what he could haul in one wagon, and leaving seven wagons on the plains, the party again resumed their journey. Winter was close upon them and the party was hundreds of miles from any human habitation.

After proceeding some days on their journey it was found that provisions were running short. An estimate was made of the quantity it would take for each family. It was now proposed by Mr. Reed, that two of the number should hurriedly proceed forward to Captain Sutter's, in California, and secure supplies, Mr. Reed becoming personally responsible for the payment. William McCutchen, of Missouri, and Mr. Stanton, of Chicago, volunteered for this purpose. They started upon their journey and weeks passed without any tiding from them. It was now suggested that Mr. Reed go in advance to see what had become of them, and hurry up supplies.

At this time the two Donner families were in advance of the main body. Walter Herron was with the Donner's and when Mr. Reed overtook them, Herron volunteered to go with him, which offer was accepted. Having but one horse, they rode by turns. Their provisions giving out, they traveled for days without food, except wild geese and other game which they occasionally killed on Truckee river. When they reached the Sierra Nevada mountains, Herron wanted to kill the horse, and Mr. Reed persuaded him from it by agreeing to kill him rather than perish with hunger. That afternoon

Herron became delirious for want of food. They found *five beans*. Herron ate three of them, and Reed the other two. The next morning they came upon some abandoned wagons, which they ransacked, but failed to find any food. Taking the tar-bucket from one of the wagons, and scraping the tar from the bottom, Mr. Reed discovered a streak of rancid tallow in the bottom, which he made known to Herron, who swallowed a piece about the size of a walnut without giving it a smell. He swallowed a second piece, and wanted more, which Mr. Reed refused to give him, having himself eaten some which made him deathly sick. They soon after descended into Bear river valley, where they found some emigrants in wagons, who gave them food and relieved their sufferings. They there met Mr. Stanton and two Indians sent by Captain Sutter to aid in carrying provisions. Mr. Reed was so emaciated that Mr. Stanton did not recognize him until they had conversed with each other several minutes. The next morning, October 23, 1846, each party continued their journey. Mr. Reed went on to Captain Sutter's, where he secured thirty horses, one mule and two Indians to aid him in bringing out the sufferers. He was joined by Mr. McCutchen, who had been separated from Mr. Stanton by sickness. With some flour and meat they started to meet the suffering emigrants in the mountains. After weeks spent in unavailing efforts, they had to return, as men and horses sank out of sight in the snow. It was evident that nothing could be done until spring, the mountaineers all being absent fighting Mexicans, the war with Mexico having commenced the year before, and the natives of Spanish and Indian blood having expressed a determination to exterminate the Americans.

Snow commenced falling the latter part of October, and caught the whole party, not in a body, but scattered along some distance, the extremes being probably a day's journey apart. The following journal, kept by one of the sufferers, includes the time from October 31, 1846, to March 1, 1847, and is from the Illinois State Journal, of September 16, 1847:

TRUCKEE'S LAKE, November 20, 1846.—Came to this place on the 31st of last month; went into the Pass, the snow so deep we were unable to find the road, and when within three miles from the summit, turned back to this shanty, on Truckee's Lake. Stanton came up one day, after we arrived here; we again took our teams and wagons, and made another unsuccessful attempt to cross the mountains, as it continued to snow

all the time. We now have killed most part of our cattle, having to remain here until next spring, and live on lean meat, without bread or salt. It snowed during the space of eight days, with little intermission, after our arrival, though now clear and pleasant, freezing at night; the snow nearly gone from the valleys.

Nov. 21—Fine morning, wind northwest; twenty-two of our company about starting to cross the mountains this day, including Stanton and his Indians.

Nov. 22—Froze hard last night; fine and clear to-day; no account from those on the mountains.

Nov. 23—Same weather, wind west; the expedition across the mountains returned after an unsuccessful attempt.

Nov. 25—Cloudy; looks like the eve of a snow storm; our mountaineers are to make another trial to-morrow, if fair; froze hard last night.

Nov. 26—Began to snow last evening; now rains or sleets; the party do not start to-day.

Nov. 29—Still snowing; now about three feet deep; wind west; killed my last oxen to-day; gave another yoke to Foster; wood hard to be got.

Nov. 30—Snowing fast; looks as likely to continue as when it commenced; no living thing, without wings, can get about.

Dec. 1—Still snowing; wind west; snow about six or six and one-half feet deep; very difficult to get wood, and we are completely housed up; our cattle all killed but two or three, and these, with the horses and Stanton's mules, all supposed to be lost in the snow; no hopes of finding them alive.

Dec. 3—Ceased snowing; cloudy all day; warm enough to thaw.

Dec. 4—Beautiful sunshine; thawing a little; looks delightful, after the long storm; snow seven or eight feet deep.

Dec. 5—The morning fine and clear; Stanton and Graves manufacturing snow-shoes for another mountain scramble; no account of mules.

Dec. 8—Fine weather; froze hard last night; wind southwest; hard work to find wood sufficient to keep us warm, or cook our beef.

Dec. 9—Commenced snowing about eleven o'clock; wind northwest; took in Spitzer yesterday, so weak that he cannot rise without help, caused by starvation. Some have a scant supply of beef; Stanton trying to get some for himself and Indians; not likely to get much.

Dec. 10—Snowed fast all night, with heavy squalls of wind; continues to snow; now about seven feet in depth.

Dec. 14—Snows faster than any previous day; Stanton and Graves, with several others, making preparations to cross the mountains on snow shoes; snow eight feet on a level.

Dec. 16—Fair and pleasant; froze hard last night; the company started on snow shoes to cross the mountains; wind southeast.

Dec. 17—Pleasant; William Murphy returned from the mountain party last evening; Bayless Williams died night before last; Milton and Noah started for Donner's eight days ago; not returned yet; think they are lost in the snow.

Dec. 19—Snowed last night; thawing to day; wind northwest, a little singular for a thaw.

Dec. 20—Clear and pleasant; Mrs. Reed here; no account from Milton yet; Charles Berger set out for Donner's; turned back, unable to proceed; tough times, but not discouraged; our hopes are in God. Amen!

Dec. 21—Milton got back last night from Donner's camp; sad news; Jacob Donner, Samuel Shoemaker, Rhinehart and Smith are dead; the rest of them in a low situation; snowed all night, with a strong southwest wind.

Dec. 23—Clear to-day; Milton took some of his meat away; all well at their camp. Began this day to read the "thirty day's Prayers;" Almighty God grant the requests of unworthy sinners!

Dec. 24—Rained all night and still continues; poor prospect for any kind of comfort, spiritual or temporal.

Dec. 25—Began to snow yesterday; snowed all night and snows yet, rapidly; extremely difficult to find wood; offered our prayers to God this (Christmas) morning; the prospect is appalling, but we trust in Him.

Dec. 27—Cleared off yesterday; continues clear; snow nine feet deep; wood growing scarcer; a tree, when felled, sinks into the snow, and is hard to be got at.

Dec. 30—Fine clear morning; froze hard last night; Charles Berger died last evening about ten o'clock.

Dec. 31—Last of the year; may we, with the help of God, spend the coming year better than we have the past, which we propose to do if it be the will of the Almighty to deliver us from our present dreadful situation; Amen. Morning fair, but cloudy; wind east-by-south; looks like another snow storm; snow storms are dreadful to us; the snow at present is very deep.

Jan. 1, 1847—We pray the God of mercy to deliver us from our present calamity, if it be His holy will. Commenced snowing last night, and snows a little yet; provisions getting scant;

dug up a hide from under the snow yesterday; have not commenced on it yet.

Jan. 3—Fair during the day; freezing at night; Mrs. Reed talks of crossing the mountains with her children.

Jan. 4—Fine morning, looks like spring; Mrs. Reed and Virginia, Milton Elliott and Eliza Williams started a short time ago, with the hope of crossing the mountain; left the children here; it was difficult for Mrs. Reed to part with them.

Jan. 6—Eliza came back from the mountains yesterday evening, not able to proceed; the others kept ahead.

Jan. 8—Very cold this morning; Mrs. Reed and others came back, could not find their way, on the other side of the mountains; they have nothing but hides to live on.

Jan. 10—Began to snow last night; still continues; wind west-north-west.

Jan. 13—Snowing fast; snow higher than the shanty; it must be thirteen feet deep; cannot get wood this morning; it is a dreadful sight for us to look upon.

Jan. 14—Cleared off yesterday; the sun shining brilliantly renovates our spirits; praise be to the God of Heaven.

Jan. 15—Clear day again; wind northwest; Mrs. Murphy blind; Lanthron not able to get wood; has but one axe between him and Kiesburg; it looks like another storm; expecting some account from Sutter's soon.

Jan. 17—Lanthron became crazy last night; provisions scarce; hides our main subsistence; may the Almighty send us help.

Jan. 21—Fine morning; John Battise and Mr. Denton came this morning with Eliza. She will not eat hides; Mrs. — sent her back to live or die on them.

Jan. 22—Began to snow after sunrise; likely to continue; wind north.

Jan. 23—Blew hard and snowed all night; the most severe storm we have experienced this winter; wind west.

Jan. 26—Cleared up yesterday; to-day fine and pleasant, wind south; in hopes we are done with snow storms; those who went to Sutter's not yet returned; provisions getting scant; people growing weak; living on small allowance of hides.

Jan. 28—Commenced snowing yesterday—still continues to-day. Lewis (Sutter's Indian,) died three day's ago; food growing scarcer; don't have fire enough to cook our hides.

Jan. 30—Fair and pleasant; wind west; thawing in the sun; John and Edward Breen went to

Graves' this morning; the — seized on Mrs. — goods until they would be paid; they also took the hides which herself and family subsisted upon; they retained two pieces only, the balance they have taken. You may judge from this what our fare is in camp; there is nothing to be had by hunting yet, perhaps there soon will be.

Jan. 31—The sun does not shine out brilliant, this morning; froze hard last night; wind northwest. Lanthron Murphy died last night about one o'clock; Mrs. Reed went to Graves' this morning, to look after goods.

Feb. 5—Snowed hard until twelve o'clock last night; many uneasy for fear we shall all perish with hunger; we have but little meat left, and only three hides; Mrs. Reed has nothing but one hide, and that is on Graves' house; Milton lives there, and will likely keep that; Eddy's child died last night.

Feb. 6—It snowed faster last night and to-day than it has done this winter before; still continues, without intermission; wind southwest; Murphy's folks and Kiesburg say they cannot eat hides; I wish we had enough of them; Mrs. Eddy is very weak.

Feb. 7—Ceased to snow at last; to-day it is quite pleasant; McCutchen's child died on the second of this month.

Feb. 8—Fine, clear morning; Spitzer died last night; we will bury him in the snow; Mrs. Eddy died on the night of the seventh.

Feb. 9—Mr. Pike's child all but dead; Milton is at Murphy's, not able to get out of bed; Kiesburg — gets up; he says he is not able; Mrs. Eddy and child were buried to-day; wind south-east.

Feb. 10—Beautiful morning; thawing, in the sun; Milton Elliott died last night, at Murphy's shanty; Mrs. Reed went there this morning, to see after his effects; J. Denton trying to borrow meat for Graves; had none to give; they had nothing but hides; all are entirely out of meat; but a little we have; our hides are nearly all eat up. With God's help, spring will soon smile upon us.

Feb. 12—Warm, thawing morning.

Feb. 14—Fine morning, but cold; buried Milton in the snow. John Denton not well.

Feb. 15—Morning cloudy until nine o'clock, then cleared off warm. Mrs. — refused to give Mrs. — any hides. Put Sutter's pack hides on her shanty, and would not let her have them.

Feb. 16—Commenced to rain last evening, and turned to snow during the night, and continued

until morning; weather changeable—sunshine, then light showers of hail, and wind at times. We all feel very unwell; the snow is not getting much less at present.

Feb. 19—Froze hard last night. Seven men arrived from California yesterday evening with provisions, but left the greater part on the way. To-day it is clear and warm for this region; some of the men have gone to Donner's camp; they will start back on Monday.

Feb. 22—The Californians started this morning, twenty-four in number, some in a very weak state; Mrs. Kiesburg started with them, and left Kiesburg here, unable to go; buried Pike's child this morning in the snow; it died two days ago.

Feb. 23—Froze hard last night; to-day pleasant and thawy—has the appearance of spring, all but the deep snow; wind south-southeast; shot a dog to-day and dressed his flesh.

Feb. 25—To-day Mrs. Murphy says the wolves are about to dig up the dead bodies around her shanty, and the nights are too cold to watch them, but we hear them howl.

Feb. 26—Hungry times in camp; plenty of hides, but the folks won't eat them; we eat them with tolerable good appetite, thanks be to the Almighty God. Mrs. Murphy said here yesterday that she thought she would commence on Milton and eat him; I do not think she has done so yet; it is distressing. The Donners told the California folks, four days ago, that they would commence on the dead people, if they did not succeed that day or the next in finding their cattle, then ten or twelve feet under the snow, and did not know the spot or anywhere near it; they have done it ere this.

Feb. 28—One solitary Indian passed by yesterday; came from the lake; had a heavy pack on his back; gave me five or six roots, resembling onions in shape; tasted some like a sweet potato, full of tough little fibres.

Feb. 29—Ten men arrived this morning from Bear Valley, with provisions. We all leave in two or three days, and cache our goods here. They say the snow will remain until June.

The above mentioned ten men started for the valley with seventeen of the sufferers; they traveled fifteen miles and a severe snow storm came on; they left fourteen of the emigrants, the writer of the above journal and his family, and succeeded in getting in but three children. Lieutenant Woodworth immediately went to their assistance, but before he reached them they had eaten three of their number, who had died from hunger and fatigue; the remainder Lieutenant

Woodworth's party brought in. April, 1847, the last member of the party was brought to Captain Sutter's Fort. It is utterly impossible to give any description of the sufferings of the company. Your readers can form some idea of them by perusing the above diary. Yours, etc.,

GEORGE MCKINSTRY, JR.

Fort Sacramento, April 27, 1847.

The emigrants thus caught in the mountains died, one by one, until thirty-six of the eighty-one who left Independence in the spring with such high hopes, literally starved to death. The following are the names of those from Sangamon county:

George Donner and his wife, Mrs. Tamsen Donner; Jacob Donner and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Donner; her son, William Hook, sometimes called William Donner; the three sons of Jacob Donner and wife, Isaac, Lewis and Samuel; four unmarried men, Bayless Williams, Milford Elliott, James Smith and John Denton, *making a total of twelve from Sangamon county who perished from exposure and want of food.*

Jacob Donner died among the first. He was a tender-hearted, conscientious man, and it is attested that his death was caused more by grief at the present and prospective sufferings of his family, than from disease or want of food. George and Jacob Donner were members of the German Prairie Christian Church. The five surviving children of George Donner, and the three surviving children of Jacob Donner and wife, with their descendants, are among the most respected citizens of California. It is thought Mrs. George Donner was a native of New England—Maine—and was a lady in the highest sense of the word. Some of the citizens of Sangamon county remember her especially on account of her perfect self-control and power to govern. She taught school in the vicinity of Auburn when it was more unusual for a lady to teach than it is now. Some almost full grown, rough, uncouth young men were in her school, and yet she would govern them as thoroughly as if they were children. This self-control seems never to have left her. According to the testimony of Mr. Reed, who, after his own family had been rescued, visited the two camps of the Donners, to find Mrs. Jacob Donner and George Donner helpless, and no means of removing them. They were prepared to leave provisions, and a man at each camp to care for the sick, and used every argument to induce Mrs. George Donner to go with them, but with the full knowledge of the probabilities that she would lose her own life, she utterly refused, preferring

to meet death in the discharge of her duty to her husband rather than save her own life by seeming to abandon him in his hour of peril; and so she died, as truly a martyr as though she had been burned at the stake.

Other acts of heroisms are too numerous to mention, but the following will suffice:

Hiram O. Miller proved to be courageous and efficient through all. Milford Elliott could have saved his own life, and having neither wife, children or any other blood relative among the sufferers, no blame could have been laid to his charge if he had saved himself by pushing through, but he would not abandon helpless women and children, and his life paid the forfeit. The Eddy family, of Belleville, Illinois, was totally obliterated.

All that is known of C. T. Stanton is that he was from Chicago, Illinois. History does not, very probably, record the name of a greater hero. It does not appear that he was in any way related, or even acquainted, with one of the sufferers previous to their departure from the States. He aided many of them on their way, and after their calamities came upon them pushed his way through the mountains and reached Sutter's fort, where he was absolutely safe; but he knew there were men, women and children perishing with cold and hunger, and knowing this, there was no rest for him. He secured supplies of food and mules, enlisted the sympathies of two of the unlettered children of the forest, and all pushed on, days and weeks, through storms and snow-drifts, until even the two savages, prompted by *him*, fell a sacrifice in the cause of humanity. Savages, did I say? I reverently withdraw the word. Their conduct would put to shame thousands who have been reared under the best of Christian influences. There can be no more exalted evidence of humanity than to give one life with the hope of rescuing others from impending death. Mr. Stanton was one of the party of fifteen who attempted to pass out of the mountains, starting December 16, 1846. He was weak and emaciated, as all were, and on the twenty-first of December became snow-blind, and that night failed to reach the camp. The whole party lay in camp the next day waiting for him, but he never came. A party of men who went in the mountains the next summer to bring out the goods belonging to the Donner and Graves children, found his bones at the very tree where they left him on the twenty-first of December. They were chewed and broken in small pieces. The only way they could recognize them to be

Stanton's was by a letter from his sister in one of his pockets, with some tobacco, the latter having prevented the wild beast from destroying every evidence of identity. There was also a pistol that had been loaned to Stanton by Mr. Fallen, the man who found his remains. No one of those who perished was more sincerely mourned by the survivors than Mr. Stanton. Mr. Reed left this testimony to his worth: "Poor Stanton, who had no relative in the caravan to draw him back, but from the noble disposition he had, and the kind feelings he entertained for myself and family, and another person who had befriended him, induced him to return with provisions, and he lost his life as a noble PHILANTHROPIST. * * * His kindness saved my little ones from starvation."

As already stated, James F. Reed, after he had been baffled in his attempt to reach the camp of the suffering emigrants, had returned to Captain Sutter's, where he became satisfied that it would be utterly impossible to do anything more for them until spring. He was advised by Captain Sutter to proceed to Yerba Bueno—now San Francisco—and make his case known to the naval officer in command. Arriving at San Jose, he found the San Francisco side of the bay occupied by Mexicans. Here he joined a company of volunteers, and took part in the battle of Santa Clara; that opened the way to San Francisco. There he was enabled to raise by voluntary contributions, \$1,000 in the town and \$300 from the sailors in port, with which he purchased supplies, which were placed on board a schooner, in command of Midshipman Woodworth, who took all to the mouth of Feather river, where men and horses were procured for carrying relief to the emigrants. On their way to the camp they met a party coming out with women and children, among them Mr. Reed's wife and two children, his other two children, Martha and Thomas K., having been left in camp in charge of a Mr. Glover of the rescuing party, who volunteered to stay with and care for them, assuring Mrs. Reed that he was a Free Mason and knew her husband to be such, and that he would rescue her children or die in the attempt. He was as good as his word, protected and cared for the children until they were rescued by their father, and soon all the members of the family were re-united and rejoicing over their great deliverance. Mr. Reed's was the only entire family who left Sangamon county, all the members of which lived to reach their destination, and they did it without any one of them being driven to the necessity of

eating human flesh. It seems the more wonderful that they should all have lived through, when their natural protector was separated from them so much of the time.

The scene of the great suffering just described began west of the Great Salt Lake, in a salt desert, and extended hundreds of miles westward, over a succession of mountain ranges, running principally north and south, known as the Sierra Nevada mountains. Localities could not then be described, except by natural boundaries, such as mountains and valleys. The territory then belonged to Mexico, and the suffering and destitution that met the emigrants seemed only a realization of what might reasonably be expected in leaving the land of the Stars and Stripes to come under the sway of the

benighted Mexican flag. But the old adage that "the darkest hour is just before the break of day," has been fully realized in this case to those who survived. The war they found in the Sacramento valley, waged by Mexico for the avowed purpose of exterminating the few scattered Americans on the Pacific coast, terminated in that whole region of country being ceded to our government. Then followed the discovery of gold, the influx of Americans, and the organization of the States of California and Oregon, and, a few years later, Nevada. The locality of the closing scene, the camp where the Donners died, is marked by a small body of water among the mountains, now known as Lake Donner, in the western part of the State of Nevada.

CHAPTER XIII.

POLITICAL.

Like all other intelligent communities in the United States, the people of Sangamon county have participated with earnestness in the various political contests that have agitated the country at large, and have had also their own local political agitations. In the following pages the attempt is made to briefly show the various issues that have entered into the campaigns, following the whole with the official vote of every general election, giving only the principal officers voted for, as showing the condition of the various parties the time mentioned. A volume could easily be written the size of this work, upon the political history alone of Sangamon county. Centrally situated, and for almost half a century its chief city being the capital of the State, the greater number of the political conventions have been held here. From this point, therefore radiate the great political measures that agitate the people of the State, and their influences are first felt in this county.

1824.—The first political question at issue this year, was that of a Constitutional Convention. This Convention was called for the purpose of amending the Constitution, permitting slavery in the State. In this county the friends of a free State were successful. The following is the vote:

For Convention.....	153
Against Convention.....	722

— 569

There were four Presidential candidates this year: Andrew Jackson, John Q. Adams, William H. Crawford, and Henry Clay. The candidates for county officers were numerous, there being five for Sheriff, and four for Coroner. John Taylor was the successful candidate for the former office, and James McNabb for the latter.

1826.—Local officers were elected this year. Elijah Iles was elected State Senator over Edward Robinson by a majority of 213.

1828.—Another presidential year, the candidates being Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams, the latter being a candidate for re-election. The usual number of candidates for local offices were before the people, and the canvass was quite spirited. The total vote polled in Sangamon county was 1,219, against 875 in 1824. James D. Henry was the successful candidate for Sheriff and Philip Fowler for Coroner.

1830.—Local officers alone were to be elected. James D. Henry was the successful candidate for Sheriff, receiving a majority of 1,503 over George Power.

1832.—The parties this year were known as the Jackson Republicans and the National Republicans. Andrew Jackson was the candidate of the former for re-election to the Presidency, and Henry Clay the latter. The issues were those of national internal improvements, protection to domestic manufactures, the United States bank and reform. The party supporting Henry Clay favored a United States bank, a protective tariff and a system of internal improvements by the general government. Joseph Duncan was the candidate of the Jackson party for Congress, and Jonathan H. Pugh of the Clay party. No county conventions were held, but a large number of candidates were in the field for the various offices to be filled. Handbills were freely circulated setting forth the claims of each to office, or showing the unfitness of opposing candidates. The Jackson party was successful both in August and November. During this year that portion of Sangamon, afterwards stricken off as the county of Menard, began to agitate the question of a separation, and presented Abraham Lincoln as their candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Lincoln was very popular, and obtained nearly the entire vote of that section, but was defeated by the Jackson men, who had a large majority in the county, and Mr. Lincoln being an ardent Clay man.

1834.—State and county officers were to be elected. For Governor there were four candidates—Joseph Duncan, William Kinney, James Adams and R. K. McLaughlin. For county officers their name is legion. Abraham Lincoln was a candidate for Representative in the legislature, and was elected by a handsome majority, receiving a larger vote than any of his colleagues on the ticket. At his old home in Salem he was called upon for a speech, and replied in the following characteristic manner:

*"Gentlemen, Fellow Citizens:—*I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the legislature. My politics are short and sweet, like an old woman's dance. I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected, I will be thankful. If not, it will be all the same."

The political issues were the same as in 1832. The opposition to the Jackson men were called Whigs in this campaign. State issues of importance, were the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal and other internal improvements. The canvass was quite spirited all over the State, resulting in the election of Mr. Duncan as Governor. The question of the removal of the State Capital from Vandalia was submitted to the people. In this county the vote stood as follows:

For Springfield.....	2,261
For Alton.....	10
For Centre.....	21
For Vandalia.....	1
For Peoria.....	3
For Jacksonville.....	1

1835.—The year was remarkable for the excitement which existed in relation to the local election. At this time a re-organization of parties was begun, looking to the Presidential election the following year. A considerable portion of the Clay or Whig party, represented by George Forquer and Peter Cartwright, went over to the opposition, while a portion of the Jackson men, or Democrats, represented by John Dawson and others, coalesced with the Clay men, which led to a very animated contest. E. D. Taylor and George Forquer each resigned their seats in the State Senate. Archer G. Herndon, (anti-Van Buren), and John Calhoun, Democrat, were nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the former, and Job Fletcher

and Peter Cartwright the latter. Regular county officers were to be elected, and the usual number of self-sacrificing individuals presented their names for the suffrage of the people. The political issues were unchanged, but Jackson men were now known as Democrats and the opposition as Whigs; though as the latter names were not familiar to the people, the two parties were frequently spoken of as Jackson or Van Buren men, and White men. The names of Martin Van Buren and Hugh L. White being presented by their respective parties for the Presidency in 1836. The canvass in Sangamon county was an exciting one, each party using its utmost endeavor to be successful before the people. John Calhoun and Peter Cartwright had been sent as delegates to a State Convention at Vandalia, which endorsed the candidacy of Van Buren, and had there pledged, so far as they were able, the vote of this county for that gentleman. The opposition took up the challenge thus offered, and therefore the intense excitement. The Whigs were triumphant.

1836.—Party lines were now pretty strongly drawn, for the first time in the history of the country. Martin Van Buren was the nominee of the Democracy for the Presidency, and William H. Harrison was the candidate of the Whigs for the same office. John T. Stuart had been nominated by the Whigs and William L. May by the Democrats for Representative in Congress, from the Third Congressional District, of which Sangamon county formed a part. These gentlemen both resided in Springfield and were representative men of their respective parties. Mr. May was elected. The Whig candidates for State Senators and Representatives were each elected. In the legislature they were known as the "Long Nine," being nine in number, the aggregate height of all being fifty-four feet. It is but just to say of these men that they were giants in intellect as well as in stature. Several of the number made national reputations. Every candidate on the Whig ticket received a majority in this county.

1837.—The State bank question was the principal political issue in 1837. The hard times so severely felt by the people caused a great desire for more currency as the remedy for all financial ills. There being no National or State ticket to be elected, there was but little political excitement. Both parties had put forward reasonably good men for the local offices to be filled, it was not a canvass on which political calculations could be based; therefore representatives of both parties were elected. The ques-

tion of slavery now began to be agitated, and judging from the following record of a public meeting held at Springfield, it would appear the Abolition leaven was working in old Sangamon:

"At a meeting of citizens of Springfield, convened at the court room, on Monday, October 23, 1837, Judge Thomas C. Brown was called to the chair and I. S. Britton appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the efforts of the Abolitionists in this community are neither necessary nor useful.

"*Resolved*, That as citizens of a free State and a peaceful community, we deprecate any attempt to sow discord among us, or to create an excitement as to Abolition which can be productive of no good result.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting the doctrine of the immediate emancipation of the slaves in this country (although promulgated by those who profess to be Christians) is at variance with Christianity, and its tendency is to breed contention, broils, and mobs; and the leaders of those calling themselves Abolitionists are designing, ambitious men, and dangerous members of society, and should be shunned by all good citizens."

In honor of the Whig victory in New York this year, the Sangamo Journal proposed a grand illumination, by setting on fire the prairies of the entire north part of the State. It had an illustration of a vessel "bound for the deserts of Arabia."

1838.—Cyrus Edwards was the Whig candidate, and Thomas Carlin the Democratic candidate, for Governor of the State. John T. Stuart and Stephen A. Douglas were opposing candidates for Congress from the Third District. The local tickets were composed of good men, and a strong effort was put forth by both parties for victory. Mr. Stuart was elected. In this county the Whigs were successful by handsome majorities. The vote of the county was the largest in its history, being 3,271.

1839.—This year only local officers were to be elected, and the political views of the candidates were hardly considered,—though each party had a full set of officers in nomination. Charles R. Matheny, Whig candidate for County Clerk, was elected by a majority of 762, while James Adams, Democrat, for Probate Judge, had a majority of 38.

1840.—No previous political campaign in the history of this country can be compared with the "hard-cider campaign" of 1840. William H. Harrison was for the second time honored by

his party—the Whig—with a nomination for the Presidency. Martin Van Buren was nominated by the Democracy for re-election. The hard times that existed during the entire administration of Van Buren caused many to desire a change, with the hope that a change in the political administration of the Government would bring about prosperity. Taking advantage of this state of affairs, the Whigs seemed to be inspired, and went into the campaign with such spirit as almost paralyzed their opponents, although they made a gallant fight. The publishers of the Sangamo Journal issued a campaign paper called the *Old Soldier*, which was circulated largely throughout the State, and which exerted much influence in the campaign. The publishers of the *Register*, not to be outdone, also issued a campaign paper, called *Old Hickory*. Mass meetings, held at central points, were attended by thousands of people; many coming a long distance in lumber-wagons, camping out, and enduring many hardships,—but enthusiastic in the cause. Campaign songs were introduced, and doubtless contributed much to inspire the people, and in the election of Harrison. As a specimen of the songs of the time, the following are given, the first being a contribution to the *Old Soldier*, by a Sangamon county poet too modest to append his name:

A GOURD OF HARD CIDER.

Let Frenchmen drink claret and sweet muscadine,
And Germans drink Hock on the banks of the Rhine;
But give me to quaff, with friends warm and true,
A gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

John Bull may get drunk on his beer and his gin,
Till he can't leave his seat or spit over his chin;
But if that's in the world on which I'd get blue,
'Tis a gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

Let the Don swill his port, and smoke his cigar,
And *Pisano* suck Tiffin and drink "Bolívar;"
But we in log cabins such trash will eschew,
For a gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

With praties and whisky let Pat fill his maw,
And *Danadd* get blind on his smoked eschebaugh—
McFingal ne'er drank, nor did Brian Boru,
A gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

In the White House, VanBuren may drink his champagne,
And have himself toasted from Georgia to Maine;
But we in log cabins, with hearts warm and true,
Drink a gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

Old Jove has drank Nectar for time and a day,
To drown the dull cares of his heavenly sway;
But if he'd be wise, he'd try something new—
Drink a gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

Hurrah for old Tip!—from his side we'll not shrink—
To our rights, and our laws, and our country, we'll
drink,
Success to the banner of "red, white, and blue,"
In a gourd of hard cider 't' old Tippecanoe.

SONG OF TIPPECANOE.

Air—Old Rosin the Bow.

Come, let us all join in a chorus,
And shout it along as we go—
Our song the bright prospect before us,
And the hero of Tippecanoe.

When the savage invaded our border,
And thousands most shockingly slew,
He drove them with death and disorder,
On the banks of the Tippecanoe.

When the British and Indians united,
Believing they'd conquer their foe,
Most bravely Fort Meigs saw rected
The scenes of old Tippecanoe.

For an age he had served them in earnest,
And ever was faithful and true;
And our country's now reaping the harvest
Which was planted by Tippecanoe.

From seclusion the people now call him,
To come out before them anew;
For one single term to instal him
Our President—Tippecanoe.

The Vannies have chuckled, denying
That Harrison ever will do;
But, astounded they hear the whole Nation
Hurrah for old Tippecanoe.

The Republican banner is waving,
Unfurling its folds to the view;
Patriots! let your motto be "Union,"
And rally round Tippecanoe.

The first Whig County Convention was held at Springfield, Saturday, March 14, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing election in August. As setting forth the views of the party in this county, the following resolutions, adopted by this convention, are appended:

"WHEREAS, The friends of Constitutional Government, based upon just and equitable principles, have reached a ground upon which they can meet—a ground on which all personal preferences, prejudices and partialities, as well as all petty differences growing out of sectional interests, may be laid aside—when all may unite with a common purpose and for the common good by rallying round their country's banner, now so gloriously streaming in the breeze. And.

"WHEREAS, a voice has come up, 'like the sound of many waters,' from all parts of our common country, declaring that misrule shall

end—that the Constitution shall be restored—that Executive power, which for the last three years has been extending its baneful and blighting influences over the land shall be confined within its proper limits—and he who has defiled the temple of our liberties—who has plundered the people's treasury, and is now fast reducing the hard-working men of this country to beggary—and who is now seeking through the aid of his army of office-holders, to 'rear on the ruins of the Republic the throne of his despotism,' shall give up the place to which he has crawled through the favoritism of his illustrious predecessors,' and which he never could have reached through the unbiased suffrages of a free people.

"Resolved, therefore, That without regard to the original preferences of some of us, and looking only to the good of our State and Union, we will cordially and zealously support the nominees of this convention, and hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to secure their election.

"Resolved, That William H. Harrison—the son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—the favorite aid-de-camp of Wayne in the battles which broke the Indian power in the West—the first delegate of this western empire in Congress; and as such, the author of the present land system of the United States—the Governor of the Northwestern Territory for many years—the victorious General who conducted our armies to victory and glory at Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and the Thames—'who has fought more battles than any other American General of his time and has never been defeated'—the eloquent champion of Republican principles for many years in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Union—our Minister to Columbia, and there, as everywhere, strengthening and sustaining the cause of Republican Government; we recognize the hero and statesman, who has spent more than forty years in the service of his country in the highest offices, and when the mission was done retired from them all successively and pure, like Cincinnatus, and like Cincinnatus, poor.

"Resolved, That the election of Harrison and Tyler would emancipate the land from the Catalines who infest it; would restore it to prosperity and peace, and bring back the times when good measures, good principles and good men would control the administration of our government."

The result of the campaign in this county was the triumph of the Whigs, every candidate

upon their ticket being elected by majorities ranging from 407 to 1,111.

1841.—In this county, County Commissioners and a School Commissioner were to be elected. A member of Congress was also to be elected from this district. John T. Stuart was the candidate of the Whigs for re-election, and J. H. Ralston made the fight on the part of the Democracy. Mr. Stuart was successful in county and district. The Whig county ticket was also successful.

1842.—Joseph Duncan this year received the nomination of the Whig party for Governor, and Thomas Ford that of the Democrats for the same office. With the exception of Lieutenant-Governor, this was the only State office to be filled. Full tickets for county officers, including State Senators and Representatives, were made by both parties. The entire Whig ticket was elected in the county, but the Democratic State ticket was successful, Ford being elected Governor.

1843.—A number of congressmen and county officers were to be elected this year. Mr. Stuart declining a re-nomination for Congress, John J. Hardin, who was afterwards killed at the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, was nominated by the Whigs. He was opposed by James A. McDougal, on the part of the Democrats. Mr. Hardin was elected. Both parties placed full county tickets in the field, and a spirited canvass took place on the part of the friends of each. The Whig ticket was again successful, electing every officer by an average majority of 600.

1844.—A Presidential campaign is always more or less exciting, the desire for office being almost innate in the mind of every American citizen. Those in possession of the offices propose to retain them if in their power, while those out of office will ever make a fight for their possession. James K. Polk received the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and Henry Clay that of the Whigs. It could not be expected the campaign would be as spirited as that of 1840. While some large meetings were held, there were none to compare with those of the previous campaign. The total vote was not so great as in 1840, it being three thousand two hundred and eight against three thousand two hundred and forty-nine. Henry Clay carried the county by a majority of four hundred and sixty-six. E. D. Baker was the Whig nominee for Congress, and John Calhoun that of the Democracy. Both gentlemen were talented, fine speakers, and afforded much satisfaction to their

hearers in listening to their flights of eloquence. The Democratic rallying cry in this campaign was "54:40, or fight." The Democrats of Springfield, early in the campaign erected a hickory pole in front of the Register office, and the Democratic ladies of the city made and presented a magnificent flag to the Democratic Association, bearing upon its ample folds the names POLK AND DALLAS upon one side, on the other their watchword, "Texas and Oregon." The Whigs, at a much greater expense, raised an ash pole two hundred and fourteen feet high, in front of the Journal office, and from its lofty top flung to the breeze a banner with the names of CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN. On the day first appointed for the raising the city was crowded with delegates from all parts of the State, expecting a grand occasion for congratulation; but early in the attempt to raise the pole, the stay ropes of a derrick broke, killing a Mr. Brodie instantly, and badly crippling William Conant. In a moment of excitement, without proper examination, one of the speakers proclaimed to the crowd that the Democrats had cut the ropes and killed their friends. The evil one now seemed to possess the people, Democrats and Whigs alike, and the immense crowd swayed to and fro wild with wrath, while curses loud and deep sounded the tocsin of alarm. The editors of the Journal soon issued an extra, explaining the cause of the ropes breaking, exonerating everybody. This allayed the excitement. New ropes were afterwards secured and the pole went grandly up.

The following reminiscence of the tragic event enacted on the streets of Springfield, on the occasion of the first attempt at raising the ash-pole, written by an old settler, was published in the State Journal in the summer of 1881:

In the year 1844, during the Presidential campaign, the most intense excitement existed between the contending political factions in this State and city. Mass meetings were being held day and night in every precinct, and the orators of both parties, there being but two in the field—the Whig, headed by Clay and Frelinghuysen, and the Democrat, with Polk and Dallas as their candidates—vigorously advocating the claims of their respective party creeds and candidates. Each party vied with the other in creating the largest possible amount of enthusiasm, and often charges and counter-charges of foul play were indulged in. The Democrats had adopted the hickory as emblematic of their

ELASTICITY AND TOUGHNESS,

whilst the ash was the favorite of the Whigs, as typical of the home of "Harry of the West," as

the people fondly loved to call the Whig candidate for the Presidency, whose home was called Ashland. Some time in the month of July, 1844, the Democrats erected in front of the office of the State Register, then published by Walters & Weber, on Adams street near Fifth, a shellbark hickory pole one hundred and fifty feet in height, with the bark remaining intact. The Democrats were jubilant; and tar barrels, boxes and other combustibles were consumed on the public square, amidst speeches and songs and music by "Balling's Dutch Band." Balling will be remembered as the eccentric organist at the First Presbyterian Church.

The Whigs, not to be outdone in the matter of flag-staffs, procured the necessary spars of ash, and a large force of carpenters was at once set to work, under the direction of Mr. Henry Dresser, the architect. The work occupied several days, and the timbers were prepared on Sixth street near Washington.

At that time the old State House grounds were unfenced, and were filled with stones, which were being dressed for the porticoes of the building. Farmers hitched their teams amongst the stones, and the old pump near the north front of the building was in constant demand. A farmer had purchased some Spanish flies of P. C. Cannedy, and carelessly placed the package on top of the pump, whilst he procured a drink of water. The package slipped down the pump! The farmer was frightened, and slipped out of town without informing any one of the circumstance. Of course,

THE WATER WAS POISONED.

and the workmen on the new pole, who drank freely of the water, were seriously affected by the poison, although no lives were lost. The pump was promptly locked by Mike McNamara, the State House janitor, and further trouble averted. At once there was a cry from a few foolish fellows, "The pump has been poisoned by the Democrats." This incident occurred about two weeks before the contemplated erection of the pole, and created the most intense excitement. Finally, the auspicious day arrived, August 3, 1844—thirty-seven years ago to-day—when the Whig pole was to be erected. The Journal office was in an old frame building on the east side of Sixth street, where Eldridge & Conant's furniture store now stands. Simeon Francis was the editor and publisher. South of the Journal office was the marble yard of Captain Adam Johnson. Opposite the Journal office, in the middle of the street, stood the market

house and calaboose, or city prison. At a point south of the market house, and in the middle of the street, the foundation for the new pole had been prepared. This was

A MASSIVE STRUCTURE

of timbers and stone sunk twelve feet under ground. The pole was an octagon, dressed, jury-mast rigged, and stood 216 feet above the ground. A working derrick stood near the foot of the staff, which lay in a direction pointing toward the old Court House. A derrick mast eighty feet high stood near the east sidewalk, and was to bear the strain of the immense flag-staff as it was being erected. Captain Francis F. Sampson, a retired sea-captain, and Mr. John Brodie, a Scotchman fifty years old, and a stone mason, whose yard and residence was at the southeast corner of Third and Adams streets, were selected to rig the ropes and tackle of the derricks.

A preliminary test of the strength of the guy ropes attached to the derrick mast was made early in the morning, and under the strain the east guy rope broke twice, but the breaks were spliced, and the derrick caused to lean slightly to the east, thus throwing the strain on the west rope. A hitch occurred in the block at the top of the derrick, and Mr. Brodie went aloft to adjust it. Mr. William S. Conant, eldest son of Mr. Sullivan Conant, then an active lad of eighteen, went up to assist Mr. Brodie, and to carry up a rope sling, which had fallen from aloft, striking Mr. Charles Fisher, hurting him slightly. An immense throng of people had gathered from the city and surrounding country, and a company of Whig lads were just passing through Johnson's stone-yard from the Journal office, when a cry of horror went up from the crowd, "the derrick is falling," and the stentorian voice of "Old Rube Redford" was heard: "Jump for your lives." The writer of this was with the procession of lads and witnessed with horror

THE TRAGIC SCENE.

which left a lasting impression upon his mind. Young Conant ran down the cleats a few feet, and then sprang into the air from a height fully sixty feet, in a northwesterly direction, falling with a sickening thud near the west sidewalk. Poor Brodie appeared paralyzed, and clung to the derrick, which in its fall crushed him to the earth a shapeless corpse. Young Conant was tenderly borne to the house of his father, on South Fifth street, accompanied by hundreds of

sympathizing friends. Every physician in town was promptly on hand. Drs. Merriman, Cabanis, Todd, Helm, Wallace, Jayne, McNeil, Henry, Shields and Frazer were particularly prominent in the tender of their services. On examination it was found that the unfortunate youth had sustained the fracture of several ribs and a compound fracture of the right ankle, the bones piercing the flesh, and had actually been driven deep into the ground. Mr. Conant was confined to his bed for more than two months, but finally recovered with a lame ankle, which kept him on crutches for more than two years, and he is to this day lame in that foot, and at times suffers some pain. At one time it was thought necessary to amputate the foot, but by the skill of Drs. Merriman and Cabanis the member was saved. After the accident the cry went up that the Democrats had

CUT THE GUY ROPES,

but honest men scouted the idea as atrocious. Then it was said that Mr. Brodie had accidentally cut the rope with a hatchet, but he had neither hatchet or knife with him. The facts were that the dense throng had crowded on to the west guy rope and had drawn the derrick from a perpendicular, and the strain was too much for the east guy rope, which had been already twice broken, and it again parted, causing the derrick to fall. The clubs of both political parties passed resolutions of sympathy for the unfortunate young man. Mr. E. B. Herndon, President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, exerted himself to render the patient every assistance possible. Mr. Lincoln was almost constantly by the sick bed, whilst such men as Colonel E. D. Baker, John C. Calhoun, Caleb Birchall, Robert Irwin, James H. Matheny, B. S. Edwards, W. P. Grimsley and many other prominent citizens of both parties cheerfully attended to the wants of the sick man. As soon as he was able to leave the house, Mr. Lincoln took young Conant to a Whig demonstration in Jacksonville, making the journey by easy stages in a carriage.

In 1849 Mr. Conant removed to Petersburg—entering into the furniture business. He still resides in that thriving suburban village, and devotes his time to his lovely Rose Hill Cemetery.

THE BEAUTIFUL ASH-POLE

was safely erected soon after the accident, and remained until after the election in November, when it was taken down, as fears of its safety

from winter storms were entertained. A flag and a streamer 150 feet long floated from the staff. They were made by the ladies of the city and presented to the Whigs. The streamer, on which was inscribed the word "Union," was subsequently presented to Mr. Conant, and it is still in his possession, in a good state of preservation. An admirable campaign glee club, under the leadership of Mr. Robert Irwin, afforded the vocal music for the Whigs in that campaign, whilst "Jack" Hough was the leader of a brass band, in opposition to "Old Ball-ings."

1846.—T. M. Kilpatrick received the Whig nomination for Governor, and A. C. French was honored by the Democratic party for the same office. Before the people Mr. French was successful. Abraham Lincoln was placed in nomination for Congress by the Whigs of the Seventh District, and Peter Cartwright was his Democratic opponent. The Free Soil party, which was trying to force itself into notice, honored E. Wolcott with their votes. Lincoln and Cartwright made a thorough canvass of the district, which resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln. Sangamon county, as usual, gave its vote to the Whig party, the entire county ticket being elected by an average majority of 500.

1848.—The first measure before the people was a vote on the new Constitution, which had been prepared by a convention elected for that purpose the previous year. The vote in this county was, for the Constitution, 1,817; against, 200. Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, was placed in nomination for the Presidency, by the Whigs; Lewis Cass, the eminent Statesman of Michigan, by the Democrats; and Martin Van Buren, by the Free Soil party. For Congress, Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield, and Thomas L. Harris, of Petersburg, were the nominees of the Whig and Democratic parties, respectively. Mr. Harris was elected, but Mr. Logan carried this county by a majority of 263 votes. John T. Stuart was the Whig, and J. W. Barrett, the Democratic candidate for State Senator, Mr. Stuart receiving a majority of 327. But little interest was manifested in the campaign, comparatively, except for Congress, and the vote was less than in 1844, being less than 3,200. The Whig county ticket was again successful.

1850.—T. L. Harris, of Petersburg, was nominated by the Democrats for re-election to Congress, and was opposed by Richard Yates, the nominee of the Whigs. In this county but little interest was manifested, there being but a few

county officers to be elected. Scarcely more than three-fourths of the vote was polled, the Whigs being again triumphant, electing all their officers, and giving Yates 336 majority for Congress.

1852.—The Whigs again placed in the field as their nominee for the Presidency, a military chieftain, one who in the war of 1812 and in the Mexican war, distinguished himself in a manner as to win the praise of the whole country—General Winfield Scott. He was confronted by Franklin Pierce, who, though ranking as General, was not considered the military hero as was General Scott. The Free Soil party, though having no hopes of electing their ticket, placed John P. Hale in the field as a candidate for the same office. For Governor, Joel A. Matteson was the Democratic candidate, and Edwin B. Webb the Whig, and Mr. Knowlton the Free Soil. The Whigs of the Nation, though having an excellent man as their standard-bearer, were discouraged, and in this campaign fought as though they had no hopes of success. In this county is found an exception to this fact. Here the canvass was quite spirited, each party placing their most popular men in the field for local offices. Richard Yates was re-nominated by his party for Congress, and was opposed by John Calhoun on the part of the Democrats. Mr. Yates was successful in the district, carrying Sangamon county by a majority of 780. The entire Whig county ticket was successful by increased majorities over 1850.

1853.—There were neither State or National offices to be filled this year, and but few county offices. The Democracy, for the first time in many years, succeeded in obtaining control of some of the county offices, electing their candidate for County Judge by a majority of 143, and the Treasurer by 65 votes. Noah W. Matheny, the Whig candidate for County Clerk, had 614 majority. The vote polled was very light, being only 2,244, against 3,723 in 1852. Notwithstanding the general unconcern of the people, there were evidences of the coming storm in the political world, and some uneasiness was shown by those having a true appreciation of the state of affairs. The secession leaven was already at work in the Southern States, and wise men were seeking to avert the calamity which was likely to overtake the Government.

1854.—New questions now arose growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Whig party, unable to recover from its defeat in 1852, had been slowly disintegrating and had

almost ceased to exist. The Democratic party was divided on the new issues. For some years a new party had been struggling for an existence, based on questions of nationality, and known as the American or Know Nothing party. In the Southern States it had made considerable progress, absorbing the greater number of members of the Whig party. In the North it had also quite a large membership, and if the issues attending the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had not been suddenly thrust upon the people, the new party would have been become a very important factor in the politics of the country, if it had not obtained control of the Government. Early in the year, Judge Douglas introduced a bill into Congress and supported it on the ground that it was simply an assertion of the great principle of the right of the people to govern themselves. This bill is known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In 1820, on the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, a bill was passed by Congress known as the Missouri Compromise, and which prohibited slavery in any Territory north of thirty-six degrees, and thirty minutes, north latitude, permitting its existence south of that line. By the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, this compromise measure would be repealed, and the territories north of the line mentioned would be thrown open to slavery. The question was thoroughly agitated in and out of Congress, those favoring the bill claiming it was an act of justice to the people and would forever settle the question of slavery by relegating it to the people of the other territories, who alone were directly interested in it. If they desired slavery they could have it; if not, they could prohibit it by law. The opponents of this bill contended its provisions were alone favorable to friends of slavery, that as long as any part of the country had territorial existence, or under territorial government it could not prohibit slavery; it was only on its admission as a State that it could say whether or not it would have slavery.

The bill was passed but the agitation did not cease, but rather increased. As representing the views of the opponents of the bill, the following preamble and resolutions, passed at a meeting in Alton, are given:

"WHEREAS, A great wrong has been done to the people of the free States of the Union, by the recent action of Congress in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, thereby repealing so much of the Missouri Compromise Act of March 3, 1820, as forever prohibits 'slavery and in-

voluntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, in all that territory ceded to the United States by France, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, not included in the limits of the State of Missouri; and by such repeal opening all that vast region of country, long consecrated to freedom, to the admission of human slavery, in disregard of a solemn compact entered into upwards of thirty-four years ago, between the free and slave-holding States, and during all that time quietly acquiesced in and sacredly observed by the parties to the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That negro slavery, as existing in any of the States of the Union, is not a domestic institution only, but is a political institution, in which, as such, the free and slaveholding States are alike interested; and this must ever be the case so long as the slaves are counted as they now are, in the apportionment of the representatives in Congress—the loss of power in the former being in the same ratio with the gain to the latter.

Resolved, That the Kansas-Nebraska bill, now the organic law of these Territories, permits the introduction of slavery into them, but gives the people no power to exclude it during the existence of the territorial form of government, and instead of favoring popular sovereignty, virtually denies its exercise; and thus the rejection of the amendment offered in its passage, distinctly conferring the right on the people to admit or exclude slavery, abundantly proves, and the doctrine of non-intervention, so loudly proclaimed in its advocacy, has been studiously excluded, and this law is praised for what it does not contain.

Resolved, That fidelity to the cause of African slavery, at this time regarded in certain quarters as an indispensable test of Democracy, is not so held by us; that free America is unworthily employed in forging shackles for the unoffending inmates of the house of bondage.

Resolved, That Stephen A. Douglas and James Shields, our Senators in Congress, have, by voting for the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, betrayed the trusts reposed in them, acted in total disregard of the interests of this State and of the whole Union, forfeited the confidence of the people, and deserve, as they doubtless will receive, the condemnation of all upright and fair-minded men. Their course on this subject has been taken on their own responsibility, and can receive no palliation

from the sham indorsement of their pliant tools in our legislature.

Resolved, That in this matter we will know no party other than the one opposed to the great wrong which has been perpetrated upon us in the passage of this bill; and will vote at the ensuing election for no person to represent us in the General Assembly, who is not known to be opposed to this measure, and opposed to the appointment to office of those who have voted in its favor.

Resolved, That we hail as the truest and most efficient effort to secure the privileges of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' to the people of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the movement to people those Territories with free men; and further,

Resolved, That we will co-operate with the friends of freedom at a distance, for the purpose of facilitating the transit of emigrants to those Territories."

Although there was but a single State officer to be elected this year, the canvass was spirited in consequence of the excitement attending the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Democratic State Convention endorsed the action of their representatives in the passage of this bill, and endorsed the measure as a righteous and just one. The opposition rallied under the banner of "Anti-Nebraska," the conventions being usually called of those opposed to the bill, though sometimes they took the name of "People's Conventions."

On the adjournment of Congress, Judge Douglas came home and at once took the stump in advocacy of the measure. He was opposed by Abraham Lincoln, who even then was recognized as the leader of the opposition. Joint debates were held by these men in several places, and their power was generally conceded. A legislature was to be elected that should choose a United States Senator in place of James Shields, whose term would expire March, 1855. The issues were sharply defined. The doctrine affirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska bill was to be approved or condemned. The Whigs almost unanimously took ground against the bill and formed the nucleus of the new party, being reinforced by many Anti-Slavery or Free-Soil Democrats. Still there was no real union formed. In places where the Whigs were in the majority, or formed a powerful minority, they nominated a Whig candidate for the legislature, who was generally supported by the Anti-Nebraska Democrats. Where the Free-Soil Democrats were numerous enough they nominated a candidate,

who was acceptable to and received the general support of the Whigs. The result of the election was the success of the opposition to the regular Democracy.

In this county, under name of the People's Party, the opposition united, defeating the regular Democrats and electing their entire ticket.

Abraham Lincoln and Stephen T. Logan were elected members of the legislature. The Assembly was pretty evenly divided; a few Anti-Nebraska Democrats holding the balance of power. Mr. Lincoln was a prominent candidate for the United States Senate. Believing his chance of election good, with the aid of the Anti-Nebraska Democrats, and thinking he could work to a better advantage among these if not himself a member of the Assembly, he refused to qualify, and a special election was called to fill the vacancy. Norman M. Broadwell was nominated by the opposition to the regular Democracy, and they having a large majority in the county, it was intimated that no ticket would be run by the latter. The day of the election came round. In the meantime, the Democratic leaders conferred together, and agreed to place in nomination Jonathan McDaniel, an estimable farmer, living in the northeast part of the county, and provided themselves with tickets, which they distributed quietly among the faithful, with instructions to as quietly vote it. The Whigs, Americans and Anti-Nebraska Democrats knew nothing whatever of this matter until about three o'clock in the afternoon—too late to be of benefit to them. The Democrats polled almost their full vote, while that of the opposition was light, as they imagined they had a clear field. Mr. McDaniel was elected.

This was a severe blow to the opposition endangering their ascendancy in the coming legislature, and subjecting the local leaders to a deal of joke and ridicule, on the part of their Democratic opponents, who had been so successful in the adoption of "know-nothing" tactics. Considering the genial, amiable character of Mr. Lincoln, who was the chief sufferer by the "fusion" defeat, on the morning following the election, he met Mr. Lanphier, of the State Register, on the street, and with that peculiar wriggle of the body when he had a joke to recount, he called out: "Charlie, do you remember Montecue Morris?" "Oh, yes, very well," said Lanphier. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "Montecue was a private in Mr. Baker's regiment in the Mexican war. The regiment was lying on the Rio Grande, Governor Moore, in command, Baker having gone to Washington to get the boys

some new clothes. By some means a few of the boys had got possession of a barrel of cider, and setting it up in their tent, were selling it out at twenty cents a drink, and were doing a land office business, when Morris applied to Governor Moore for permission to move his tent, which was granted, and the tent was backed up against the one which had been improvised as a 'grocery,' whereupon Morris tapped the other end of the cider barrel, and peddled the liquor from his tent for ten cents a drink, and got away with a good deal of it before detected. That is the way you fellows served us yesterday. You beat our 'know-nothing' allies at their own game." Turning away, he remarked, with a wriggle: "It is very funny, is this election result, but, Charlie, it hurts."

1855.—The opposition this year generally assumed the name Republican, a name adopted in a few States the year previous. The first great fight of the year was in the General Assembly on the election of United States Senator. James Shields was the candidate of the regular Democracy, Abraham Lincoln of the Whigs, and Lyman Trumbull of the Anti-Nebraska Democrats. While the Whigs were Anti-Nebraska in their views, Mr. Lincoln could not rally to his support the Anti-Nebraska Democrats. The two houses of the Assembly met in joint session Thursday, February 8, and proceeded to ballot. The first ballot resulted as follows: James Shields, 41; Abraham Lincoln, 44; Lyman Trumbull, 5; William Kellogg, 2; G. A. Koerner, 2; Cyrus Edwards, Joel A. Matteson, O. B. Ficklin, William B. Ogden and William A. Deming, one each. The second ballot resulted the same as the first. Nine ballots were taken without a choice, the Anti-Nebraska Democrats holding the balance of power and voting regularly for Lyman Trumbull. Mr. Lincoln, realizing the hopelessness of the contest, urged his friends to vote for Trumbull. The tenth ballot was then taken, resulting in the election of Trumbull by the following vote: Lyman Trumbull, 50; Joel A. Matteson, 47; Archibald Williams, 1. The last vote was cast by Louis H. Waters, of McDonough county.

The only election held this year was in May, for a Judge of the Supreme Court. In this contest politics were not taken into consideration. Stephen T. Logan and O. C. Skinner were the candidates. The vote in this county stood as follows: Skinner, 2,518; Logan, 1,420. At the same time an election was held on the question of a "Maine law," resulting as follows: For the law, 1,745; against, 2,349.



Yours Truly
Preston Breckenridge

During the year there was trouble in Kansas growing out of the slavery question, there being an immense emigration to the State from the North and from the South. Emigrants from the South were intent on fastening slavery upon the territory, which effort was furiously resisted by the free State men. Blood was spilt upon many occasions, and the excitement was kept at fever heat for many long months. Nor was the excitement confined to the territory, but the question was taken up and discussed in every State in the Union. By its opponents, the trouble was all charged to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the now celebrated Kansas-Nebraska bill. The trouble did not cease with the expiration of the year.

1856.—Former issues dividing the political parties had disappeared, and new issues were being rapidly formed. The Whig party had ceased to exist, and on its ruins had been erected two other parties, one having for its central truth opposition to the further extension of slavery, and the other that American-born citizens must rule America. These parties had, of course, absorbed many of the members of the old Democratic party. The American party, not being opposed to slavery, or, at least, making no opposition to it, either in the States in which it existed, or the newly formed Territories, where it had been made subject to admission by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had become a numerous body in the South, with many adherents in the North. The Republican party, basing its claims for popular suffrage upon its advocacy of freedom in the Territories, was not permitted an existence in the Southern States, and of necessity was confined to the North.

Early in the year, the American party met in National Convention at Philadelphia, and placed in nomination for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, Millard Fillmore, of New York, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee. Subsequently, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and John J. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, were placed in nomination by the Democracy for the same offices. The Republicans gave to the people John C. Fremont, of California, and William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, as their candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The campaign throughout the State and Nation was an exciting one, the three parties being represented in all the Northern States by electoral tickets, and the Republican in two or three Southern, in addition to the Northern ones. In the State campaign Wil-

liam H. Bissell was placed in nomination by the Republicans, William A. Richardson by the Democrats, and Buckner S. Morris by the Americans, for the office of Governor. In Sangamon county, the Republicans and Americans united on county officers, electing all their nominees but one—the Circuit Clerk.

The citizens of Sangamon county, being largely from the Southern States, did not spontaneously enter into the Republican movement. Many old Whigs at once drifted into the Democratic party, making up the loss of its members who had, on account of the slavery question and the foreign element, united with the newly-organized Republican and American parties.

1857.—The year following a Presidential election is generally a dull one, politically; the people being disposed to give the new administration fair play, and waiting to see its policy developed.

Only county officers were to be elected; consequently the campaign was more personal than political. It now seemed to be conceded the political fight was hereafter to be between the Republicans and the Democrats. The nominee of the former party for the Presidency the previous year receiving a majority of the popular vote, though not elected, inspired the party to new zeal, and caused the latter to direct all its efforts against it. The American party, especially in the North, was daily losing ground; its members forsaking it for the Democratic or Republican parties, as their views of public policy inspired them. In Sangamon county, so far as political action could be said to enter into the campaign this year, was between the Republicans and Democrats; the latter electing their entire ticket, save County Clerk, the personal popularity of Noah W. Matheny enabling him to be successful by a large majority.

1858.—The attempt to fasten upon the people of Kansas, a Constitution known as the Lecompton Constitution, by the Pro-Slavery men of that State, assisted by the Buchanan administration, caused a division in the ranks of the Democratic party, throughout the Union. Especially was this great wrong resisted by the great majority of the party in this State, led by Stephen A. Douglas. The senatorial term of Mr. Douglas would expire March, 1859, and a legislature was to be elected who should choose his successor. Mr. Douglas was a candidate for re-election. By general consent, Abraham Lincoln was chosen by the Republicans as his opponent. Sidney Breese was likewise announced as a candidate by that portion of the

Democratic party favorable to the administration in its contest over the Lecompton Constitution.

On the 21st of April, pursuant to a call issued by Alexander Starne, of Springfield, Chairman of the Democratic State General Committee, representatives of the Democratic party met in convention at the State House in Springfield, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, to be elected the following November. The Buchanan wing of the party met in the Senate chamber and was called to order by John Dougherty, of Union county, who read the call of the General Committee. Dr. Le Roy, of Grundy, was made Chairman. Returning thanks for the honor conferred, the Doctor then said:

"The enthusiasm you manifest is satisfactory evidence that the National Democratic party 'still lives' in Illinois, and although a few may falter, still the hard-fisted Democracy are sound to the core; and in November next they will speak in thunder tones to the factionists and disorganizers, who would ruthlessly divide and defeat us, to please man worshipers at home or abroad. As to him who has heretofore led us to victory, but for ambitious aims, now sides with the enemy, all we have to say for him is—

"Slowly and sally we lay him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and glory.
We carve not a line, we raise not a stone,
But leave him alone in his glory."

Colonel Dougherty being called upon for a speech said that for the first time in many years the party was called upon to face division in its own ranks, but they must not swerve from their principles even if opposed by those who should be their proudest defenders. The principles of the Democratic party were the same as for thirty years, and one of the cardinal of these was the rights of each and any State or any Territory to mould the institution under which they are to live. He ridiculed the idea that the Lecompton Constitution was the result of fraud and charged the Douglas Democrats with having asserted there was no foundation for any such claims.

The committee on resolutions reported a platform embracing substantially the following points: 1. Adherence to the Cincinnati platform and the principles enunciated therein. 2. The Territories being common property, every citizen of the Union had a right to dwell therein, and have with him any property he may possess, including slaves. 3. A Territory applying for admission to the Union, having the requisite number of inhabitants, and having adopted a

Constitution, Republican in form, should be admitted, with or without slavery, as the people of the Territory may determine. 4. Endorsement of a portion of a speech of Senator Douglas, declaring that if any citizens of Kansas should refrain from voting for Constitutional delegates, and a Constitution should be adopted repugnant to their feelings, they alone should be to blame. 5. Resolution condemning the course of Senator Douglas in opposing the National Administration and apparently affiliating with the Republican party. 6. Laudatory of President Buchanan in his course with reference to Kansas affairs. 7. Greeting to Democratic Conventions in other States. 8. Thanking that portion of the Press of the State that had sustained the President's course.

No nominations were made, and the convention adjourned to meet June 8.

The Douglas wing of the party met in the Representatives Hall of the State House, and was called to order by A. Starne, Chairman of the General State Committee. This convention was more numerous attended, having delegates from every county in the State. John Moore was made Chairman. The committee on resolutions subsequently appointed, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State of Illinois, through their delegates in general convention assembled, do re-assert and declare the principles avowed by them when, on former occasions they have presented their candidates for popular suffrage.

"Resolved, That they are unalterably attached to, and will maintain inviolate, the principles maintained by the National Convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1856.

"Resolved, That the platform of principles established by the National Democratic Convention, at Cincinnati, is the only authoritative exposition of Democratic doctrines, and we deny the right of any power on earth, except a like body, to change or interpolate that platform, or to prescribe new and different tests, that they will neither do it themselves or permit it to be done by others; but will recognize all men as Democrats who stand by and uphold Democratic principles.

"Resolved, That in the organization of States the people have a right to decide at the polls upon the character of their fundamental law, and that the experience of the past year has conclusively demonstrated the wisdom and propriety of the principle that the fundamental law under which a Territory seeks admission into

the Union should be submitted to the people of such Territory for their ratification or rejection at a fair election, to be held for that purpose, and that before such Territory is admitted as a State such fundamental laws should receive a majority of the legal votes cast at such election; and they deny the right and condemn the attempts of any convention called for the purpose of framing such a constitution to impose the instrument formed by them upon the people against their known will.

Resolved, That a fair application of those principles requires that the Lecompton Constitution should be submitted to a direct vote of the actual inhabitants of Kansas, so that they may vote for or against that instrument, before Kansas shall be declared one of the States of the Union, and that until it shall be ratified by the people of Kansas at a fair election, held for that purpose, the Illinois Democracy are unalterably opposed to the admission of Kansas under that constitution.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and sustain the manly, firm, patriotic and Democratic position of Stephen A. Douglas, Isaac N. Morris, Thomas L. Harris, Aaron Shaw, Robert Smith and Samuel S. Marshall, the Democratic delegation of Illinois in Congress, upon the question of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and that by their firm and uncompromising devotion to Democratic principles, and to the cause of justice, truth, right and the people, they have deserved our admiration and increased, if possible, our confidence in their integrity and patriotism, and merited our warm approbation, our sincere and hearty thanks, and shall receive our earnest support.

Resolved, That in all things, whenever the National administration sustain and carry out the principles of the Democratic party, as expressed in the Cincinnati platform and affirmed in their resolutions, it is entitled to and will receive our hearty support."

The administration, even at this early date, had began a system of removals from office of all opposed to its policy. In view of this fact, Judge Drummond, of Chicago, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention view with regret the course pursued by the present Administration in removing good men from office for the expression of opinion upon any given proposition."

The resolution was promptly tabled, thus showing the conservative character of those as-

sembled, and their desire to preserve harmony as far as possible.

W. B. Fondest, of Sangamon county, was nominated for State Treasurer, and J. P. Brooks, of Knox county, for Superintendent of Public Schools.

The Administration Democrats again met in convention pursuant to adjournment, June 9, and re-affirming their former declarations they nominated John Dougherty, of Union county, for State Treasurer, and John Reynolds, of St. Clair, for Superintendent of Public Schools.

The Republican State Convention met in Springfield June 16, and was largely represented. The following is the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and submitted as their "declaration of principles:"

"We, the Republicans of Illinois, in convention assembled, in addition to our previous affirmations, make the following declaration of principles:

"1. We re-affirm our devotion to the Constitution of the country and to the Union of the States, and will firmly and steadily resist all attempts for the perversion of the one, or the disruption of the other. We recognize the equal rights of all the States, and avow our readiness and willingness to maintain them, and disclaim all intention of attempting, either directly or indirectly, to assail or abridge the rights of any of the members of the Confederacy, guaranteed by the Constitution, or in any manner to interfere with the institution of slavery in any State where it exists. Nevertheless, we hold this Government was instituted for freemen, and that it can be perpetuated and made to fulfill the purposes of its organization only by devoting itself to the promotion of virtue and intelligence among its citizens, and the advancement of their prosperity and happiness, and to these ends we hold it to be the duty of the Government so to reform the system of disposing of the public lands as to secure the soil to actual settlers, and wrest it from the grasp of men who speculate in the homes of the people, and to corporations that lock it up in dead hands for enhanced profits.

"2. Free labor being the only true support of Republican institutions, our Government should maintain its rights, and we therefore demand the improvement of our harbors and rivers, which freight the commerce of the West to market, and the construction of a central highway to connect our trade with the Pacific States as rightful encouragement to home industry; and inasmuch as we now compete in the

markets of the country against the products of unpaid labor at depreciating prices, it is therefore eminently unjust that the National Administration should attempt, by coercion, to extend a servile system in the Territories, or by patronage, to perpetuate slavery in the States.

"3. The present administration has proven recreant to the trusts committed to its hands, and by its extraordinary, corrupt, unjust and undignified exertions, to give effect to the original intention and purposes of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by forcing upon the people of Kansas, against their will, and in defiance of their known and earnestly expressed wishes, a constitution recognizing slavery as one of their domestic institutions, it has forfeited all claim to the support and confidence of the friends of free men, free labor, and equal rights.

"4. It is the duty of the Government, faithfully and diligently to execute all our treaty stipulations, and to enforce all our laws for the suppression of the slave trade.

"5. That while we deprecate all interference on the part of political organizations with the action of the judiciary, if such action is limited to appropriate sphere, yet we cannot refrain from expressing our condemnation of the principles and tendencies of the extra-judicial opinions of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the matter of Dred Scott, wherein the political heresy is put forth, that the Federal Constitution extends slavery into all the Territories of the Republic, and so maintains it, that neither Congress, nor the people, through their Territorial legislatures, can by law abolish it; we hold that Congress has sovereign power over the Territories, and has the right to govern and control them whilst they remain in a territorial condition, and that it is the duty of the General Government to protect the Territories from the curse of slavery, and to preserve the public domain for the occupation of free men and free labor, and we declare that no power on earth can carry and maintain slavery in the States against the will of their people and the provisions of their constitutions and laws; and we fully indorse the decision of the Supreme Court of our own State, which declares that property in persons is repugnant to the constitution and laws of Illinois, and that all persons within its jurisdiction are presumed to be free, and that slavery, where it exists, is a municipal regulation, without any extra territorial operation.

"6. The policy of this Government should be to live on terms of peace and amity with all

the nations of the earth, so far as it can be done consistently with our National honor and interests; and to enter into entangling alliances with none. Our intercourse with all other nations should be conducted upon principles of exact and exalted justice, and, whilst firmly maintaining our own rights, we should carefully avoid any invasion of the rights of others, and especially those of weaker nations: Our commerce ought to be protected from wanton interruption, and our commercial marine from invasion and search; and, whilst we would deplore the necessity of war with any of the nations of the earth, we will still firmly, zealously, and patriotically sustain the Government in any just measures which it may adopt to obtain redress for injuries and indignities which may heretofore have been inflicted upon our citizens navigating the seas, or which may be necessary to secure them against a repetition of like injuries in the future."

James Miller was nominated for State Treasurer, by acclamation, and Newton Bateman for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. After the nomination of the candidates and the adoption of their declaration of principles, the Convention passed the following resolution, amidst shouts of applause:

"*Resolved*, That Abraham Lincoln is the first and only choice of the Republicans of Illinois, for the United States Senate, as the successor to Stephen A. Douglas."

In the evening, Mr. Lincoln was called upon to address the Convention, which he did in his own peculiar, happy style. In that speech he reaffirmed the doctrine that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," applying it to the divided state of the country upon the slavery question. In thus giving expression to this thought, many Republicans thought Mr. Lincoln had injured his own cause and that of the party.

On the 24th day of July, Mr. Lincoln addressed a challenge to Mr. Douglas for a joint debate during the campaign. In consequence of previous appointments, Mr. Douglas declined meeting him on all occasions during the campaign, but suggested one meeting in each Congressional District. The arrangement was made, and seven joint discussions were held. No political debate, before or since, ever created such an interest, and it is doubtful if they have ever been equaled. They were printed and circulated as campaign documents in several States, and were ever quoted as authoritative exposition of the political questions of the day, from the standpoints of the respective speakers and the

party represented by each. The interest manifested in this campaign by the people of Illinois was equal to that of a Presidential campaign; nor was the interest alone confined to the State, but all over the Union, men were observing the contest with an eagerness never before manifested in a State election. It was the preliminary skirmish preceding the great battle for the Presidency in 1860. To the people of Sangamon county, this campaign was of special interest. One of the senatorial candidates was a citizen of this county, and had developed from the backwoods surveyor to the statesman with a National reputation, an orator of great ability, and one who was rapidly taking a position among the leading men of the Nation; the other had been a citizen for several years; was then a leader of a great party, with a personal following equaled by no American statesman save Henry Clay; a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and who was known as the "Little Giant." Lincoln, in Sangamon county, was doubtless the favorite, as he was daily brought face to face with the people, and with his great heart succeeded in winning their love.

On Saturday, prior to the annual election, the Republicans had announced a last grand rally at Springfield, to be addressed by Lincoln and others. The weather during the week was unpropitious, the rain having fallen almost incessantly, but still the crowd came, one train of thirty-two cars coming from McLean and Tazewell counties.

Speaking in reference to this debate, in an address before the State Bar Association, January 7, 1881, Isaac N. Arnold says:

"The two most prominent men in Illinois, at that time, were Douglas and Lincoln. Each was in the full maturity of his powers, Douglas being forty-five and Lincoln forty-nine years old. Douglas had for years been trained on the stump, in the lower house of Congress, and in the Senate, to meet in debate the ablest speakers in the State and Nation. For years he had been accustomed, on the floor of the capitol, to encounter the leaders of the old Whig and Free-Soil parties. Among them were Seward, and Fessenden, and Crittenden, and Chase, and Trumbull, and Hale, and Sumner, and others, equally eminent, and his enthusiastic friends insisted that never, either in single conflict or when receiving the assault of a whole party, had he been discomfited. His style was bold, vigorous and aggressive, and at times defiant. He was ready, fertile in resources, familiar with political history, terrible in denunciation, and handled with

skill all the weapons of debate. His iron will, restless energy, united with great personal magnetism, made him very popular; and with these qualities he had indomitable physical and moral courage, and his almost uniform success had given him perfect confidence in himself.

"Lincoln was also a thoroughly trained speaker. He had contended successfully, year after year, at the bar and on the stump, with the ablest men of Illinois, including Lamborn, Logan, John Calhoun and others, and had often met Douglas himself—a conflict with whom he always rather courted than shunned. Indeed, these two great orators had often tested each other's power, and whenever they did meet, it was, indeed, 'Greek meeting Greek,' and the 'tug of war' came, for each put forth his utmost strength.

"In a speech of Mr. Lincoln in 1856, he made the following beautiful, eloquent, and generous allusion to Douglas. He said: 'Twenty years ago, Judge Douglas and I first became acquainted; we were both young then, he, a trifle younger than I. Even then, we were both ambitious, I, perhaps, quite as much as he. With me, the race of ambition has been a failure. With him, it has been a splendid success. His name fills the Nation, and it is not unknown in foreign lands. I affect no contempt for the high eminence he has reached; so reached that the oppressed of my species might have shared with me in the elevation, I would rather stand on that eminence than wear the richest crown that ever pressed a monarch's brow.'

"We know, and the world knows, that Lincoln did reach that high, nay far higher eminence, and that he did reach it, in such a way that 'the oppressed' did share with him in the elevation.

"Such were the champions who, in 1858, were to discuss before the voters of Illinois, and with the whole Nation as spectators, the political questions then pending, and especially the vital questions relating to slavery. It was not a single combat, but extended through a whole campaign, and the American people paused to watch its progress, and hung, with intense interest, upon every movement of the champions. Each of these great men, I doubt not, at that time, sincerely believed he was right. Douglas' ardor, while in such a conflict, would make him think, for the time being, he was right, and I know that Lincoln argued for freedom against the extension of slavery, with the most profound conviction that, on success, hung the fate of his country. Lincoln had two advantages over

Douglas; he had the best side of the question, and the best temper. He was always good humored, always had an apt story for illustration, while Douglas, sometimes, when hard pressed, was irritable.

"Douglas carried away the most popular applause, but Lincoln made the deeper and more lasting impression. Douglas did not disdain an immediate *ad captandum* triumph, while Lincoln aimed at permanent conviction. Sometimes, when Lincoln's friends urged him to raise a storm of applause, which he could always do, by his happy illustrations and amusing stories, he refused, saying the occasion was too serious, the issue too grave. 'I do not seek applause,' said he, 'nor to amuse the people, I want to convince them.'

"It was often observed during this canvass, that, while Douglas was sometimes greeted with the loudest cheers, when Lincoln closed the people seemed solemn and serious, and could be heard, all through the crowd, gravely and anxiously discussing the topics on which he had been speaking.

"Douglas, by means of a favorable apportionment, succeeded in securing a majority of the legislature, but a majority of the vote was with Lincoln. These debates made Douglas Senator, and Lincoln President. There was something magnetic, something almost heroic, in the gallantry with which Douglas threw himself into this canvass, and dealt his blows right and left, against the Republican party on one side, and Buchanan's administration, which sought his defeat, on the other. The Federal patronage was used, by the unscrupulous Slidell, against Douglas—but in vain; a few were seduced, but the mass of the Democratic party, with honorable fidelity, stood by him. This canvass of Douglas, and his personal and immediate triumph, in being returned to the Senate, over the combined opposition of the Republican party, led by Lincoln and Trumbull, and the administration, with all its patronage, is, I think, the most brilliant personal triumph in American politics. If we look into English struggles on the hustings for its parallel, we find something with which to compare it, in the late triumph of Mr. Gladstone. If we seek its counterpart in military history, we must look into some of the earlier campaigns of Napoleon, or that in which Grant captured Vicksburg.

"Douglas secured the immediate object of the struggle, but the manly bearing, the vigorous logic, the honesty and sincerity, the great intellectual powers exhibited by Mr. Lincoln, pre-

pared the way, and two years later secured his nomination and election to the Presidency. It is a touching incident, illustrating the patriotism of both these statesmen, that, widely as they had differed, and keen as had been their rivalry, just as soon as the life of the Republic was menaced by treason, they joined hands to shield and save the country they loved."

1859.—A member of Congress and county officers were to be elected this year. While no such interest was manifested as in the year previous, still it could not be said the campaign was a listless one. The trouble growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the consequent re-opening of the slavery question, was still the theme upon the lips of everyone. The Southern States, becoming alarmed at the rapid growth of the Republican party, were already threatening secession in case of the success of that party in a National contest. The breach between Douglas and his followers and the Southern Democracy was widening daily, though many in each wing of the party hoped against hope that all differences would be settled prior to the great campaign of 1860. The American party was being slowly dissolved, and a new party was being formed, composed of many of its members, and known as the Union party. Like the American party, its greatest strength was in the South.

John A. McClernand was the Democratic nominee for Congress in this District, and John M. Palmer the Republican. Both were strong men. McClernand was the successful candidate. In this county his majority was 401 out of a total vote of 5,233. For county officers only Republicans and Douglas Democrats were nominated, the latter being successful in every instance.

1860.—The political campaign of 1860 has never had its parallel in the history of this Government. There seemed to be no cessation in the political excitement began in 1858, culminating in the election of Stephen A. Douglas to the United States Senate, and which placed Abraham Lincoln in the front rank as a political speaker and debater, worthy the attention of the greatest statesmen in the land. Defeated for the Senate, Mr. Lincoln's name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency. In 1859 the newspapers of the Eastern States, especially in New England, favorably spoke of him as a candidate for either the first or second place on the ticket. Prior to this, several Western journals had placed his name at the head of their columns, and "Honest Old Abe"

was praised and said to be the only man that would surely lead the party to victory. Early in January the Republican Club, of Springfield, was changed into a "Lincoln Club," and resolved to use every honorable means to secure his nomination for the Presidency. The State Journal, under date of January 18, 1860, says of Mr. Lincoln's candidacy:

"As a matter of National policy, we believe that the next President of the United States should come from the Western States, and no State is more deserving of the honor of sending forth the Republican champion for that high office than that one which has been the great political battle-ground of the country for the last four years. * * * * Abraham Lincoln has arrived at that period of life when man's mental and physical faculties are in their prime. God gave him a mind of unusual strength, and time and labor and study have made him one of the great men of the land. The purity of his patriotism, his incorruptible integrity, and his ability to sustain himself and the country in any position in which he is placed, no one who knows him can for a moment doubt. The people of Illinois are justified in their determination to place the name of their distinguished citizen before the country for the highest honors in the Nation's gift. They do it because they know him; because they have confidence in him as a man for the times; because with him in the Presidential chair the rights of the people of all the States will be secured, respected and maintained; because he interprets the constitution as did our fathers, who made it and illustrated it in their acts; because he is a conservative National Republican. The Great West will give a telling vote at the next Presidential election, and the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln will secure that vote for the Republicans beyond controversy. With him as our standard bearer, we are sure of all the Northwestern States, except Missouri, and the Republicans of other States could not cast their votes for a worthier, or abler, or more available man. The enthusiasm which his name excites all over the country, since his powerful and most eloquent vindication of the great Republican cause in this State, shows that he has become the Nation's man and a tower of strength to the party whose leader he is now regarded. The Republicans of Illinois will sustain and support with their full strength the Presidential nominee of the Chicago Convention, whoever he may be; but they respectfully, yet earnestly, call upon the Republicans of the Union to weigh the claims, estimate the

qualifications and availability, and consider the fitness and propriety of giving the nomination to Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois."

As the time drew near for the meeting of the Republican National Convention at Chicago, Mr. Lincoln's popularity increased. The friends of every Presidential candidate desired he should have the second place on the ticket with their favorite, and he was acknowledged second choice of all for the first place. The State Republican Convention, held at Decatur in May, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln is the choice of the Republican party of Illinois for the Presidency, and the delegates from this State are instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination by the Chicago Convention, and to vote for him as a unit."

An incident occurred at this convention worthy of mention. Mr. Lincoln was invited to take a seat upon the platform. He had hardly done so, amid the wildest enthusiasm, when Mr. Oglesby, of Decatur, announced to the delegates that an old Democrat of Macon county, who had grown gray in the service of that party, desired to make a contribution to the convention, and the offer being accepted, forthwith two old-time fence rails, decorated with flags and streamers, were borne through the crowd into the convention, bearing the inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
The Rail Candidate
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860.

Two rails from a lot of three thousand made in 1830 by Thomas Hanks and Abraham Lincoln—whose father was the first pioneer of Macon county.

The effect was electrical. One spontaneous burst of applause went up from all parts of the "wigwam," which grew more and more deafening as it was prolonged, and which did not wholly subside for some minutes. Of course "Old Abe" was called out, and made an explanation of the matter. He stated that some thirty years previous, he stopped with his mother's family for one season in what is now Macon county; that he built a cabin, split rails and cultivated a small farm down there. These rails, he was informed, were taken from the fence around that farm, but whether they were or not, he had maulled many and better ones since he had grown to manhood. The cheers were renewed when he had finished his remarks, and

doubtless many persons present contrasted the present position of the noble, self-taught, self-made statesman and patriot, whose name was mentioned in connection with the highest office in the gift of the people, with that of the humble rail-splitter of thirty years previous.

In the Chicago Convention it was plain to see who was the favorite of the lookers-on. Every mention of Lincoln's name was received with cheer after cheer. Three ballots were taken, Mr. Lincoln receiving a majority of the whole votes, and was made the unanimous choice of the convention amidst the most intense enthusiasm. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was selected as the candidate for Vice President.

As may well be supposed the result of the nomination was hailed with delight by the nominee's old friends and neighbors. They crowded around him, shook him warmly by the hand, and congratulated him on his success. Cannons were fired, speeches made, and a general time of rejoicing was indulged in.

While the Republicans of Illinois were so active in behalf of their favorite, "Honest Old Abe," the friends of the "Little Giant" were not idle. Every effort was being put forth to secure his nomination at Charleston for the office of President of the United States. The Democratic State Convention of this State instructed its delegates to vote unanimously and make every honorable effort to secure his nomination. The Charleston Convention was an unfortunate one. Meeting in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, April 23, the convention remained in session ten days, at the expiration of which time no nomination was made, many of the delegates from the Southern States withdrawing. The rule of the National Democratic Convention required a two-thirds vote of the entire body for any candidate to secure his nomination. So many delegates withdrawing, after taking fifty-seven ballots, it was found impossible for any candidate to secure that number. An adjournment was then had to Baltimore, June 19.

At this latter place the convention assembled pursuant to adjournment, but even here no agreement could be reached between the factions. After a six days' meeting Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for President and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice President. The nomination of Douglas was received with very great enthusiasm. Mr. Fitzpatrick declining, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted. Mr. Johnson accepted the nomination.

A portion of the Convention seceded, and holding another Convention June 23, nominated

John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President.

A "Union" convention met at which John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

With four Presidential candidates in the field, the exciting questions growing out of the institution of slavery, the threats of disunion by a portion of the South, in the event of the election of Lincoln, tended to make the campaign one of great interest. "Wide-Awake" clubs, and organizations of "Hickory Boys," on the part of the Republicans and Douglas Democrats, respectively, tended to increase the excitement. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held by each party in all the leading towns and cities, and even in many of the smaller villages. The names of the "Rail-Splitter" and the "Little Giant" evoked the greatest enthusiasm. The excitement was scarcely equalled in 1840.

As already intimated, Sangamon county had special claims upon the two leading candidates for the Presidency, and thus felt highly honored. Hardly a day passed but meetings were held by one or the other party, and frequently by both. The vote in the county was the largest ever cast, and was very close. Douglas' majority was 42 over Lincoln; Yates, for Governor, had 8 majority over Allen, a number of Bell, or Union men casting their votes for him. For county officers, the Republicans were generally successful, receiving the votes of the Union men.

The result of the general election was the elevation of Lincoln to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. The Republicans were jubilant, especially in old Sangamon, the home of Lincoln. A grand jubilee meeting was held in Springfield in a style never before equalled. The reporter of the State Journal became entranced, as will be seen by the following description of the illumination, from his pen:

"Never did the city of Pekin, in all the glory and 'feast of lanterns,' as it is quaintly called by the Chinese, present such a striking and gorgeous display as did the city of Springfield last night. Standing at the head of a person was forcibly reminded of the metaphor of a sea of fire rising and falling, variegated as the rainbow, anon a huge wave of blood red fire, now a ripple of faint blue and yellow, and then again the steady swell of strong, white light. The many colors gave a fantastic and unreal hue to the surrounding and enthusiastic crowd. The splendor and effect of the grandly brilliant scene is beyond the reach of the pen. The State House, rising in all the effulgence of its illuminated splendor, seemed like some vision evoked from fairy-land by the wand of the enchanter.

Never before has Springfield been decked in such magnificent hues. Not only did the streets present a most dazzling effect, but the whole Heavens seemed ablaze with the continual discharge of rockets, Roman candles, and the slow combustion of Bengal lights. The streets were as bright and light as under the full rays of the noon-day sun. The illumination of last night will never be forgotten in the annals of Springfield, and will in future time be referred to as one of the most brilliant events in its history."

1861.—The war for the Union was now in full progress, and little interest was manifested in ordinary political matters; only questions growing out of the secession of the Southern States was worthy of attention. No State officers were to be elected, and the contest for county officers was not of a nature to draw out a full vote. The opposition to the Democracy took the name of "Union." Only 4,353 votes were polled, against 7,361 in 1860. The Democrats elected William D. Power, County Judge, and William W. Warren, Surveyor. The Union men elected Noah W. Matheny, County Clerk, and Presco Wright, Treasurer.

1862.—The election this year was a more important one, and almost a full vote was polled. State and county officers were to be elected. Alexander Starne was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, against William Butler, Union; John T. Stuart, one of the most popular men in Sangamon county, announced himself an independent candidate for Congress having for an opponent, Leonard Swett. Full county tickets were nominated by both parties. During this year the Union army met with many reverses, and a somewhat gloomy feeling pervaded the minds of the people. When the election came off each party stood by its candidates, for the campaign had aroused party feeling intensely. The Democrats succeeded in carrying the county, by majorities ranging from 816 to 1,262.

1863.—This was an "off year," in politics, and only county officers were to be elected. The Union ticket was successful throughout, electing the candidates on it by majorities ranging from 242 to 302.

1864.—The campaign this year was one of much earnestness and feeling. Abraham Lincoln was the Republican or Union candidate for re-election to the Presidency, and associated with him as a candidate for Vice-President, was Andrew Johnson, the distinguished Unionist of Tennessee. George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton were the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President. James C. Robinson was the Democratic and R. J. Oglesby the Republican candidates for Governor. John

T. Stuart was nominated for re-election to Congress, and placed in opposition was Shelby M. Cullom. Both tickets were exceptionally strong and the full vote of the State and county was polled. In Sangamon county there was an increase over 1860. The question during the campaign was substantially whether President Lincoln should be sustained in his course in the prosecution of the war. The Democrats carried the county by a majority of 380 for McClellan.

1865.—When the regular fall election was held, the war was over, and many of the brave Union soldiers had returned, but there being only county officers to elect, the vote was light, being 5388 against 7519 in 1864. The Union ticket was successful over the Democratic by majorities ranging from 254 to 462.

1866.—The issues which now divided parties arose from the work of reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion. The election was an important one, and party spirit once more ran high. George W. Smith was the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, and Jesse J. Phillips the Democratic. Shelby M. Cullom was re-nominated for Congress, and was opposed by E. S. Fowler, Democrat. The Democrats carried the county, electing every officer save Sheriff, Samuel Shoup, Republican, being elected. The opposition to the Democratic party resumed the name of Republican this year.

1867.—Another light vote this year, only county officers being voted for, and no special political discussions being held. The Republican candidate for Treasurer was elected by 21 majority, and their candidate for Surveyor by a majority of 18.

1868.—This year brought with it another Presidential campaign. The Republican National Convention met in Chicago and placed in nomination Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious Union-General, associating with him Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. The Democratic National Convention nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for President and Vice-President. John R. Eden was the Democratic and John M. Palmer the Republican candidate for Governor. Benjamin S. Edwards was the Democratic candidate for Congress. He had for an opponent Shelby M. Cullom, who was re-nominated by the Republicans. For county officers, Charles H. Lanphier was the Democratic nominee for Circuit Clerk, and opposed by J. V. Mahoney, Republican. D. Brown, Democrat, and John McConnell, Republican, were the nominees for the office of Sheriff. The campaign was

one of great activity. Each party was well organized, and both had hopes of victory. In this county great interest was manifested. The Democrats were here successful, electing every candidate on their county ticket.

1869.—Light vote at the fall election for county officers. The Democrats were successful in electing their entire ticket, with the exception of County Clerk—Noah W. Matheny, who had so long held the office, being elected by 206 majority.

1870.—A State Treasurer and State Superintendent of Public Schools were to be elected. In addition to the nominations made by Democrats and Republicans, the Temperance men, or Prohibitionists, nominated a State and county ticket, but their strength was limited, the highest vote being polled by Mr. Owen, candidate for Sheriff, he receiving 51 votes. About a two-thirds vote was polled.

1871.—A Member of Congress from the State at large was to be elected this year, but this fact was not sufficient to draw out a full vote, the number polled being even less than the year previous. S. S. Hayes was the Democratic and J. L. Beveridge the Republican candidate for the office. The total vote for Member of Congress was 5,833, of which Mr. Hayes received 3,053 and Mr. Beveridge 2,780. The Democratic candidates for county officers were elected, their candidate for Sheriff receiving 55 majority and Surveyor 442 majority.

1872.—The movement known as the Liberal-Republican had a large influence, politically, this year, having virtually dictated the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and the platform of principles on which the campaign against the Republican party was dictated. The Liberal-Republicans were those connected with the Republican party who were opposed to any extreme measures in the reconstruction of the Southern States, and who believed the time had come when past issues should be forgotten, and new issues formed; that the hand of reconciliation should be offered the South, and a united country, working together to build up the waste places of the South. Many of the most able men of the Republican party, including Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer, and others, united in this movement. In this county, the year previous, a paper had been commenced by Geo. R. Weber & Son, called *The Political Crisis*, which advocated the views of this wing of the party. In May, a National convention was held by the Liberal-Republicans, in Cincinnati, which nomi-

inated Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted:

1. Equality of all men before the law; equal and exact justice to all, without regard to race, color or previous condition.

2. Opposition to the re-opening of all questions settled by the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth amendments to the Constitution.

3. Demand for the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion.

4. Local self-government; supremacy of the civil over the military; and demand for the largest individual liberty consistent with public order.

5. Denunciation of the existing system of civil service.

6. Demand for a system of Federal taxation which should not unnecessarily interfere with the industries of the people; reference of the tariff to the Congressional Districts.

7. Demand for civil service reform, and for the election of President for a single term only.

8. Maintenance of public credit and denunciation of repudiation.

9. A speedy return to specie payment.

10. Thanks to the citizen-soldiers and sailors of the Republic.

11. Opposition to further grants to railroads.

12. Cultivation of friendship with all nations; regarding alike dishonorable, either to demand what is not right, or submit to what is wrong.

The Democracy in convention ratified the nominations of Greeley and Brown, and adopted the platform of the Liberals. The Republicans re-nominated President Grant, and associated with him on the ticket Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. The disaffection among the Democrats in consequence of the nomination of Horace Greeley, a life-long political enemy, was so great that a third ticket was nominated, at the head of which was Charles O'Connor, the distinguished lawyer of New York. This third ticket had very little strength in this county or State, the disaffection among the Democrats leading principally to the refusal to attend the polls or to vote at the election. The vote was not so large as at the Presidential election in 1868, notwithstanding the county had increased in population. Gustavus Koener, a Liberal Republican, was nominated and supported by the Democracy, while R. J. Oglesby was the Republican nominee for Governor. James C. Robinson and M. H. Chamberlain were the Democratic and Republican candi-

dates respectively for Congress. The Democrats, or Liberals, were successful in this county by fair majorities.

1873.—This year county officers alone were to be elected. A new party had been born, known as the Independent Anti-Monopoly party, and, therefore, three tickets were placed in the field for the suffrages of the voters. Notwithstanding this fact, the vote was light, being only about two-thirds of the full vote. James H. Matheny, a very popular Democratic candidate, was nominated by the Democrats and elected County Judge by 1,312 majority. Noah W. Matheny, first elected in 1843 (having held the office by appointment since 1839), and re-elected every four years thereafter, was again re-nominated by the Republicans, and, for the first time, was defeated, his opponent receiving 151 majority. The Anti-Monopoly ticket polled a small vote, Mary J. Howard, for County Superintendent of Public Schools, receiving 303 votes, the highest on the ticket.

1874.—The failure of the Liberal Republicans and the depression of the times forced other issues before the people. An organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry, having for its object a union among farmers for self-protection, and the advancement of agricultural interests, had sprung into existence. Much complaint had heretofore been made against unjust monopolies in the manufacture of implements used by the farmers, as well as the extortions of the railroads in carrying produce. The Patrons of Husbandry attempted through their order to regulate these wrongs. Among other things looking to this end, was the establishment of Grange stores and an effort to purchase all goods used by its members at wholesale prices. This arrayed against the order the large mercantile class of the country, small tradesmen, and manufacturers generally. While never intended as a political organization, and the discussion of politics being prohibited by its rules, its individual membership, when they found they were placed in opposition to the mercantile and other classes mentioned, naturally found themselves allied together, and an appeal was thus made to that final settlement of all difficulties—the ballot box. It was thus the Anti-Monopoly party came to exist.

Charles Carroll was the Democratic, Thomas S. Ridgeway, Republican, and David Gore, the Anti-Monopoly candidates for the office of State Treasurer. For Congress, William M. Springer, Andrew Simpson, and J. B. Turner, were the candidates respectively of the Democrats, Re-

publicans, and Anti-Monopolists. Each of the three parties nominated county tickets. For State officers the Democrats were successful and also in one county office. For Sheriff, the Republicans succeeded in electing L. H. Ticknor. The highest vote polled by the Anti-Monopolists was on State Treasurer, David Gore securing 718 votes.

1875.—No interest was manifested in the election this year, county officers only to be elected. The Anti-Monopoly men made no nominations, leaving the field to the Republicans and Democrats. The latter were successful in the smallest vote polled in the county for several years.

1876.—The election this year was for National, State and county officers. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, while Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks received the nomination of the Democratic party for the same offices. Peter Cooper was the nominee of the Independents or Anti-Monopolists for President. The hard times which began in 1873 had a perceptible effect upon this campaign. The Democratic party, which for some years had been acting on the defensive, when not allied to some other political body, now assumed the aggressive, and under the banner of "Tilden and Reform," forced the Republicans in the defensive. On the part of the Democrats the campaign was boldly conducted, though it cannot truthfully be said that Tilden was the choice of the Democracy of the Nation, especially of the Western element of the party. For Governor, Lew. Steward received the nomination of both the Independents and Democrats. He was opposed by Shelby M. Cullom, of Springfield, on the part of the Republicans. The contest for this office was quite animated, the two contestants making a personal canvass throughout the whole State. In this county the vote was the largest ever cast, the Democratic candidates each receiving a majority of the votes over his opponent. Tilden's majority over Hayes was 994, while Mr. Elliott, Democratic candidate for Sheriff, received a majority of 1,682.

1877.—The Anti-Monopoly party was now absorbed by the newly organized Greenback party. L. H. Ticknor was the Republican, C. R. Hurst the Democratic, and A. F. Carpenter the Greenback candidate for County Clerk. Mr. Ticknor was elected by a majority of 88. D. Paulen, Republican, was elected over E. R. Perkins, Democrat, for the office of County Treasurer. For School Superintendent, P. J. Rourke, Democrat, was re-elected.

1878.—In this county three tickets were placed in the field, by the Democratic, Republican and National parties respectively. While a full vote was not polled, the canvass and election was quite exciting. There was also considerable scratching of tickets on personal grounds. The National party polled nearly eight hundred votes in this election. While the Democrats had a majority of some seven hundred on a strict party vote, the Republicans succeeded in electing their candidate for Sheriff by 162 votes, and Coroner by 320. The Democrats elected their candidate for the State Senate by 1053 votes.

1879.—Only county officers were to be voted for, and consequently the canvass was spiritless, and a personal matter only. D. Paulen, Republican, was elected Treasurer, and Graham, Democrat, Surveyor.

1880.—The campaign began quite early this year, especially among aspirants for office and their friends. The preliminary canvass for the nomination grew quite warm, as both the Republicans and Democrats were alike confident they would succeed in the National struggle. James A. Garfield received the Republican nomination for President, and associated with him on the ticket was Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President; Winfield S. Hancock was nominated for President by the Democrats, and with him was William H. English for Vice-President; James B. Weaver and Gen. Chambers for President and Vice-President respectively on the National ticket. The canvass was pushed with vigor, the Democratic and Republican parties each using their utmost endeavors to be successful. The National party, under the lead of Weaver, also endeavored to increase its vote, Mr. Weaver making speeches in more than half the States in the Union. In this county the Democracy were successful by majorities ranging from 259 to 1,368.

1824—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

For Convention.....	153	
Against Convention.....	722	569

AUGUST, 1824.

<i>Sheriff.</i>		
John Taylor.....	445	279
Andrew Orr.....	166	
David S. Taylor.....	118	
Rivers Cormack.....	55	
Thomas Constant.....	6	

Coroner.

James McNabb.....	306	20
Abram Hathaway.....	286	
Thomas L. Ross.....	83	
Joseph Thomas.....	39	

AUGUST, 1826.

State Senator.

Elijah Hes.....	642	213
Edward Robinson.....	429	

AUGUST, 1828.

Sheriff.

James D. Henry.....	621	41
Archer G. Herndon.....	580	
James Collins.....	18	

Coroner.

Philip Fowler.....	677	612
Jeckoniah Langston.....	65	
C. R. Gatlan.....	26	
Charles D. Nichols.....	8	

AUGUST, 1830.

Sheriff.

James D. Henry.....	1647	1503
George Power.....	144	
John L. Thompson.....	23	

AUGUST, 1832.

Congress.

Joseph Duncan.....	1509	884
Jonathan H. Pugh.....	625	

Senator.

George Forquer.....	1086	9
William F. Elkin.....	1077	

Sheriff.

J. D. Henry.....	2087	2006
S. Morris.....	81	

Coroner.

J. Shepherd.....	981	698
A. Trent.....	283	
M. Thomas.....	104	
A. Gulliber.....	23	

NOVEMBER, 1832.

President.

Andrew Jackson.....	1035	225
Henry Clay.....	810	

AUGUST, 1834.

Governor.

Joseph Duncan.....	897	213
William Kinney.....	684	
James Adams.....	593	
R. K. McLaughlin.....	45	

Congress.

William L. May.....	1378	606
Benjamin Mills.....	772	

State Senator.

Edmund D. Taylor.....	1188	130
William F. Elkin.....	1058	

Sheriff.

Garrett Elkin.....	782	147
Benjamin Talbott.....	635	
David Dickinson.....	623	
T. D. Potts.....	206	

Coroner.

Andy Orr.....	977	404
John Lindsay.....	573	
G. M. Saunders.....	248	
J. H. Shepherd.....	84	
N. Y. Young.....	38	

AUGUST, 1835.			<i>Congress.</i>		
<i>State Senator.</i>			John T. Stuart, Whig.....	1783	295
(To fill vacancy.)			Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat.....	1488	
Archer G. Herndon, Whig.....	1324	246	<i>State Senators</i>		
John Calhoun, Democrat.....	1078		A. G. Herndon, Democrat.....	1476	47
<i>Representative.</i>			Bowling Green, Whig.....	1429	
(To fill vacancy.)			<i>Sheriff.</i>		
Job Fletcher, Whig.....	1469	530	Garrett Elkin.....	1437	971
Peter Cartwright, Democrat.....	939		James Shepherd.....	1166	
<i>Recorder.</i>			F. Vaughn.....	598	
Benjamin Talbott, Whig.....	1146	774	AUGUST, 1839.		
Edward Mitchell.....	372		<i>Probate Judge.</i>		
James Adams.....	244		James Adams, Democrat.....	1183	38
Martin M. Morgan.....	142		R. L. Wilson, Whig.....	1145	
James Campbell.....	146		<i>County Clerk.</i>		
William L. Towkles.....	25		C. R. Matheny, Whig.....	1552	762
William Herndon.....	99		C. Arnold, Democrat.....	790	
Andrew Orr.....	52		<i>County Treasurer.</i>		
<i>Surveyor.</i>			J. M. Bradford, Whig.....	1051	158
T. M. Neale, Whig.....	1596	1060	T. Lewis, Democrat.....	893	
Reuben Harrison, Democrat.....	563		J. P. Langford, Democrat.....	251	
Parnall Hamilton.....	189		<i>County Surveyor.</i>		
<i>Coroner.</i>			Thomas M. Neale, Whig.....	1361	367
J. Langston.....	614	115	R. Harrison, Democrat.....	994	
J. H. Shepherd.....	999		AUGUST, 1840.		
G. Dickerson.....	419		<i>Sheriff.</i>		
B. Dunn.....	82		W. F. Elkin, Whig.....	1724	407
AUGUST, 1836.			T. Lewis, Democrat.....	1317	
<i>Congress.</i>			<i>Coroner.</i>		
John T. Stuart, Whig.....	1639	543	J. Langston.....	1819	
William L. May, Democrat.....	1096		<i>County Treasurer.</i>		
<i>State Senator.</i>			C. Arnold, Whig.....	1758	1111
Job Fletcher, Whig.....	1570	411	C. M. Polk.....	647	
M. K. Anderson, Democrat.....	1159		NOVEMBER, 1840.		
<i>Sheriff.</i>			<i>President.</i>		
Garrett Elkin, Whig.....	1562	413	William H. Harrison, Whig.....	2000	751
—Taylor, Democrat.....	1149		Martin Van Buren, Democrat.....	1249	
<i>Coroner.</i>			AUGUST, 1841.		
J. Langston, Whig.....	1066	660	<i>Congress.</i>		
S. C. Hampton, Democrat.....	496		John T. Stuart, Whig.....	1563	575
David W. Clark.....	287		J. H. Ralston, Democrat.....	988	
Scattering.....	34		AUGUST, 1842.		
NOVEMBER, 1836.			<i>Governor.</i>		
<i>President.</i>			Joseph Duncan, Whig.....	1588	371
William H. Harrison, Whig.....	1463	560	Thomas Ford, Democrat.....	1217	
Martin Van Buren, Democrat.....	903		<i>State Senator.</i>		
AUGUST, 1837.			Reuben Harrison, Whig.....	1411	730
<i>County Clerk.</i>			Samuel Grubb, Democrat.....	781	
Charles R. Matheny.....	1559	1399	William G. Cantrall.....	193	
—Campbell.....	160		<i>Sheriff.</i>		
<i>Probate Judge.</i>			William F. Elkin, Whig.....	1406	32
James Adams.....	1025	233	John B. Weber, Democrat.....	1374	
A. G. Henry.....	792		<i>Coroner.</i>		
<i>County Treasurer.</i>			Jeckoniah Langston, Whig.....	1485	298
John Constant.....	859	516	John Cooper, Democrat.....	1187	
—Dickinson.....	343		AUGUST, 1843.		
—Shepherd.....	354		<i>Congress.</i>		
AUGUST, 1838.			John J. Hardin, Whig.....	1694	504
<i>Governor.</i>			James A. McDougal, Democrat.....	1190	
Cyrus Edwards, Whig.....	1856	455			
Thomas Carlin, Democrat.....	1401				

<i>Probate Judge.</i>			NOVEMBER, 1850.		
Thomas Moffett, Whig.....	1685	643	<i>Congress.</i>		
E. Roberts, Democrat.....	1043		Richard Yates, Whig.....	1651	336
<i>County Clerk.</i>			T. L. Harris, Democrat.....	1315	
N. W. Matheny, Whig.....	2012	1169	<i>Sheriff.</i>		
— Hatch.....	843		Josiah Francis, Whig.....	1676	408
<i>Treasurer.</i>			Isaac Curran, Democrat.....	1268	
A. Y. Ellis, Whig.....	1460	93	<i>Coroner.</i>		
T. Talbott, Democrat.....	1267		J. W. Neale, Whig.....	1660	385
<i>Surveyor.</i>			S. T. Boyd, Democrat.....	1275	
John B. Watson, Whig.....	1728	639	NOVEMBER, 1852.		
— Foster, Democrat.....	1088		<i>President.</i>		
AUGUST, 1844.			Winfield Scott, Whig.....	2125	519
<i>Congress.</i>			Franklin Pierce, Democrat.....	1606	
E. D. Baker, Whig.....	1708	373	John P. Hale, Free Soil.....	22	
John Calhoun, Democrat.....	1335		<i>Governor.</i>		
<i>Sheriff.</i>			Edwin B. Webb, Whig.....	2217	602
William Harvey, Whig.....	1642	279	Joel A. Matteson, Democrat.....	1615	
John B. Weber, Democrat.....	1363		L. B. Knowlton, Free Soil.....	21	
<i>Coroner.</i>			<i>Congress.</i>		
J. M. Neale, Whig.....	1760	498	Richard Yates, Whig.....	2236	780
Moss Ballard, Democrat.....	1262		John Calhoun, Democrat.....	1456	
NOVEMBER, 1844.			<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>		
<i>President.</i>			James H. Matheny, Whig.....	2186	651
Henry Clay, Whig.....	1837	466	Edward Jones, Democrat.....	1537	
James K. Polk, Democrat.....	1371		<i>Sheriff.</i>		
AUGUST, 1846.			Charles Arnold, Whig.....	2188	671
<i>Governor.</i>			Munson Carter, Democrat.....	1517	
F. M. Kilpatrick, Whig.....	1421	386	NOVEMBER, 1853.		
A. C. French, Democrat.....	1035		<i>County Judge.</i>		
<i>Congress.</i>			J. W. Taylor, Democrat.....	1296	143
A. Lincoln, Whig.....	1535	690	T. G. Taylor, Whig.....	1063	
Peter Cartwright, Democrat.....	845		<i>County Clerk.</i>		
E. Wolcott.....	14		N. W. Matheny, Whig.....	1428	612
<i>Sheriff.</i>			W. Lively, Democrat.....	816	
William Harvey, Whig.....	1365	378	<i>Treasurer.</i>		
Robert Allen, Democrat.....	987		J. Divelbiss, Democrat.....	1170	65
<i>Coroner.</i>			W. O. Jones, Whig.....	1105	
J. W. Neale, Whig.....	1521		NOVEMBER, 1854.		
MARCH, 1848.			<i>State Treasurer.</i>		
For the New Constitution.....	1817	1617	James Miller, Anti-Nebraska.....	2025	493
Against the New Constitution.....	200		J. Moore, Democrat.....	1533	
AUGUST, 1848.			<i>Congress.</i>		
<i>Congress.</i>			Richard Yates, Anti-Nebraska.....	2166	756
S. T. Logan, Whig.....	1649	263	T. L. Harris, Democrat.....	1410	
T. L. Harris, Democrat.....	1386		MAY, 1855.		
<i>State Senator.</i>			<i>Judge of Supreme Court.</i>		
J. T. Stuart, Whig.....	1671	327	O. C. Skinner.....	2518	1098
J. W. Barrett, Democrat.....	1344		Stephen T. Logan.....	1420	
<i>Sheriff.</i>			<i>Prohibition.</i>		
C. Arnold, Whig.....	1842	687	Against Prohibition.....	2349	604
Thomas Long, Democrat.....	1165		For Prohibition.....	1745	
<i>Coroner.</i>			NOVEMBER, 1856.		
J. W. Neale, Whig.....	1881	572	<i>President.</i>		
A. C. Campbell, Democrat.....	1309		James Buchanan, Democrat.....	2475	863
NOVEMBER, 1848.			Millard Fillmore, American.....	1612	
<i>President.</i>			John C. Fremont, Republican.....	1174	
Zachary Taylor, Whig.....	1943	607	<i>Governor.</i>		
Lewis Cass, Democrat.....	1336		William A. Richardson, Democrat....	2519	387
Martin Van Buren, Free-Soil.....	47		William H. Bissell, Republican.....	2232	
			B. S. Morris, American.....	390	

Congress.

John Williams, Republican.....	2751	277
Thomas L. Harris, Democrat.....	2474	

Circuit Clerk.

Presco Wright, Democrat.....	2646	115
William O. Jones, Republican.....	2531	

Sheriff.

John Cook, Republican.....	2538	49
Morris Lindsey, Democrat.....	2489	

Coroner.

James Walker, Republican.....	2664	157
O. W. Browning, Democrat.....	2507	

NOVEMBER, 1857.

County Judge.

Wm. D. Power, Democrat.....	2010	120
Wm. F. Elkin, Republican.....	1890	

County Clerk.

N. W. Matheny, Republican.....	2214	527
Jacob Shutt, Democrat.....	1687	

Surveyor.

Joseph Ledlie, Democrat.....	2095	250
Z. A. Enos, Republican.....	1845	

Treasurer.

Wm. T. Barrett, Democrat.....	2098	309
C. S. Cantrall, Republican.....	1789	

NOVEMBER, 1858.

State Treasurer.

W. B. Fonday, Douglas Democrat....	3078	342
James Miller, Republican.....	2726	
John Dougherty, National Democrat..	138	

Congress.

T. L. Harris, Douglas Democrat.....	3010	281
J. H. Matheny, Republican.....	2729	
J. L. McConnell, National Democrat..	112	

Sheriff.

Joseph B. Pirkins, Douglas Democrat.	2984	165
J. W. Smith, Republican.....	2819	
Morris Lindsay, National Democrat...	144	

Coroner.

T. W. S. Kidd, Douglas Democrat....	3041	284
William Pierce, Republican.....	2757	
Reddick Ridgely, National Democrat..	127	

NOVEMBER, 1859.

Congress.

J. A. McClernand, Democrat.....	2817	401
J. M. Palmer, Republican.....	2416	

School Commissioner.

J. S. Bradford, Democrat.....	2768	262
F. Springer, Republican.....	2506	

Treasurer.

W. T. Barrett, Democrat.....	2777	302
G. R. Weber, Republican.....	2475	

Surveyor.

W. M. Warren, Democrat.....	2672	95
Z. A. Enos, Republican.....	2577	

NOVEMBER, 1860.

President.

Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat.....	3598	42
Abraham Lincoln, Republican.....	3556	
John Bell, Union.....	130	
John C. Breckenridge, Democrat.....	77	

Governor.

Richard Yates, Republican.....	3609	8
J. C. Allen, Democrat.....	3601	
Scattering.....	131	

Congress.

J. A. McClernand, Democrat.....	3629	1
Henry Case, Republican.....	3628	

Circuit Clerk.

S. S. Whitehurst, Republican.....	3775	275
Charles H. Lanphier.....	3500	
Thomas Crafton, Union.....	37	

Sheriff.

J. W. Smith, Republican.....	3752	233
Joseph Campbell, Democrat.....	3519	
— Washburn, Union.....	24	

Coroner.

John Hopper, Republican.....	3614	17
John Constant, Democrat.....	3597	
— Barton, Union.....	60	

NOVEMBER, 1861.

County Judge.

William D. Power, Democrat.....	2493	633
Munson Carter, Union.....	1860	

County Clerk.

Noah W. Matheny, Union.....	2323	148
John J. Hardin, Democrat.....	2175	

Treasurer.

Presco Wright, Union.....	2313	150
William Lavelly, Democrat.....	2163	

Surveyor.

William M. Warren, Democrat.....	2349	236
Nicholas Strott, Union.....	2113	

NOVEMBER, 1862.

State Treasurer.

Alexander Starne, Democrat.....	2643	882
William Butler, Union.....	2761	

Congress.

John T. Stuart, Democrat.....	3845	262
Leonard Swett, Union.....	2583	

State Senators.

Colby Knapp, Democrat.....	3616	808
S. M. Cullom, Union.....	2808	

Sheriff.

— Hicks, Democrat.....	3666	1040
T. W. S. Kidd, Union.....	2626	

NOVEMBER, 1863.

Treasurer.

Isaac A. Hawley, Union.....	2705	242
James W. Keys, Democrat.....	2463	

School Commissioner.

N. W. Miner, Union.....	2722	269
C. G. French, Democrat.....	2453	

Surveyor.

Ira A. Merchant, Union.....	2734	302
Joseph Ledlie, Democrat.....	2432	

NOVEMBER, 1864.

President.

George B. McClellan, Democrat.....	3945	380
Abraham Lincoln, Union Republican..	3565	

Governor.

James C. Robinson, Democrat.....	3941	363
R. J. Oglesby, Union Republican.....	3578	

<i>Congress.</i>			<i>Coroner.</i>		
John T. Stuart, Democrat.....	3909	299	A. J. Ross, Democrat.....	4872	486
S. M. Cullom, Union Republican.....	3610		John Hopper, Republican.....	4386	
<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>			NOVEMBER, 1869.		
C. H. Lauphler, Democrat.....	3867	221	<i>County Judge.</i>		
Presco Wright, Union Republican.....	3646		A. N. J. Crook, Democrat.....	3314	71
<i>Sheriff.</i>			William Prescott, Republican.....	3243	
William T. Crafton, Democrat.....	3943	386	<i>County Clerk.</i>		
W. V. Greenwood, Union Republican..	3577		Noah W. Matheny, Republican.....	3486	463
<i>Coroner.</i>			P. J. Rourke, Democrat.....	3023	
Francis Hudson, Democrat.....	3927	350	<i>Treasurer.</i>		
Zebulon Bell, Union Republican.....	3577		O. R. Baker, Democrat.....	3376	206
NOVEMBER, 1865.			Allen Buckner, Republican.....	3170	
<i>County Clerk.</i>			<i>Surveyor.</i>		
N. W. Matheny, Union.....	2925	462	Charles W. Hoerrmann, Democrat....	3439	315
William Burtie, Democrat.....	2463		F. J. Blain, Republican.....	3124	
<i>Treasurer.</i>			NOVEMBER, 1870.		
J. G. Ives, Union.....	2820	254	<i>State Treasurer.</i>		
R. W. Diller, Democrat.....	2566		Charles Ridgely, Democrat.....	3794	846
<i>Surveyor.</i>			E. N. Bates, Republican.....	2948	
J. W. Paulen, Union.....	2819	275	— Hammond, Temperance.....	17	
Adolph Schwartz, Democrat.....	2544		<i>Congress.</i>		
<i>School Superintendent.</i>			James C. Robinson, Democrat.....	3895	1084
O. S. Webster, Union.....	2836	302	Jonathan Merriam, Republican.....	2811	
George C. Rogers, Democrat.....	2534		G. W. Minier, Temperance.....	34	
NOVEMBER, 1866.			<i>Sheriff.</i>		
<i>State Treasurer.</i>			Andrew McConnell, Democrat.....	3733	813
Jesse J. Phillips, Democrat.....	4146	68	W. W. Lowdermilk, Republican.....	2920	
Geo. W. Smith, Republican.....	4078		Eugene J. Owen, Temperance.....	51	
<i>Congress.</i>			<i>Coroner.</i>		
E. S. Fowler, Democrat.....	4142	72	Edward Bierce, Democrat.....	3793	861
S. M. Cullom, Republican.....	4070		Levi J. Conant, Republican.....	2932	
<i>Sheriff.</i>			NOVEMBER, 1871.		
Samuel Shoup, Republican.....	4118	14	<i>Congress.</i>		
J. B. Perkins, Democrat.....	4104		S. S. Hayes, Democrat.....	3053	273
<i>Coroner.</i>			J. L. Beveridge, Republican.....	2780	
G. W. Graham, Democrat.....	4134	55	<i>Treasurer.</i>		
Henry G. Smith, Republican.....	4079		O. R. Baker, Democrat.....	2927	55
NOVEMBER, 1867.			S. N. Shoup, Republican.....	2872	
<i>Treasurer.</i>			<i>Surveyor.</i>		
R. C. Kelly, Democrat.....	3340	979	Joseph Ledlie, Democrat.....	3131	442
H. VanMeter, Republican.....	2861		Rezin Constant, Republican.....	2689	
<i>Surveyor.</i>			NOVEMBER, 1872.		
S. A. Graham, Democrat.....	3333	982	<i>President.</i>		
S. D. Scholes, Republican.....	2351		Horace Greeley, Liberal.....	4382	233
NOVEMBER, 1868.			U. S. Grant, Republican.....	4149	
<i>President.</i>			Charles O'Conner, Democrat.....	69	
Horatio Seymour, Democrat.....	4875	464	<i>Governor.</i>		
U. S. Grant, Republican.....	4411		Gustavus Koerner, Liberal.....	4483	312
<i>Governor.</i>			Richard J. Oglesby, Republican.....	4171	
John R. Eden, Democrat.....	4882	461	<i>Congress.</i>		
John M. Palmer, Republican.....	4418		James C. Robinson, Democrat.....	4519	352
<i>Congress.</i>			M. H. Chamberlin, Republican.....	4167	
Benjamin S. Edwards, Democrat.....	4989	691	<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>		
Shelby M. Cullom, Republican.....	4298		James A. Winston, Democrat.....	4456	226
<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>			O. S. Webster, Republican.....	4230	
C. H. Lauphler, Democrat.....	4621	31	<i>Sheriff.</i>		
J. V. Mahoney, Republican.....	4590		William T. Barrett, Democrat.....	4536	552
<i>Sheriff.</i>			James Irwin, Republican.....	3934	
Dwight Brown, Democrat.....	4719	221	<i>Coroner.</i>		
John McConnell, Republican.....	4498		Edward Bierce, Democrat.....	4434	920
			Theophilus Rubly, Republican.....	4225	

NOVEMBER, 1873.

<i>County Judge.</i>	
James H. Matheny, Democrat.....	3639
Leonidas H. Bradley, Republican.....	3927
B. Stuve.....	92
<i>County Clerk.</i>	
John J. Hatdin, Democrat.....	3078
Noah W. Matheny, Republican.....	2927
James Martin.....	70
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
E. R. Perkins, Democrat.....	3054
S. N. Shoup, Republican.....	2813
Preston Breckenridge.....	146
<i>School Superintendent.</i>	
P. J. Rourke, Democrat.....	2971
William E. Purcell, Republican.....	2655
Mary J. Howard, Independent.....	303

NOVEMBER, 1874.

<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
Charles Carroll, Democrat.....	3699
Thomas S. Ridgeway, Republican.....	3135
David Gore, Anti-Monopoly.....	718
<i>Congress.</i>	
William M. Springer, Democrat.....	3574
Andrew Simpson, Republican.....	3280
J. B. Turner, Anti-Monopoly.....	558
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
P. O'Connor, Democrat.....	3296
L. H. Ticknor, Republican.....	3605
J. J. Megredy, Anti-monopoly.....	525
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Edward B. Bierce, Democrat.....	3698
J. D. Brantner, Republican.....	3083
R. B. Bell, Anti-Monopoly.....	622

NOVEMBER, 1875.

<i>Treasurer.</i>	
John Nuckolls, Democrat.....	2557
Charles S. Cantrall, Republican.....	2277
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
William Connelly, Democrat.....	2672
William D. Clark, Republican.....	2151

NOVEMBER, 1876.

<i>President.</i>	
Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat.....	5841
Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican.....	4847
<i>Governor.</i>	
L. Steward, Democrat.....	5712
S. M. Cullom, Republican.....	5014
<i>Congress.</i>	
Wm. M. Springer, Democrat.....	5899
D. L. Phillips, Republican.....	4840
<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>	
J. A. Winston, Democrat.....	5649
H. C. Watson, Republican.....	5109
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Temp. Elliott, Democrat.....	6175
C. H. Hatry, Republican.....	4493
<i>Coroner.</i>	
E. B. Bierce, Democrat.....	5708
C. Sampson, Republican.....	4954

NOVEMBER, 1877.

<i>County Clerk.</i>	
L. H. Ticknor, Republican.....	3118
C. R. Hurst, Democrat.....	3030
A. F. Carpenter, Greenback.....	1209
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
D. Paulen, Republican.....	3889
E. R. Perkins, Democrat.....	3420
<i>School Superintendent.</i>	
P. J. Rourke, Democrat.....	4169
W. S. Remine, Union.....	2924

NOVEMBER, 1878.

<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
John C. Conkrite, Democrat.....	4252
John C. Smith, Republican.....	3659
<i>Congress.</i>	
William M. Springer, Democrat.....	4269
John Cook, Republican.....	3530
<i>State Senator.</i>	
G. W. Shutt, Democrat.....	4503
Jacob Beck, Republican.....	3450
Bernard Stuve, National.....	760
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Samuel N. Shoup, Republican.....	4212
Temp Elliott, Democrat.....	4050
William R. Crenshaw, National.....	489
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Garrett Elkin, Republican.....	4090
E. B. Bierce, Democrat.....	3770
E. A. McDaniels, National.....	774

NOVEMBER, 1879.

<i>Treasurer.</i>	
D. Paulen, Republican.....	3588
Michael Luby, Democrat.....	3436
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Samuel A. Graham, Democrat.....	3669
Z. A. Enos, Republican.....	3356

NOVEMBER, 1880.

<i>President.</i>	
Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat.....	6196
James A. Garfield, Republican.....	5476
James B. Weaver, Greenback.....	238
<i>Governor.</i>	
Lyman Trumbull, Democrat.....	6203
Shelby M. Cullom, Republican.....	5476
A. J. Streeter, Greenback.....	234
<i>State's Attorney.</i>	
R. H. Hazlett, Democrat.....	6314
Thomas Sterling, Republican.....	5477
<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>	
Edward R. Roberts, Democrat.....	6556
John Upton, Republican.....	5188
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Hampton Gibson, Democrat.....	6210
Andrew Kapp, Republican.....	5410
William Poor, Greenback.....	186
<i>Coroner.</i>	
E. B. Bierce, Democrat.....	5944
Edward S. McDermott, Republican.....	5685

CHAPTER XIV.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

Sangamon county has reason to be proud of the distinguished men who have served the county, State or Nation. Whether at home or abroad, representatives from this county have served with honor to themselves and to the county in which a home was claimed.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

President of the United States.

Abraham Lincoln, the fifteenth President of the United States, was elected to that office November, 1860, and was inaugurated March 4, 1861. He was again re-elected November, 1864, and inaugurated March 4, 1865; he was struck down by the hands of an assassin on the evening of April 14, 1865, and died early on the morning of the fifteenth. Not alone the county, but the State, Nation, and world delights to do him honor.

United States Consuls.

Edward L. Baker, for many years editor of the Illinois State Journal, was appointed United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America, in December, 1873, and yet fills the position with credit to himself and the Government he represents.

United States Assessor.

Edward L. Baker, appointed in 1869, and continuing until the office was abolished.

Congressional.

When Sangamon county was organized, the State was entitled to but one Representative in Congress, Daniel P. Cook, of Kaskaskia, holding the office, to which he was first elected in 1818, on the admission of the State into the Union. Mr. Cook served a period of nearly nine years, from December, 1818, to March, 1827. He was a man of more than ordinary ability.

Joseph Duncan succeeded Daniel P. Cook, and took his seat at the first session of the Twentieth Congress, in 1827. He represented the State three terms, or until March, 1833.

In the winter of 1831-2 the legislature of the State made an apportionment, dividing it into three districts, Sangamon county forming a part of the Third. In August, 1832, Joseph Duncan, of Jacksonville, was elected to represent the district, and served from the beginning of his term, March, 1833, to August, 1834, when he resigned his seat to accept the office of Governor, to which he had been elected. William L. May, of Springfield, was elected to fill the vacancy, and was re-elected to the Twenty-fourth and Twelfth-fifth Congress. Mr. May was succeeded by John T. Stuart, who was elected to the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congress, serving from 1839 till 1843.

In 1842, the State was divided into seven Congressional Districts, Sangamon county being placed in the Seventh. John J. Hardin, of Jacksonville, was elected to represent the district in the 28th Congress, and Edward D. Baker, of Springfield, in the 29th. Before the expiration of his term, Mr. Baker resigned to accept the Colonelcy of a regiment in the Mexican war; and John Henry, of Jacksonville, was elected to fill the vacancy. Abraham Lincoln was elected a member of the 30th Congress; Thomas L. Harris, of Petersburg, the 31st Congress; and Richard Yates, of Jacksonville, the 32d Congress.

In 1852 another apportionment was made, and Sangamon county became a part of the Sixth District. Richard Yates, of Jacksonville, was the first elected to represent this new district, and took his seat March, 1853, as a member of the 33d Congress. He was succeeded two years later by Thomas L. Harris, of Petersburg, who served two terms. John A. McClernand, of Springfield, was Mr. Harris's successor, and was

in turn succeeded by A. L. Knapp, of Jerseyville, who served in the 37th Congress.

In 1862, Sangamon county, under the new apportionment act, was made a part of the Eighth Congressional District, and was represented in the 38th Congress by John T. Stuart. In the 39th Congress the county was represented by Shelby M. Cullom, of Springfield, who was re-elected in 1866 and 1868, serving in the 40th and 41st Congress with great ability. Mr. Cullom was succeeded by James C. Robinson, who served in the 42d Congress.

Another apportionment was made in 1872, the State then being entitled to nineteen Representatives. Under this act Sangamon county became a part of the Twelfth District, and was represented in the 43d Congress by James C. Robinson, of Springfield. Mr. Robinson was succeeded by William M. Springer, of Springfield, who was first elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1876, 1878 and 1880, serving in the 44th and 45th Congress, and is now serving in the 46th Congress.

Shelby M. Cullom, the first and only Governor elected from Sangamon county, Illinois was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, November 22, 1829, whence his father moved to Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1830. Having been reared and schooled in this State he is to "all intents and purposes" a native Illinoisan. Until he was nineteen years of age he worked with his father on the farm, attending the district schools in the winter. When, by superior application and ability he became sufficiently advanced, he assumed the duties for a while of a teacher, and having received a careful preparation by teaching and hard study, his collegiate course was completed at Mount Morris University.

In 1854 he came to Springfield, Illinois, and studied law in the office of Stuart and Edwards, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, and shortly after was elected City Attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he took an active part in the Presidential campaign of that year as a supporter of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency. By the American party he was nominated for the lower branch of the legislature, endorsed by the newly organized Republican party, and triumphantly elected. In 1860 he was again elected and made Speaker of the House. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln on a commission with Governor Boutwell and Charles A. Dana to examine into the accounts of Quartermasters and Commissioners, and pass upon claims allowed by them. In 1864 he was elected to represent the Eighth District of Illinois in the United States

Congress, and was elected for two successive terms. During that time he was chairman of the Committee on Territories, and as such reported a bill, of which he was the author, for the suppression of polygamy in the Territory of Utah, which became a law. He also secured the appropriations for the erection of the United States Court House and Postoffice in Springfield, at a cost of \$320,000. In 1872 he was again elected to the legislature, and chosen Speaker of the House for the second time. He was also elected in 1874. In 1876 he received the nomination of his party—the Republican—for the office of Governor, and was triumphantly elected, having received a larger vote than President Hayes, or any other man on the State ticket. After serving four years he was re-nominated and elected.

As a member of the legislature he was distinguished as one of its fairest, most impartial and dignified presiding officers. He won golden opinions from all sides. As a member his action was always on the side of economy, freedom and equal laws for all.

In Congress he was attentive to duty, industrious, and highly influential. He took an active part in the advocacy of the reconstruction measures, and in favor of adopting the XIII, XIV and XV amendments of the Constitution.

In the administration of the State Government as its Chief Executive, Governor Cullom has displayed qualities of the highest statesmanship. Since he came into office the State debt, which then amounted to \$1,500,000, has been liquidated. State taxes have been reduced. Every department of the State Government has been economically administered. In no case have the expenses been allowed to exceed the appropriations. No public moneys have been diverted from their proper uses, and no misappropriations or defalcations have been committed or even charged upon any public officer.

In his office and at his home, Governor Cullom is a model gentleman. Always accessible, he is courteous and kind to every visitor. He is no lover of red tape, neither does he affect the ways of the aristocrat. In all the years of his public service his life has been pure and upright. His integrity and honesty stand before the world untarnished and unimpeachable.

Shelby M. Cullom has been twice married; first to Hannah M. Fisher, December 12, 1855, who died March 17, 1861; second, to Julia Fisher, a sister of his first wife, May 5, 1863. By his first wife he had two daughters—Ella and Carrie.

STATE REPRESENTATION.

Governor.

Shelby M. Cullom was the first and only Governor elected from Sangamon county. Mr. Cullom was elected November, 1876, and was inaugurated January 8, 1877; he was re-elected in 1880, and inaugurated January 10, 1881. He has made a popular and efficient Governor. *See sketch.*

Secretary of State.

George Forquer was appointed to this office by Governor Cole, January 17, 1825, and served until December 1, 1828.

State Auditor.

Orlin H. Miner, elected in November, 1864, and qualified December 12, 1864, served the full term of four years.

State Treasurer.

William Butler, appointed September 3, 1859, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of James Miller, of McLean county; elected November, 1860, and qualified January 14, 1861, served until January, 1862.

Alexander Starne, elected November, 1862, and qualified January 12, 1863, serving till the end of his term.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On the adoption of the present school system, Ninian W. Edwards was appointed as the first Superintendent of Public Instruction. He qualified and commenced the discharge of the duties of the office March 24, 1854. Mr. Edwards served with remarkable ability until January 12, 1857, when he was succeeded by William H. Powell.

John P. Brooks was elected in the fall of 1862, and qualified January 12, 1863, and served two years.

Newton Bateman was elected to succeed Mr. Brooks in the fall of 1864. He was qualified January 10, 1865. Re-elected in 1866 and 1870, serving until the expiration of his term, January 11, 1875. Mr. Bateman was one of the most popular and efficient Superintendents in the State. He is now President of the Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois.

Attorney Generals.

Ninian W. Edwards was appointed to this office September 1, 1834. He was then elected by the people, but resigned February 7, 1835.

David B. Campbell was elected in the fall of 1846, qualified December 21, of the same year.

State Geologist.

The first to fill this office was Joseph G. Norwood, of Sangamon county, who was appointed July 21, 1851.

William Billington was appointed April 26, 1864.

Adjutant General.

Moses K. Anderson received the appointment of Adjutant General, December 16, 1839, and served until April 31, 1857, a period of nearly eighteen years.

Thomas S. Mather was appointed October 28, 1858, vice Kinney, deceased, and served until November 11, 1861.

Hubert Dilger was the next appointed from Sangamon county, his commission bearing date March 24, 1869.

Edwin L. Higgins succeeded General Dilger, January 24, 1873, and served until July 2, 1875, when he was succeeded by Hiram Hilliard, of Cook county.

Senatorial and Representative.

On the organization of the county, it was given one State Senator and one Representative in the General Assembly. Stephen Stillman was elected State Senator, and James Sims Representative.

Fourth General Assembly.—Senator, Stephen Stillman; Representative, William S. Hamilton.

Fifth General Assembly.—The representation of this county was now fixed at one Senator and three Representatives. The following named were elected: Senator, Elijah Iles; Representatives, Job Fletcher, Mordecai Mobley, Jonathan H. Pugh.

Sixth General Assembly.—Senator, Elijah Iles; Representatives, Peter Cartwright, William F. Elkin, Jonathan H. Pugh.

Seventh General Assembly.—Senator, Elijah Iles; Representatives, John Dawson, Jonathan H. Pugh, Edmund D. Taylor.

Eighth General Assembly.—The county was now entitled to two Senators and four Representatives, and were represented as follows: Senators, George Forquer, Elijah Iles; Representatives, Peter Cartwright, Achilles Morris, John T. Stuart, Edmund D. Taylor.

Ninth General Assembly.—The county now had four Senators and four Representatives, as follows: Senators, Job Fletcher, George Forquer, Archer G. Herndon, Edmund D. Taylor; Representatives, William Carpenter, John Dawson, Abraham Lincoln, John T. Stuart.

Tenth General Assembly.—Sangamon county was now entitled to two Senators and seven Representatives, and elected a body of men that was then and has since been known as the "Long Nine," the combined height being fifty-four feet. The following are the names of the "Long Nine:" Senators, Job Fletcher, Archer G. Herndon; Representatives, John Dawson, Ninian W. Edwards, William F. Elkin, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew McCormack, Daniel Stone*, Robert L. Wilson. When Vandalia was selected as the State Capital there was a provision in the law that it could not be removed for twenty years. Before the expiration of that time, it was generally conceded that it must be moved farther north. Springfield was a candidate for the capital, and the members of the legislature from Sangamon county were chosen with direct reference to this subject. The subject of internal improvements was now being vigorously agitated, and the legislature of 1836-7 was largely devoted to business of that kind. In order to accomplish this legislation, a good deal of "log-rolling" was done; that is, a member having a pet project would agree with another that if he would vote for some bill in which he was particularly interested that he would return the favor. The "Long Nine" did not ask much for their section in the way of internal improvements, but they never lost an opportunity to make a vote for the removal of the capital to Springfield. As is well known, they were successful in their efforts, and Springfield was selected as the capital.

Eleventh General Assembly.—Senators, Job Fletcher, Archer G. Herndon; Representatives, Edward D. Baker, John Calhoun, John Dawson, Ninian W. Edwards†, William F. Elkin, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew McCormack.

Twelfth General Assembly.—Sangamon, Menard, Logan and Christian were now made one Senatorial District, with two Senators, and Sangamon county was continued a Representative District, with five Representatives. The following were elected: Senators, Edward D. Baker, Archer G. Herndon; Representatives, James M. Bradford, James N. Brown, John Darneille, Josiah Francis, Abraham Lincoln.

Thirteenth General Assembly.—Senators, Edward D. Baker, Reuben Harrison; Representatives, James N. Brown, William Caldwell, William Hickman, Stephen T. Logan.

*Resigned and Thomas J. Nance elected to fill the vacancy.

†Resigned and Edward D. Baker elected to fill vacancy.

Fourteenth General Assembly.—Senator, Ninian W. Edwards; Representatives, Job Fletcher, William D. Herndon, Stephen T. Logan, Joseph Smith.

Fifteenth General Assembly.—Senator, Ninian W. Edwards; Representatives, James N. Brown, Rezin H. Constant, Stephen T. Logan, Benjamin West.

Sixteenth General Assembly.—Under the Constitution of 1848, the State was divided into Senatorial and Representative Districts, each district having a number assigned it. There were twenty-five Senatorial and fifty-four Representative Districts, Sangamon county, with Mason and Menard, was made the Twelfth Senatorial and Twenty-sixth Representative Districts, and was entitled to one Senator and two Representatives. The following named served in this Assembly: Senator, John T. Stuart; Representatives, Ninian W. Edwards, John W. Smith.

Seventeenth General Assembly.—Senator, John T. Stuart; Representatives, Preston Breckenridge, James C. Conkling.

Eighteenth General Assembly.—Senator, Jas. M. Ruggles, of Mason county; Representatives, Pascal P. Enos, James M. Brown.

Nineteenth General Assembly.—Under the apportionment act of February 27, 1854, the representation in the General Assembly were twenty-five Senators and seventy-five Representatives. Sangamon and Morgan counties were made the Fifteenth Senatorial, and entitled to one Senator; Sangamon alone constituted the Twenty-sixth Representative District, with two Representatives. In this Assembly the county was represented as follows: Senator, Joseph Morton, of Morgan county; Representatives, Stephen T. Logan, Jonathan McDaniel.

Twentieth General Assembly.—Senator, Cyrus W. VanDeren; Representatives, James J. Megredy, Shelby M. Cullom.

Twenty-first General Assembly.—Senator, Cyrus W. VanDeren; Representatives, James W. Barrett, Daniel Short.

Twenty-second General Assembly.—Senator, William Jayne; Representatives, Shelby M. Cullom, Norman M. Broadwell.

Twenty-third General Assembly.—By act of January 31, 1861, the representation was fixed at twenty-five Senators and eighty-five Representatives, with twenty-five Senatorial and sixty-one Representative Districts. Sangamon, Logan and Tazewell formed the Eleventh Senatorial, and Sangamon and Logan the Twenty-fifth Representative District, with two Representatives.

In this assembly it was represented as follows: Senator, Colby Knapp, of Logan; Representatives, Ambrose M. Miller, of Logan; Charles A. Keyes, of Sangamon.

Twenty-fourth General Assembly.—Senators, John B. Cohrs, of Tazewell; Ambrose M. Miller, of Logan; James W. Patton, Sangamon.

Twenty-fifth General Assembly.—Senator, John B. Cohrs, of Tazewell; Representatives, James C. Conkling, of Sangamon; William McGalliard, of Logan.

Twenty-sixth General Assembly.—Senator, Aaron B. Nicholson, of Logan; Representatives, John Cook, of Sangamon; Silas Beason, of Logan.

Twenty-seventh General Assembly.—Senators, Aaron B. Nicholson, of Logan; Alex. Starne, of Sangamon; Representatives, Charles H. Rice, William M. Springer, Ninian R. Taylor. This representation was under the apportionment made under Constitution of 1870, which provided that at its first session under that Constitution the Senate should consist of fifty members, being two from each district under the Constitution of 1848. Sangamon was therefore continued as a part of the Eleventh Senatorial District, but was made the Forty-third Representative District, with three Representatives elected under the minority representative plan.

Twenty-eighth General Assembly.—Senator, Alexander Starne; Representatives, Alfred Orendorf, Milton Hay, Shelby M. Cullom. This representation was under the apportionment of 1872, which divided the State into fifty-one Senatorial Districts, each of which was entitled to one Senator and three Representatives, the latter elected under the plan of the minority representation. Sangamon county was made the Thirty-First Senatorial District.

Twenty-ninth General Assembly.—Senator, William E. Shutt; Representatives, Joseph L. Wilcox, Fred. Gehring, Shelby M. Cullom.

Thirtieth General Assembly.—Senator William E. Shutt; Representatives, John Foutch, John Mayo Palmer, DeWitt W. Smith.

Thirty-first General Assembly.—Senator, William E. Shutt, Representatives, William L. Gross, John C. Snigg, Carter Tracy.

Thirty-second General Assembly.—Senator William E. Shutt; Representatives, A. N. J. Crook, D. W. Smith, James M. Garland.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following embraces a complete list of County Officers from 1821 to 1881 inclusive. As sketches of the greater number of the men

appear elsewhere in this work, it is needless to say more in this connection than that the list embraces the names of some of the most honorable men that have lived in Sangamon county, men who have honored the office as well as being honored by the office. The year following the name is that in which the party was commissioned, the time of service being until his successor qualified.

County Clerk.

Charles R. Matheny, 1821.
Noah W. Matheny, 1839.
John J. Hardin, 1873.
Louis H. Ticknor, 1877.

Circuit Clerk.

Charles R. Matheny, 1821.
William Butler, —.
John C. Calhoun, —.
Benjamin Talbott, 1848.*
James H. Matheny, 1852.
Presco Wright, 1856.
Stephen S. Whitehurst, 1860.
Charles H. Lanphier, 1864.
James A. Winston, 1872.
Edward R. Roberts, 1880.

Recorder.

Charles R. Matheny, 1821.
Edward Mitchell, 1827.
Benjamin Talbott, 1835.

Probate Judge.

James Latham, 1821.
Zachariah Peter, 1821.
Charles R. Matheny, 1822.
James Adams, 1825.
Thomas Moffett, 1843.

County Judge.

Thomas Moffett, 1849.
J. Wick. Taylor, 1853.
William D. Power, 1857.
Norman M. Broadwell, 1863, *vice* Power, deceased.

William Prescott, 1865.
A. N. J. Crook, 1869.
James H. Matheny, 1873.

Sheriff.

John Taylor, 1821.
James D. Henry, 1828.
Garrett Elkin, 1834. May.
do. 1834. Aug.
William F. Elkin, 1840.

* From this time the Circuit Clerk is made ex-officio Recorder, the latter office being abolished.

William Harvey, 1844.
 Charles Arnold, 1848.
 Josiah Francis, 1850.
 John B. Weber, 1854.
 John Cook, 1856.
 Joseph B. Perkins, 1858.
 John W. Smith, 1860.
 Milton Hicks, 1862.
 William P. Crafton, 1864.
 Samuel Shoup, 1866.
 Dwight Brown, 1868.
 Andrew B. McConnell, 1870.
 Louis H. Ticknor, 1874.
 Temp. Elliott, 1876.
 Samuel N. Shoup, 1878.
 Hampton Gibson, 1880.

Coroner.

Joseph Dickson, 1821.
 Matthias Eads, 1822.
 James C. McNabb, 1824.
 John Howard, 1827. *Resigned.*
 Joseph Thomas, 1827.
 Philip Fowler, 1828.
 James Walters, 1828.
 James Shepherd, 1830.
 Andrew Orr, 1834.
 J. Langston, 1835.
 James W. Neale, 1844.
 James Walker, 1852.
 Thos. W. S. Kidd, 1858.
 John Hopper, 1860.
 J. T. Underwood, 1862.
 Francis M. Hudson, 1864.
 George W. Graham, 1866.
 Andrew J. Ross, 1868.
 Edward B. Bierce, 1870.
 Garrett Elkin, 1878.
 Edward B. Bierce, 1880.

Surveyors.

James C. Stephenson, 1821.
 John Cathoun, 1833.
 Thomas M. Neal, 1835.
 John B. Watson, 1840.
 Joseph Ledlie, 1849.
 Zimri A. Enos, 1854.
 Joseph Ledlie, 1857.
 William M. Warren, 1859.
 Ira Merchant, 1863.
 Jacob W. Paulen, 1865.
 Samuel A. Graham, 1867.
 C. W. Herman, 1869.

Joseph Ledlie, 1871.
 Will. A. Connelly, 1875.
 Samuel A. Graham, 1879.

School Commissioners.

J. S. Britton, 1853.
 Francis Springer, 1857.
 John S. Bradford, 1859.
 N. W. Miner, 1863.

Superintendent of Schools.

O. S. Webster, 1865.
 W. Burgett, 1869.
 Patrick J. Rourke, 1873.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

Samuel D. Lockwood, 1821.
 James Turney, 1823.
 George Forquer, 1829.
 John J. Hardin, 1833.
 Stephen A. Douglas, 1835.
 David Prickett, 1837.
 David W. Woodson, 1838.
 David B. Campbell, 1839.
 A. McWilliams, 1855.
 Ward H. Lamson, 1856.
 James B. White, 1857.
 Cincinnati M. Morrison, 1864.
 Lloyd F. Hamilton, 1872.
 Robert H. Hazlett, 1876.

Treasurers.

William Hayworth, 1821.
 Adam Hamilton, 1822.
 Adam Hamilton, 1823.
 William S. Hamilton, 1824.
 Andrew Orr, 1824.
 John Taylor, 1825.
 James Collins, 1827.
 Benjamin Talbott.
 J. R. Young.
 James M. Bradford.
 David Dickerson.
 John Constant.
 A. Y. Ellis.
 William T. Barrett, 1857.
 Isaac A. Hawley, 1863.
 John G. Ives, 1865.
 Richard C. Keily, 1867.
 O. R. Baker, 1869.
 John M. Nuckolls, 1875.
 Debold Paulen, 1877.

CHAPTER XV.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITAL.

The first capital of the Territory of Illinois was the old French village of Kaskaskia, the oldest permanent settlement of the Mississippi valley. On the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the present magnificent State House, Judge Caton described the building used as the capitol when the Territorial Government was organized, in the following manner: "It was a rough building in the center of a square in the village of Kaskaskia, the ancient seat of the Western Empire for more than one hundred and fifty years. The body of the building was of uncut limestone, the gable and roof of the gambrel style of unpainted boards and shingles, with dormer windows. The lower floor, a long, cheerless room, was fitted up for the House, while the Council sat in the small chamber above. This venerable building was, during the French occupancy of the country, prior to 1763, the headquarters of the military commandant. Thirty years ago, the house was a mass of ruins, and today, probably, there is not a stone left to designate the spot where it stood." That building was the capitol during the territorial existence of Illinois, and the State Government was also organized in it.

The Constitution of 1818, on the formation of the State, made it obligatory upon the General Assembly to petition Congress for a grant of land upon which to locate the seat of government for the State. In the event of the prayer of the petitioners being granted, a town was to be laid out on said land, which town should be the seat of government of the State for twenty years. The land was granted. "At the session of 1819, in Kaskaskia, five Commissioners were appointed to select the land appropriated by Congress for the State Capital." The Commissioners made their selections further up the Kaskaskia river. Having selected the site, the Commissioners were sorely puzzled

in their efforts to select a name that should be so euphonious as to attract the attention of the whole world. Governor Ford, in his history of Illinois, gives the following humorous account of the way it was done: "Tradition says that a wag, who was present, suggested to the Commissioners that the 'Vandals' were a powerful nation of Indians, who once inhabited the banks of the Kaskaskia river, and that 'Vandalia,' derived from the name, would perpetuate the memory of that extinct but renowned people. The suggestion pleased the Commissioners, the name was adopted, and they thus proved that the cognomen of their new city—if they were fit representatives of their constituents—would better illustrate the character of the modern, than the ancient inhabitants of the country."

Having located and named their town, it was at once laid out, and the dense growth of timber cut away, and a two-story frame building erected on the square set apart for the State Capitol. The building was placed on a rough stone foundation in the center of the square, and was of very rude workmanship. The lower floor was for the House of Representatives, and the upper divided into two rooms, the largest one for the Senate, and the smaller one for the office of Secretary of State. The State Auditor and Treasurer occupied detached buildings. The archives of the State were removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia in December, 1820. That wooden State House was burned a few years later, and a much larger one built of brick on the same ground. The rapidity with which emigration filled up the northern portion of the State made it apparent, long before the twenty years it was to remain at Vandalia expired, that it would be necessary to remove the capital further north, and as early as 1832 the question began to be agitated in the General Assembly.

At the session of 1832-33, an act was passed submitting the question to the people, naming six places which could be voted for as the seat of Government—Springfield, Jacksonville, the Centre, Alton, Vandalia, and Peoria. It will be seen that four of the places named lie in the centre, or north of the centre, of the State. The northern and central people voting each the object of their choice, would thus be divided.

A meeting was held at the Court House, in Springfield, January 4, 1834, presided over by Dan Stone, with Edward Jones as Secretary. The object of the meeting, which was composed of citizens of the entire county, was to have a concert of action among citizens north of Vandalia and north and east of Alton, in reference to the removal of the State Capital. The act authorizing a vote upon the subject only required plurality of the vote cast instead of a majority, for any one of the six places named in order to elect. This would permit a minority of a little over one-sixth of the voters of the State to select the capital. Resolutions were passed at this meeting recommending that the north, northeast and northwest counties in the State hold a general convention at Rushville, Schuyler county, on the first Monday in April, 1834, for the purpose of agreeing upon one of the four places named in the northern part of the State, to be voted for as the seat of Government. John T. Stuart, Stephen T. Logan, Peter Cartwright, George Forquer, E. D. Taylor, and Samuel Morris were appointed to represent Sangamon county in the convention, provided one should be called. Simeon Francis, Dan Stone, George Forquer, John T. Stuart, Stephen T. Logan, and C. R. Matheny were appointed a committee on correspondence, and were directed to prepare an address to the citizens of the counties specified in the call.

The subject created some little ill-feeling, the attacks of the newspapers south and southwest being directed towards Springfield. An article appeared in the Sangamo Journal favoring Springfield and signed "People." The Alton paper, believing the author of the article to be a citizen of Sangamon county, replied in the following strain, the capitals and punctuation marks being as they appear in that paper:

"The GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER has been fairly chased to the moon—VANDALIA has experienced the desolation of Tadmor—ALTON is doomed to utter extinction. Tremble, now, O, JACKSONVILLE! and be thou mightily afraid, O, PEORIA! For ye, too, are soon to be

visited in wrath by these excentrically 'centrifugal' 'People'—of Sangamon. Then destruction will come upon you like a whirl-wind, and your names be forever blotted from the face of the map."

It being evident the vote of the people would not be considered binding by the next legislature, many places throughout the State refused to vote upon the question. The result of the vote was that Vandalia had a small majority over Springfield, but only one-fifth the votes polled.

The legislature of 1836-7, would be called upon to settle the question of the capital, and accordingly in the selection of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly from this county, men were chosen whom it was thought would work for the interests of Springfield. That the selection made was a wise one the results sufficiently testify. They were the most remarkable delegation from any one county to the General Assembly, being much taller than the average of human stature. Some of them were less and some more than six feet, but their combined height was exactly fifty-four feet. They were then and are yet spoken of as the "Long Nine." The names of those in the Senate were Archer G. Herndon and Job Fletcher; in the House, Abraham Lincoln, Ninian W. Edwards, John Dawson, Andrew McCormick, Dan Stone, William F. Elkin and Robert L. Wilson. One or two were as tall, but none taller, than Abraham Lincoln, who quoting his own language, was "six feet four inches, nearly." It was known that a movement would be made to re-locate the State Capital. The "Long Nine" were united for securing it, and nothing could turn one of them from their purpose. They were ready to yield anything else, but when any other point was yielded, it secured votes for Springfield as the capital. Their opportunities were great. The people of Illinois were, at that time, almost insane on the subject of internal improvements. Not one in ten thousand of them had ever seen a railroad, but they had heard of them, and thought the prairies of Illinois the best place in the world to build them. The first movements began in the General Assembly in 1834, but the first charter was: "An act to incorporate the Chicago and Vincennes Railroad Company, with an authorized capital of \$3,500,000 and was approved January 17, 1835. Within a year charters were granted for building railroads in the State, of which the combined capital authorized was \$18,200,000. Not a mile of railroad was

ever built under any of these charters. Before the next session, the legislature realized there were no capitalists to build railroads, and a new system was inaugurated. An act was passed and approved February 27, 1837, entitled: "An act to establish and maintain a general system of internal improvement." Two supplementary acts were passed and approved March 4, 1837. The object of these acts was to construct public works at the expense of the State in all parts of the same.

While the internal improvement bill was pending the "Long Nine" were busy. They said little in locating proposed railroads, but would assist other localities, where votes could be secured for locating the Capital at Springfield. The result was the passage of "An act to permanently locate the seat of government for the State of Illinois," which was approved February 25, 1837. The law provided for a joint session of the two Houses on the 25th of the same month to select a situation. An appropriation of \$50,000 was made to commence building the State House. The law also declared that no place should be chosen unless its citizens contributed at least \$50,000 to aid in the work, and not less than two acres of land as a site for the Capital. When the two houses assembled on the twenty-eighth, the question was decided by the following:

Ballotings.	1st.	2d	3d.	4th.
Springfield.....	35	43	53	73
Jacksonville.....	14	15	9	1
Vandalia.....	16	15	16	15
Peoria.....	16	12	11	6
Alton.....	15	16	14	6
Illipolis.....		10	3	
Scattering.....	25	7	15	7

That settled the question and Springfield was declared to be the future Capital of the State.

A supplemental act was passed on the third of March authorizing the Commissioners of Sangamon county to convey the land to the State as a site for the new edifice. It also named A. G. Henry, of Sangamon; Archibald Job, of Cass, and William Herndon, of Sangamon, as Commissioners, who were authorized and empowered to superintend the work of erection. It was expected the new capital would be completed in time for the first meeting of the legislature in Springfield, which was fixed for the special session of 1839-40. Finding that the building

could not be sufficiently advanced, the Second Presbyterian Church, on Fourth street, was secured as Representatives' Hall. The building was then quite new, and was by far the largest church edifice in the central and whole northern part of the State. It was built of brick, stood a few feet north of the site of the present magnificent Second Presbyterian Church, until the latter was erected. The old building was torn down in the summer of 1875. The Methodist Church was used for the Senate Chamber, and the Episcopal Church for the Supreme Court, both wooden buildings. The legislature first convened in special session December 9, 1839.

It was thought by many to be unreasonable, to require a little town of eleven hundred inhabitants, struggling with the disadvantages of a new country, to pay the \$50,000 pledged. During that special session, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, then a member from Morgan county, proposed to bring in a bill releasing Springfield from the payment of the same. The sterling honesty of Abraham Lincoln manifested itself on this, as on all other proper occasions. He interposed his objections, although he fully appreciated the kindly feelings that prompted the proposal,—but he insisted that the money should be paid. Arrangements were entered into for paying it in three installments. The two first payments were made without any great difficulty, but the third pressed more heavily, as the financial crash that swept over the whole United States while the new State House was in course of construction impoverished many. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to borrow the money to make the last payment, from the State Bank of Illinois. A note for the amount was signed by one hundred and one citizens, and deposited with the Bank; the money drawn, with which Internal Improvement scrip, or stock, was purchased and paid into the State Treasury; thus paying the last installment in the State's own evidence of indebtedness. From that time, it was a matter between the State Bank and the citizens who signed the note. Soon after the note was given the bank failed, and some of the payments were made in the depreciated paper of the bank, for which it had received par value when it was paid out. The original note is preserved in the Ridgely National Bank, but the following is a copy of the same:

"\$16,666.67. SPRINGFIELD, March 22, 1830.

"One year after date, we, the undersigned, or either of us, promise to pay to the President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of

Illinois, sixteen thousand, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, for value received, negotiable and payable at the bank, in Springfield, with interest until paid, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually."

John Hay,
Joseph Thayer,
M. O. Reeves,
William Wallace,
C. H. Ormsby,
Tho. Houghan,
J. Calhoun,
Washington Iles,
C. B. Francis,
C. R. Matheny,
P. C. Canedy,
P. C. Latham,
Ninian W. Edwards,
Jonas Whitney,
George Pasfield,
S. M. Tinsley,
Jona. Merriam,
Charles Arnold,
Joshua F. Amos,
And. McClellan,
A. Traylor,
R. B. Zimmerman,
James L. Lamb,
J. M. Shackelford,
Benjamin Talbott,
B. C. Johnson,
John F. Rague,
Nathaniel Hay,
Virgil Hickox,
Stephen T. Logan,
James R. Gray,
J. S. Britton,
F. C. Thompson,
James W. Keyes,
Wm. H. Marsh,
Joshua S. Hobbs,
B. S. Clement,
John Todd,
A. Lincoln,
John Capps,
Gershom Jayne,
William G. Abrams,
M. Mobley,
Abner Y. Ellis,
S. H. Treat,
Henry F. Luckett,
Henry Cassequin,
James Maxcy,
E. G. Johns,
Thos. J. Goforth,
W. M. Cowgill.

L. Higby,
William Thornton,
W. P. Grimsley,
John B. Watson,
Thomas Mather,
D. Prickett,
Josiah Francis,
Joel Johnson,
Wm. S. Burch,
William Butler,
Jos. Klein,
A. G. Henry,
John T. Stuart,
Moses Coffman,
B. C. Webster,
Ephriam Darling,
Ira Sanford,
John L. Turner,
Sullivan Conant,
Alexander Shields,
C. C. Phelps,
William Hall,
M. L. Knapp,
B. Ferguson,
Jesse Cormack,
Thomas Moffatt,
Simeon Francis,
Robert Irwin,
George Trotter,
Robert Allen,
J. Adams,
W. B. Powell,
E. M. Henkle,
Wm. Porter,
W. Ransdell,
John G. Bergen,
Erastus Wright,
E. D. Baker,
Garrett Elkin,
Alexr. Garrett,
T. M. Neale,
Dewey Whitney,
Foley Vaughn,
N. A. Rankin,
Elijah Iles,
James P. Langford,
J. M. Cabaniss,
Z. P. Cabaniss,
Amos Camp,
Benj. F. Jewett,

From a footing up of the principal and interest on one side of the note, the final settlement appears to have been made February 19, 1846. The principal and interest to that time was \$17,918.

Soon after the legislature adjourned at Vandalia, in March, 1837, and the members returned to their homes, a public festival was given in Springfield in honor of the new legislation for the removal of the capital. Among the toasts and speeches that followed the dinner, were the two following:

By Abraham Lincoln, Esq.: "All our friends—they are too numerous to mention now, individually, while there is no one of them who is not too dear to be forgotten or neglected."

By S. A. Douglas, Esq.: "The last winter's legislation—May its results prove no less beneficial to the whole State than they have to our town."

A tradition still lingers here that something stronger than water was used in drinking the toasts on that occasion, as there was not a man to be found after the festival that could tell who made the last speech, and that important fact is lost to history.

The Commissioners appointed to superintend the building at once entered upon the discharge of their duties, and on the fourth of July, 1837, the corner-stone of the State House was laid with grand civic and military demonstrations. After it had been lowered to its place in the wall, E. D. Baker delivered an eloquent address appropriate to the occasion. It was estimated that the building would cost \$130,000, but \$240,000 was expended before it was completed according to the original design. When at last completed it was looked upon with wonder and admiration by the people. It was thought to be so large that it would answer all the purposes of the State for all time to come.

BUILDING OF A NEW STATE HOUSE.

The growth of the State, between the years 1840 and 1865, was remarkable, and long before this time it became apparent that a new State House was demanded for the accommodation of the officers and public, and for the preservation of the public records. There began to be intimations thrown out, that when the question of a new building came up for legislation, other important towns would endeavor to bring an influence to bear in favor of a re-location and removal of the capital. The citizens of Springfield and Sangamon county fully realized the difficulties and dangers of the agitation of the question of a

new building; and although the use of the old was felt to be an obstacle to the growth of the city, yet many felt disposed to put off the evil day as long as possible. From a pamphlet history of Springfield, by J. C. Power, published in 1871, the following is extracted:

"During the summer of 1866, Hon. James C. Conkling became a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the General Assembly, with the view of making the subject of building a new State House a prominent question before the legislature, if elected. Mr. Conkling went before the people upon this question and the politics of the day, and was elected,—although his opponent was friendly to the move for a new State House, also. The election was held in November, 1866.

"Hon. John S. Bradford was Mayor of Springfield, at the time, and in consequence of the general feeling on the State House question, he, soon after the State election, sent out private invitations to some forty or fifty of the most prominent business men, to meet him on a certain evening, in a hall named in the invitation. When they were assembled, Mayor Bradford was called on to preside, and state the object of the meeting. He informed them that it was, to hold a consultation with reference to bringing the subject of building a new capitol for the State before the General Assembly, for its action at the approaching session. After the delivery of a brief address by the Mayor, a general interchange of views followed, when it was found that the feeling was almost unanimous in favor of action. By subsequent meetings, and consultations with the Board of Supervisors for Sangamon county, and the city authorities of Springfield, those two organizations were ready to purchase the old State House for the use of the county and city, in the event of the General Assembly deciding to erect a new one.

LAW PROVIDING FOR BUILDING A NEW CAPITOL.

Accordingly, when the legislature assembled, Mr. Conkling presented a bill providing for the erection of a new State Capitol at Springfield, and laid it before the House of Representatives early in the session. It was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings; and, after remaining in their hands several weeks, during which time some changes were made, the principal one being an increase of the amount to be paid for the old State House, it was reported back to the House, with the unanimous recommendation that it be adopted. It passed both Houses, and was approved by Governor R. J.

Oglesby, February 25, 1867, with a supplementary act two days later.

This law provided, first, for the conveyance by the Governor of the public square, containing two and a half acres of land, with the State House upon it, to Sangamon county and the city of Springfield, in consideration of \$200,000, to be paid to the State of Illinois, and for the further consideration that the city and county cause to be conveyed to the State a certain piece of land, described by metes and bound, in the bill, and containing between eight and nine acres, upon which to erect the new State House. This bill also provides that the State shall have the use of the old State House until the new one is completed. The land was secured at a cost to the city of \$70,000, and conveyed to the State; the \$200,000 was paid by the county, and that amount, with \$250,000 more to be drawn from the State treasury, making \$450,000, was appropriated to commence the work.

It is proper here to state that the \$200,000, paid nominally for the old State House, was really in consideration that a new one was to be built. The people of Sangamon county would now much prefer to re-convey it to the State, if they could have refunded the \$200,000 with the \$80,000 interest, that the money has been worth during that time; then they could build a Court House much more to their liking, for a much smaller amount of money.

It is a matter in which the people have a right to feel an honest pride, that while other towns and cities in different parts of the State have made liberal offers to secure the location of some State institution, only to evade its provisions, and in the end leave the State to make up their deficiencies, Springfield and Sangamon county have redeemed every pledge they have made to the people of the State. Upon this subject they invite the closest scrutiny.

In the law, seven men were named as Commissioners, to superintend the erection of the new State House, and disburse the funds appropriated for that purpose. They were instructed to advertise for plans and specifications, for thirty days, in two daily papers each, in Springfield and Chicago, and one each, in Philadelphia and New York. After waiting three months they were to notify the Committees on Public Buildings as provided by law, who were to unite with the Commissioners in adopting a design. The Commissioners were to be governed by the plan so adopted, and the total cost of the building was not to exceed \$3,000,000. March 5, 1867, they advertised "Notice to

Architects," offering \$3,000 to the architect whose design should be adopted for the new State House, and asking for plans and specifications to be submitted for their inspection.

EFFORTS TO NULLIFY THE LAW AND THEIR FAILURE.

A writ of *quo warranto*—or an inquiry as to their right or authority to act—was issued against the Commissioners, from the Superior Court of Chicago, May 13, 1867, on the relation of Mathew Ladin, and judgment of ouster was entered. The Commissioners appealed to the Supreme Court, and the decision was reversed at Ottawa, in September of that year. The Commissioners having advertised for proposals before the commencement of the suit, and having named the 15th of July as the time for inspecting the designs, and being deprived of the power to act by the decision of the Superior Court of Chicago, placed both themselves and architects in an awkward position. The Supreme Court, however, came to their relief by giving special permission to the Commissioners to call to their assistance the Committees on Public Buildings, as provided by law, and the inspection took place as previously intended, on the 15th of July, in the Senate Chamber at Springfield. A large number of designs were submitted to their inspection, and, after mature deliberation, that presented by J. C. Cochrane, of Chicago, was adopted.

The Commissioners, being compelled to remain inactive until after the meeting of the Supreme Court in September, it was too late in the season to do anything more than prepare for active business the next year. Their first act after the decision of the Supreme Court reinstating them was on the 8th of November, when they issued an advertisement for sealed proposals to do the excavating, and furnish certain descriptions of stone.

January 14, 1868, John C. Cochrane was appointed architect and superintendent, and a contract entered into for that purpose. January 18, a contract was made with N. Strott, of Springfield, for the excavation; and January 20th, with R. W. McClaghry & Co., of Hancock county, for stone to build the foundations. Broken stone, for concrete, was purchased, ready delivered, of J. J. & W. H. Mitchell, of Alton. March 25th, a contract was made with Barnard & Gowen, of Chicago, to do the mason work.

MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK.

The magnitude of the enterprise may be inferred from the fact that the parties who fur-

nished the foundation stone gave security in the penal sum of \$550,000 for the performance of contract, and those who do the mason work a penal sum of \$200,000. Excavating was commenced early in the spring, but owing to the excessive rains the ground was not in a proper condition to commence laying stone until June 11, 1868. From that time until cold weather put a stop to it, the work was prosecuted vigorously, and a part of the foundation was brought to a level with the surface during the month of September.

LAYING CORNER STONE.

The Grand Master of Masons for the State of Illinois was invited by the Commissioners to assemble the craft for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the new State House with the imposing ceremonials of the order. The invitation was accepted, and October 5 set apart as the time at which it was to take place. A stone was prepared, eight feet long, four feet wide and three feet deep, with a recess for receiving such articles as it was thought desirable to deposit. A catalogue of them would fill one of these pages.

The day was bright and cheerful, and the procession the largest that had ever been seen at the Capital of the State, except at the obsequies of President Lincoln in May, 1865. Masons were present from all parts of the State, of all degrees, from Master Mason to Knight Templar. After the corner stone had been tested by the implements of the order, and pronounced well formed, true and trusty, it was placed in its proper position at the northeast corner of the building. An eloquent oration was then delivered by Hon. John D. Caton, of Ottawa. The ceremonies having closed, the craft and others present were called from labor to refreshment, and all repaired to the "Rink" to partake of a sumptuous collation prepared by the Lelands. After dinner the multitude dispersed to their homes, to treasure up the memories of the day as one of the most pleasant waymarks of their lives.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

Without regard to such technicalities as would be pleasing to architects, I shall endeavor to describe the edifice, in such language as will be most easily understood by the common reader. The ground plan is in the form of a great cross, and the superstructure is in the style called the classic order of architecture. It so blends the ancient and modern art of building as to secure the greatest strength and solidity and yet pre-

serve an exterior appearance so light and airy as to be pleasant to the eye. The grand cut-lines are, total length from north to south, three hundred and fifty-nine feet, exclusive of the porticos, which adds twenty feet to each end. From east to west it is two hundred and sixty-six feet, with twenty feet additional in the grand portico at the east end, which is the principal front. There is an excavation underground of ten feet depth, throughout entire area. It is designed by the architect for the heating apparatus, the storage of fuel and other heavy articles. So much of the floor as is used, is to be covered with concrete.

The next above this is the first story; it is nineteen feet high, and entirely above ground. The floor of this story is supported by brick arches; and in the halls the arches are double, one being two feet below the other, to form viaducts to supply the rooms with fresh air. A layer of concrete covers the entire area of the arches, and upon this, imbedded in cement, is laid the marble floors throughout.

On this floor we find private rooms for the Judges of the Supreme Court, and committee rooms. The largest portion of this floor is devoted to the storage of stationery, printing paper, and all articles connected with or used in any other part of the building. One of these rooms is for the storage of geological specimens, and another for geological artists. One or more is for the Adjutant-General's office and museum. This story, in addition to the windows on all sides, is lighted by a glass ceiling in the centre, which forms the floor of the rotunda above.

Above this is the principal story, which is twenty-two feet and a half from floor to ceiling. On this floor is the main corridor, running the entire length of the building from north to south, and the grand corridor crossing it at right angles under the dome, and extending across the building from east to west. The main corridor is 359 feet long, twenty-four feet wide and twenty-two and a half feet high.

The sides of the main corridor will be finished with marble pilasters projecting from the walls, thus forming panels. The entire walls on both sides, consisting of pilasters with their caps and bases, panels and their borders, and door finish, are all to be of variegated marble, and the ceiling to be frescoed. The grand corridor, extending from the east portico to the grand stairway in the western wing, is so called in consideration of its great width—thirty-two feet—and because the pilasters are more massive and the finish more elaborate than in the main corridor.

The rooms on the floor described are to be used as follows: Governor's reception and private rooms; office of the Secretary of State; of the Treasurer of State, and of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Superintendent of Public Instruction; Superintendent of Public Instruction's library; law library; State document library; Attorney General's office; Supreme Court room; Supreme Court Clerk's office; four massive stone fire-proof vaults, and the State Treasurer's burglar-proof safe. The State Geologist's museum is just over the State Geologist's store-room, in the first story, with which it is connected by a private stairway; State Geologist's office. With all these, there are the necessary water closets, wash rooms, private offices, and the grand stairway, which leads to the story above. This flight is to be made of Tennessee marble, the steps each sixteen feet long.

The floors of this story are supported by wrought iron beams, properly braced with angle irons, all well secured with rivets. The spaces between the wrought iron beams are filled with brick arches, the whole of which is covered with concrete, having wooden strips imbedded, to hold the wooden floors, in the rooms only. The floors in the halls and corridors are all marble, chequered by alternate squares of different colors.

The principal entrance is at the east side, by an immense flight of stone steps, seventy-three feet wide, landing in a grand portico.

We will ascend the front steps, enter the east portico, pass along the grand corridor, over the glass floor in the rotunda, and continue west to the foot of the grand stairway, which we ascend to half the height of the story, then turn about, either to the right or left, and ascend to the second principal story. The floor of this story is constructed exactly as the one described below. Keep in mind that the entire edifice retains the form of a grand cross—first story, principal story, and second principal story. It is the floor of the latter on which we are now standing.

This story is forty-five feet from floor to ceiling. Let us enter the north angle or arm of the cross. Here we find the Senate Chamber, sixty-two by seventy-five feet, with the desk of the presiding officer at the north side. In the extreme north end of this wing, we find rooms properly arranged for the Speaker, Chief Clerk, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks, Sergeant-at-Arms, postoffice, and folding room; with corridors on the east and west sides.

We will now pass out south, around the rotunda, and across the corridor into the hall of the House of Representatives, in the southern

angle of the building. This hall is sixty-six by one hundred feet, with Speaker's desk at the south side. The desks here, as in the Senate Chamber, are in a semi-circular form. Here we find, under somewhat different arrangements, rooms attached for the same offices as those connected with the Senate Chamber. In both halls there are cloak rooms, wash rooms and water closets conveniently attached. Both are lighted in the day time, principally through the roof.

The east wing has rooms for the Canal Commissioners and committee rooms, with cloak and other necessary rooms attached. Between these rooms and the rotunda there is a lobby 26x104 feet, extending across the wing from north to south.

The west wing has rooms for the State Library, the Librarian, a reading room, and an audience room each for the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Senate Chamber and Representatives' Hall have each a gallery, extending around three sides, half way from floor to ceiling. A portion of the gallery in each house is set apart for the use of reporters of the press. On a level with the galleries, a floor extends over all the office rooms connected with both houses, the Governor's rooms, State Library, reception rooms, and all except the two legislative halls. This floor is divided into a great number of small rooms, for the use of committees of both houses, and is designated the gallery story.

To impress it on the mind, I will here recapitulate, that the body of the edifice above ground consists of the first story, principal story, second principal story, and gallery story.

The roof on all the wings is of the Mansard style, covered with slate on the sides and copper on top. Above all this rises the stately dome, surmounted by a lantern with a ball on the pinnacle, three hundred and twenty feet from the natural surface of the earth, being forty-three feet higher than the Capitol at Washington. The lantern is sixteen feet wide, and twenty-four feet from bottom to top. The frame work is of iron and the sides of glass. The floor of the lantern will be two hundred and eighty feet above the surface of the earth. An iron stairway ascending inside the dome will afford access to the lantern. The means of communicating between the basement story and the legislative halls will be by the grand stairway and two other public and three private stairways.

In addition to this, there will be two steam hoisting apparatus, or elevators, by means of which persons can ascend or descend from one

to another of the floors, by simply stepping on and off a platform.

For heating and ventilating the building, there will be ten boilers, forty-eight inches in diameter, and twelve feet long. A steam engine of twenty horse-power will be used for running the elevator, and a fan, twelve feet in diameter, to produce sufficient circulation of air to ventilate the building in a proper manner. There will be 193,500 lineal feet of pipe, used to conduct the steam to all parts of the building.

The principal material used in the edifice is cut stone. Of this there will be nearly three-quarters of a million cubic feet, including the foundation. About one-half the stone is finely dressed, or planed. This does not include the marble, of which there is an enormous quantity. In addition to the stone in the walls, there will be about twenty millions of brick. Of wrought iron there will be one million, four hundred and fourteen thousand, one hundred and one pounds, or one thousand, two hundred and seven tons; and of cast iron three million, three hundred and seventy-three thousand, four hundred and fifty-six pounds, or one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six and one-half tons.

The rotunda is seventy-six feet in diameter; from the glass floor, where the grand and main corridors cross each other, to the fresco painting, just beneath the dome will be two hundred and seventeen feet without any obstruction to the view whatever.

The three porticos, at the north, south, and east sides, are to have ten columns each. These columns are to be forty-five feet high, without the plinth block, which is four feet high. The base and cap pieces are to be cut separate; the two make nine feet of the height. Deduct this from forty-five, leaves thirty-six feet as the height, and four and a half feet diameter, as the dimensions of the columns. Thirty of these are to be cut in single pieces each, from stone in the quarry, if any such can be found.

Let us take our position in front of the east portico. It is ninety feet wide. From each of the front corners rises a turret to the height of one hundred and thirty-two feet. That on the right, or to the north, is to be surmounted by a statue of Lincoln, and the one on the left, or to the south, by a statue of Douglas. This, as I have stated, is the principal front, or entrance.

I have thus described, from the working drawings and the book of specifications of Cochran & Piquenard, superintending architects, the merest outline of the new Capitol of Illinois, now in course of construction, as it will appear

when completed. Let us see what has been done towards carrying out the designs laid down on the trestle-board.

WORK COMPLETED.

The excavation for the foundation on which the great dome is to rest is twenty-five feet below the natural surface of the ground, and at the bottom is a solid ledge of stone. The area is circular, and is ninety-two and one-half feet in diameter. The foundation was commenced by covering the entire space, to an average depth of six feet, with concrete—that is, broken stone, cement, clean sharp sand, and water. This concrete receives the heavy stone walls, of an average of seventeen feet in thickness, till brought to the level of the first floor, which is twenty-four feet above the concrete. These walls are not made of heavy stone on the outside and filled in with small ones, but they are all large; some of them two, three, and four tons weight, each. Think of the thickness of the walls, standing on a solid ledge of limestone, and perhaps you can comprehend their solidity!

The excavation for the outer walls around the entire building is twelve feet beneath the surface, and nine feet wide. The walls are commenced with two feet depth of concrete all over the bottom. They are eight feet and eight inches wide at the bottom, and run up, with offsets, to six feet three inches at the ground-line. Parts of the walls are seven feet nine inches at the bottom, tapered to five feet four inches; and yet other portions, ten feet and eleven inches at the bottom, and eight feet six inches at the top, or natural surface of the ground. The stones in all the foundation are large. Not a single one is put in place by hand—they are all moved by steam derricks. One of these machines will take a stone of many tons weight, lift it from the ground, swing it to its place on the wall, and lay it down as easy and gently as a child would take a peach from the floor and lay it on a table.

The foundation was commenced by laying the first stone June 11, 1868, and finished in August, 1869. This includes the foundation for the dome and the outer walls around the entire building—two hundred and sixty-six by three hundred and fifty-nine feet, with all the buttresses on the outside and the inside walls and piers. The superstructure to rise on these walls is to be of heavy stone, with brick backing. To the top of the first story, which is twenty-five feet above the ground-line; they are five feet thick. All the walls are now completed to that height. Viewed

from all sides, now, it begins to disclose its vast proportions.

From the top of the basement story to the cornice, sixty feet, the walls are to be four feet thick. The brick backing is so constructed as to make them hollow, for the purpose of keeping the interior dry.

W. D. Clark is the assistant superintendent, under the architects. He has done the civil engineering, also; having set every stake and laid every line.

A great outcry has been made by some parties that the work was defective. Those who make such charges are either ignorant of what they say or write, or they have some less worthy object in view than to subserve the interests of the State. To those who know Mr. Clark, such a charge seems utterly absurd. They would be no more surprised to hear that he had put his hand in the fire without an object, than to learn that he had permitted a piece of defective material or workmanship to enter into the construction of the edifice.

The entire outer surface of the building, below the Mansard, will be planed Illinois limestone. It is taken from the quarries near Joliet. By a law, enacted in 1869, the work of preparing the stone is confined to the convicts in the State penitentiary. The contractors have, at all times, promptly discharged their obligations.

EPITOME OF THE LEGISLATION FOR THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

The laws of February 25 and 27, 1867, to provide for the erection of a new State House, appropriated \$450,000 to begin the work; declared that the total cost should not exceed \$3,000,000; named seven Commissioners and one Secretary to carry out the law; limited the amount of expenditures and liabilities they should incur within the amount appropriated, and declared that everything in excess of that should be deemed unlawful.

Laws of March 11 and 27, 1869, legislated the seven Commissioners and Secretary out of office; provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, by the Governor; ordered that all stone, iron, and labor for the new State House that could be procured at the penitentiary, in Joliet, should be obtained there, and at no other place; required the new Commissioners to have a new copy of plans, specifications, and estimates made in detail; and when completed, to notify the Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives on Public Buildings and State Library. And said Committee were

instructed to hold a joint session, to examine the plans, specifications, and estimates; and in the event of their being satisfied that the building could be completed within the limit of \$3,000,000, in addition to what had already been expended, they were to order the Commissioners to proceed; appropriated \$650,000, to be used in carrying forward the work on the new State House, but prohibited the use of it until the above conditions were complied with.

Under the law of March 11, 1869, Governor Palmer appointed Jacob Bunn, James C. Robinson and James H. Beveridge as Commissioners to continue the work of constructing the new State House. The board organized April 12, 1869, by electing Jacob Bunn President and James H. Beveridge Secretary. The Commissioners at once caused detailed plans, specifications and estimates for continuing the work on the new State House to be prepared by the superintending architects. They notified the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and a joint session was held in the Senate Chamber at Springfield, April 27, 1869, and a copy of the plans and specifications was laid before them. At a meeting of the committees, on the 12th of May, it was

"Resolved, That the State House Commissioners be and they hereby are authorized to complete the foundation of the new State House under existing contracts, and to expend the balance of the appropriation first made, or as much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose."

The work was commenced immediately and the foundation completed early in August, as previously stated.

The total estimates of the superintending architects, submitted with plans and specifications, amounted to \$2,650,885. The joint committee deemed it advisable to have the opinions of parties who were not interested, called to their assistance Augustus Bauer and Asher Carter, architects, and W. C. Deakman, master builder, all of Chicago, and had them make an estimate in detail, according to the same plans and specifications, and their estimate was \$2,737,940.86—no greater difference in proportion than two bidders would make on almost any piece of work.

The joint committee did not complete their investigations until August 26, 1869. They then ordered the Commissioners to go forward with the work according to the plans and specifications, with certain alterations recommended

by the superintending architects and master builder. They publicly expressed the belief that it could be finished within the \$3,000,000, and that "when completed it would be a beautiful, convenient and permanent structure, worthy of the State."

Thus the best part of another season passed away with such hindrances as prevented the Commissioners from prosecuting the work as energetically as they desired to do.

The Convention called by the people of Illinois, for the purpose of framing a new Constitution for the State, recognized the fact that the Capital had been permanently located at Springfield by legal authority, and that a positive law required the work of all State officers and all legislative enactments to be done at Springfield, as the Capital; and that laws had been passed by two previous legislatures, making large appropriations of money for building a new edifice in which to transact the business of the State; and that a design had been adopted on a scale of grandeur and magnificence in proportion to its wealth and influence, deemed it wise to insert a clause in the new Constitution to guard against abuses too often practiced in connection with works erected at public expense.

The Constitutional Convention, therefore, inserted under the miscellaneous head the following:

"Section 33. The General Assembly shall not appropriate out of the State Treasury, or expend on account of the new Capitol grounds, and construction, completion and furnishing of the State House, a sum exceeding, in the aggregate, three and a half millions of dollars, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election, nor unless a majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure."

With this provision in the new Constitution, it was submitted to the people July 2, 1870, and adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The appropriation of February 25, 1867, was \$450,000, and that of March 11, 1869, \$650,000, making a total of \$1,100,000.

The expenditures have been as follows:

From beginning to December 30, 1868.....	\$354,126 12
From December 30, 1868, to March 11, 1869.....	16,657 07

Total expenditures by first Board of seven Commissioners.....	\$370,783 29
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The Board of three Commissioners appointed by Governor Palmer, under the law of March

11, 1869, have carried the work forward, and their expenditures—

To November 30, 1869, were.....	\$156,876 76
From November 30, 1869, to November 30, 1870.....	277,543 13
From November 30, 1870, to February 1, 1871.....	77,918 79
Total to February 1, 1871.....	\$883,121 87
From February 1 to April 14, 1871.....	53,096 91
Due for iron on the way from Belgium....	12,895 30
Total.....	\$949,114 08

There is due on existing contracts, for materials and for work, enough to bring the total expenditure up to about \$1,000,000, leaving about \$100,000 of the appropriation of 1869 unexpended.

Early in the session of the General Assembly, which convened January 4, 1871, a bill was introduced in the Senate, appropriating \$600,000 to carry on the work of the new State House. It passed that body by a very small number of dissenting votes. In the House of Representatives it was read a first and second time, and ordered to a third reading, but was not reached in the regular order of business, when the legislature adjourned temporarily, on the seventeenth of April.

The sessions of the General Assembly being biennial, each alternate year brings, to a large extent, a new class of men together in the legislative halls. The public has been so accustomed to hear of fraud in connection with buildings of this kind, that men coming for the first time, and looking upon the colossal proportions of this edifice, take it for granted that there must be jobs and peculations, and, without investigating the subject, there are always those who are ready to cry out, "Rings! Rings! Steals! Steals!"

By these devices, one of the two years connected with each legislature has been frittered away from the commencement, and this order of things seems destined to continue. From this cause the year 1867 was one of inactivity; in 1868, work was done; 1869 was one of idleness; 1870 work, and 1871 is likely to be one of idleness also.

The Commissioners, Jacob Bunn, James C. Robinson and James H. Beveridge have passed through two years of investigation out of the four since the work commenced, and in each instance have emerged from the ordeal without the smell of fire upon their garments. Should the present year prove to be one of inactivity, it will be no fault of theirs; and their works are

the only vindication they need, concerning which they take pleasure in giving all the information in their power.

The following quotation from the law, which has been strictly complied with in every particular, is a sufficient refutation, in the estimation of all honest men, of the ridiculous charge that Mr. Bunn is using the money appropriated for building the State House in his banking business:

"The accounts of the expenditures of said commissioners shall be certified by said commissioners, or a majority of them, and the Secretary of State, and approved by the Governor. The Auditor shall thereupon draw his warrant upon the Treasurer therefor, to be paid out of the fund herein before provided, *in favor of the party to whom the accounts shall be due.*"

It will thus be seen that Mr. Bunn, like all other citizens, cannot receive a dollar of the State House money except for services rendered, or materials furnished, and then only when his bill is allowed by his associates in office, certified by the Secretary of State, and approved by the Governor.

It will not be considered exaggeration by any man who has honestly endeavored to obtain correct information on the subject, for me to say that the work on the new State House has been as well done, and the duties of all connected with it as faithfully discharged, as they have been with any similar undertaking on the American Continent.

It will be such a magnificent structure, and so well adapted to the uses for which it is designed, that the people can afford to be patient. The work is now about one-third done, and if this should prove to be the last year of idleness, it may yet be completed in time to use it in celebrating the first Centennial of American Independence. It will be well worthy of such a christening.

Some changes were made in the plans as given by Mr. Power in the foregoing statement. The excavation underneath the building for the heating apparatus was never used, but a building was erected for that purpose about one block north. The room over the State Geologist's store room is now used by the Agricultural Department, and the Geologist's museum occupies the room intended for the library. The library room is now between the Secretary of State's office and the Index Department of that office. There are only two galleries in each Representatives' Hall and Senate Chamber. The gallery on the north, in the Representatives' Hall, is de-

signed as a ladies' gallery, and the one on the south for gentlemen. The gallery on the south in the Senate Chamber is for the ladies, and the one on the north for gentlemen. The Reporters' stands are on each side of the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate respectively.

The building has never been entirely completed, but has been occupied since 1877. In 1876 the question was submitted to a vote of the people as to whether an additional appropriation should be made of \$500,000 to complete the building. In consequence of the hard times

then existing, and the fact that many were prejudiced against the State Capital, a majority of the people voted against the appropriation. Since that time an area of prosperity has dawned upon the people, and many thousands have visited the Capital building, and went away resolved should the question again be submitted, to vote for the appropriation. Completed according to the plans given in the foregoing pages the State House will be an ornament to the State and the pride of the people.

CHAPTER XVI.

TEMPERANCE.

The cause of temperance is one that has always enlisted the services of the moral and benevolent of earth. As far back as the history of the world can be traced, intemperance has existed. Laws have been promulgated against it, warnings have been given over and over again, and yet man will continue to use the intoxicating cup, notwithstanding Solomon, the wise man, has said, "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth the color in the cup, for at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," and a greater than Solomon has added, "That no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of heaven."

In the first half of the present century, but few large distilleries existed, while every neighborhood must have its "still." A new settlement was no sooner formed than an enterprising individual would erect his still, and commence the manufacture of whisky, pure and unadulterated. The surplus corn of the country could be used in no other way; at least, such was thought to be the case. Every merchant advertised whisky as one of the specialties of his store. The whisky jug was thought to be an indispensable help in the harvest field, or at house-raising, log-rollings, and corn-huskings; nor was the decanter, with its exhilarating contents, generally wanting at social gatherings. Liquor bought by the gallon, and even by the barrel, was kept in the house for daily use. Before partaking of breakfast, the glass was passed around and partaken of, to give an appetite, and in the evening it was used as a "night-cap" before going to bed. When bittered by some herb or drug, it was used as a sovereign remedy for most of the ailments flesh is heir to, and often as a preventive. Liquor being one of the specialties in the early country stores, some merchants were wont to treat their customers, especially when making large bills, and often

previous to purchasing, in order to sharpen their appetite for trading. One store at the county seat was in the habit of treating a customer every time a purchase was made, be it large or small. An old toper, taking advantage of the generosity of the proprietor, had occasion to make a great many small purchases, then helping himself from the decanter placed at the disposal of customers. His calls became so frequent as to become a bore to the young salesman in the store, a nephew of the proprietor. The young man determined to try the "heroic remedy" on the old toper, to cure him of his frequent visits. Accordingly, on one occasion, just about the time he was expecting the regular visit of the man, he emptied all the whisky out of the decanter but enough for one dram. Preparations were no sooner made than in came the visitor. Purchasing a small plug of tobacco, he stepped around and picked up the decanter. Noticing the small quantity in it, he said:

"Charley, the decanter is nearly empty."

"Yes," replied the clerk, "but, never mind; there is enough for one dram. Help yourself."

The man poured out all there was, and drank it down almost at a gulp. He no sooner done so than he had an urgent call out in the rear of the house. The young clerk had placed a drop of croton oil in the decanter. The store lost a customer and the young man received a glorious thrashing from his uncle.

As already stated, whisky was generally considered necessary at every house-raising. It must be borne in mind by the reader that in the early day the houses built were invariably of hewn or round logs, and it required the assistance of a large number of men to erect one. The necessity of having a supply of whisky at these raisings often put the pioneer to considerable inconvenience, and occasionally delayed the raising a much longer time than desired. As an illustration:

Maxwell Campbell, of Cartwright township, came to this county in the spring of 1823. He was so poor that he raised his three first crops with a single ox, which he used for all purposes as he would a horse, riding him to market, grinding his grain with him in a horse-mill, and then carrying it home on its back. He first built a small cabin, then prepared hewn logs for a much larger one. They were hauled to the site of the proposed building, and there lay for two years for the reason that he had no money to buy whisky for the raising. He had bought a blind horse for five dollars in trade. The horse had a bell on it which Mr. Campbell sold for two gallons of whisky, and was thus enabled to raise his house.

Dawson McGinnis came to the county in 1827, and like nearly all other early settlers, he was poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith of the "good time coming." He prepared his logs for his cabin and hauled them up to the place where it was to be erected. By that time all his money was gone except a twenty-five cent piece. He did not like to part with his last cent, not knowing where the next was to come from, but it was the universal custom to have whisky at the raisings. The raising was delayed for a time, hoping to find some way to obtain the whisky and save the money. The thought was entertained of inviting the neighbors to assist without the accustomed stimulant, though it was doubtful if they would come. Consulting with his wife, the two decided that even though they responded to the call and helped them he would always be regarded as the stingiest man in the whole county, and that it would be better to part with the money than to have such a name. The whisky was purchased and the house raised.

While intemperance largely exists, it is evident that it has greatly decreased within the present generation. According to population there are not as many drunkards, nor is there as much liquor consumed as a third or a half century ago. This leads to the further declaration that can well be substantiated, that the efforts put forth by the temperance people in times past have not proven a failure. That organizations have flourished for a time and then cease to exist proves nothing. These organizations were but human instrumentalities brought forth by the necessities of the hour, their design being to accomplish a certain purpose then apparent. It is not to be expected that they will be as enduring as the hills, or so strong that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against them." If they accomplish a good work for the time, well and

good. If it be found that there is a radical defect in their organizations necessitating a change, let it be made, and let it not be imagined because they are defective and have not accomplished all the good their most sanguine supporters anticipated, that nothing has been done. All over the country can be found sober, honest and good men, who, but for the effort put forth by the members of some temperance organization that has ceased to exist, would now fill a drunkard's grave.

Whisky, in the early day, was generally sold for cash—all other goods on credit. Of course it was not expensive, as a good quality could be purchased for two or three shillings per gallon. Occasionally some impecunious persons, desiring to go on a spree, and having no money, were required to resort to their wits to procure the liquid fluid. A good story is told of a crowd who were so situated. One of their number got a jug, and, filling it about half full of water, went to a grocery and called for a quart of whisky, remarking that some of the boys wished to have a little fun, but didn't have quite whisky enough. The whisky was drawn and the man picked up the jug and started for the door, without saying a word about paying for it. The proprietor told him to come back, as whisky was cash. The man replied that he had no money. "Well, you can't have the whisky then," was the answer. Appearing mad, the man stepped back, and with an oath, told the proprietor to take his old whisky. The quart was drawn out of the jug, when it was again taken to the public well, and more water put in. A second grocery was visited, another quart of whisky drawn and emptied back. Again he went to the well for more water, and a third place was visited, and a half gallon was called for, poured in the jug and drawn off. The man appeared mad, but it was just what he desired should be done; so he left the third place with a half gallon as good whisky as the merchant poured back in his barrel from the jug. This was a first-class article, and the boys were thus afforded a rare chance for a good drunk, after the most approved style.

Although the whisky of that early day was said to be pure, yet it would "make the drunk come;" men would become shiftless from its continual use; houses would be neglected; heart-broken and sorrowing wives, ragged and hungry children existed, and all from the use of rum.

Notwithstanding whisky is thought to be a preventive for nearly every disease, it has been proven by actual statistics to be a source

of disease, the habitual drinker being more liable to attack from various diseases than the total abstainer. Especially has this been proven to be the case in diseases of an epidemic nature, such as cholera.

The Temperance Recorder, November 6, 1832, contains what it says is "An authentic record of deaths by cholera in the city of Albany, from the commencement to the cessation of daily reports, in the summer of 1832, omitting all under the age of sixteen years" Nine physicians testify to the truth of the record. The following is an abstract from the report:

Whole number of deaths.....	336
Intemperate.....	140
Free drinkers.....	55
Moderate drinkers, mostly habitual.....	131
Strictly temperate.....	5
Members of temperance societies.....	2
Idiot.....	1
Unknown.....	2
	336

EARLY TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

During the summer of 1829, Dr. Jayne placed in the hands of Rev. J. G. Bergen, a copy of Dr. Lyman Beecher's six sermons on intemperance, which he read one by one to the people on six successive Sabbath afternoons. Curiosity about drunkenness in the East brought the people out. Mr. Bergen prepared the constitution of a temperance society, and, after reading that well-known tract, "Putnam and the Wolf," invited the congregation to sign the pledge. Eleven persons put down their names. In a short time there were more than fifteen hundred signers in the county. This was the first temperance society in Central Illinois, and probably the first in the State.

In 1834, a society known as the Springfield Temperance Society was in existence. This society pledged its members to "abstain from the use, and use all lawful means to put a stop to vending and drinking distilled ardent spirits." This society was composed only of adults. At the same time a juvenile temperance society was organized, showing the people realized the truth of the old proverb that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and were determined to use every means to prevent the young from forming habits of intemperance.

A county temperance society was organized about this time, under the name of the "Sangamon County Temperance Society," with branch societies in the various townships and villages

in the county. The local papers of the period failed to record the proceedings of any of the meetings, until 1837, when an account of an annual meeting held in Springfield, February 28, is given. At this meeting, the following named officers were elected: Chas. R. Matheny, President; Thomas Moffett and C. B. Francis, Vice-Presidents; S. M. Sill, Secretary; John Dickey, Treasurer.

THE WASHINGTONIANS.

In the month of December, 1841, some men from Alton came to Springfield to inaugurate the new temperance reform, which began its career in the winter previous, in the city of Baltimore, and had spread like wildfire all over the land. Success had crowned the efforts of the workers, from the commencement of their labors. The places in which their meetings were held were crowded to suffocation. Like the Athenians of old, many attended out of curiosity, desiring to "know what these babblers had to say." The plea they presented was such as to appeal to the heart and reason of everyone. A local paper under date of December 31, 1841, says:

"The cause goes gloriously on. The society in this city has more than three hundred and fifty members. The spirit seems to have been caught in the neighboring settlements of this county. At two small gatherings near Springfield, about one-half of the persons present joined the standard of reform.

"A Christmas like that just passed was never before witnessed here. Our streets the whole day were free from exhibitions which before had been common; not an intoxicated man was seen on them; and those who had once spent the day in drinking and carousals, enjoyed it most happily in the society of their families. What a change! What happiness to themselves and to those whose weal and woe are committed to their charge!

"Not a Washingtonian has flinched the fiery trial he has been compelled to undergo. Though the desire to indulge in former courses in some instances, we may well suppose, has been terrible, yet bravely and triumphantly they have borne themselves up against it. They have proved themselves worthy soldiers of the immortal chief-tain whose banner waves over them.

"What is strange, singular, and not to be wondered at, all our Washingtonians seemed to have been imbued with the missionary spirit, and all are engaged with their might in urging on the great work of reform. It is the talk of the

mechanic's bench, the slaughter-house, the wood-cutter's stand, the merchant's counter. Few, indeed, there are that are not affected by its influence. May the spirit progress until it extends over the length and breadth of our land! This reform is producing a most kindly feeling among our citizens. A class of men who felt they were degraded almost beyond the reach of hope; that their condition could not be changed, and who had been inclined to look upon those who had by industry, sobriety and economy, rendered themselves more comfortable and happy than they were, with jealousy and distrust if not with hate, under the influence of this reform, find themselves surrounded with friends where they did not expect them, and the sympathies and well-wishes of all enlisted in their behalf. Need we wonder that such a state of things opens almost a new world upon the reformed? That their step is light, that their heart is filled with hope, and that those who are connected with them by the endearing ties of wife, children, parent, or brother, are rejoicing almost 'with joy unspeakable'? It is so. Every man among us see it—and feels it—and blesses the day when the three Baltimoreans raised the banner of 'Washington Reform.'"

The meeting for the organization of the society was held Monday afternoon, December 12, 1841. Messrs. Todd, Webster, Powell, Matheny and Pease were appointed a committee to nominate officers. They reported the following named, who were duly elected:

President.—William D. Herndon.

Vice-President.—Gould Butler, W. W. Watson, and Jesse B. Thomas.

Directors.—A. R. Robinson, Thomas J. Turley, Allen Francis, Frederick C. McComas, Strother J. Jones.

Recording Secretary.—William W. Pease.

Corresponding Secretary.—James H. Matheny.

Treasurer.—William Lavelly.

A committee on Constitution was appointed who reported the following:

CONSTITUTION OF THE SPRINGFIELD WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

We, the friends of temperance in the city of Springfield, who have signed the pledge of the Washington Temperance Society, believe that when men have so far indulged in the use of intoxicating liquor as to render themselves wretched and miserable, and in many cases their families destitute and unhappy, that they may and can be redeemed and reinstated to comfort, peace and happiness by the aid and assistance of their fellow men. And being desirous to preserve in-

violate our own pledge, and to see every man in our community, as well as the whole country, rescued from that degradation, which sooner or later awaits those who continue to indulge in the accursed draught, and believing, as we do, that in union alone there is safety, do associate ourselves under the following Constitution.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the First Springfield Washington Temperance Society.

ART. 2. This Society shall give no preference to any political party or religious sect, but its sole object shall be to advance the cause of temperance, and especially direct its efforts to the redemption of our fellow men who have been degraded by the use of intoxicating liquors.

ART. 3. Any person having signed the Washington Temperance Pledge in this city, and who adheres strictly to the same, shall be a member of this Society, and if any one shall be so unfortunate as to violate said pledge, his case shall be brought before the Society, whose duty it shall be to use every other means to restore him before he shall be expelled.

[Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 refer to the officers, their duties, and to time of meetings, and amendments to the constitution, how made.]

ART. 9. No political or religious question shall be discussed at any meeting of this Society; and no person shall be permitted to take any part in the proceedings of the meeting, or address the Society, except those who have signed a Washington Temperance pledge, unless they be specially invited by the Society.

The pledge adopted by the Society was a very simple one, as follows:

The undersigned, being desirous of carrying out the principles of temperance, do *pledge our honor* that we will abstain from all intoxicating drinks:

The Society proposed to be charitable and missionary, as witness the following resolutions, passed at one of its meetings:

Resolved, That the Society pledges itself to assist the members of this Society and their families, who may now or hereafter be in necessitous circumstances.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint delegates to explain the objects and principles of this Society in the neighboring settlements, and that such delegates report their proceedings and the results of their labors, at the regular meetings of this Society.

It will be observed that reformation seemed to be the watchword of the Society—to restore to their families, and to society in general, those who had fallen. The mantle of charity was to be thrown around a weak brother who violated his pledge, and every effort was to be made to restore him, and to help him keep inviolate his sacred obligation, rather than to expel him.

The following touching song was a favorite with the Washingtonians:

WASHINGTON SONG.

TUNE—"There's nae Luck About the House."

And are ye sure the news is true,
And are ye sure he's signed?
I can't believe the joyful tale,
And leave my fears behind.
If John has signed and drinks no more,
The happiest wife am I
That ever swept a cottage hearth,
Or sung a lullaby.
For there's nae luck about the house,
There's been nae luck at a';
And gone's the comfort of the house
Since he to drink drink did fa'.

Oh! yes, we're sure the news is true;
Indeed, your John has signed;
This happy day you'll never rue,
Nor past misfortunes mind.
Your John has signed and drinks no more,
The happiest man is he
That ever sat in cottage door,
Or loved a bonny c'e.
There was nae luck about the house.
There was no luck at a';
But comfort now will bless the house,
And fortune soon will fa'.

Whose eye so kind, whose hand so strong,
Whose love so true will shine,
If he have bent his hand and heart
The total pledge to sign?
But what puts doubting in my heart?
I trust he'll taste no more;
Be still, be still, my beating heart—
Hark! hark! he's at the door.
For there's nae luck about the house,
There's been nae luck at a';
And gone's the comfort of the house
Since he to drink did fa'.

'Tis true, 'tis true, my lovely Kate,
The total pledge I've signed;
No longer I'm intemperate,
No more to shame consigned.
Let not distrust your heart affect,
I'll never taste it more;
This sacred pledge I'll e'er respect,
And run a different score!
There was no luck about the house,
There was no luck at a';
But comfort now will bless the house,
And fortune soon will fa'.

Now blessings on the helping hands
That sent thee back to me;
Haste, haste, ye little ones, and run,
Your father's face to see.
And now I'm sure, my John, you've signed,
And I am sure 'tis past,
That mine's the happiest, brightest home,
On Temperance shores at last.
There was no luck about the house,
But now 'tis comfort a',
And heaven preserve your own gude man,
That he may never fa'.

As an organization, the Washingtonian Societies of Sangamon county, have long since ceased to exist, but there are living to-day, some whom but for the pledge signed in the winter of 1841 and 1842, would doubtless be filling to-day drunkard's graves.

A GRAND JURY'S CERTIFICATE.

At the March term, 1843, of the Circuit Court, of Sangamon county, an unusual number of indictments were found, and previous to their adjournment the members comprising that body left the following upon record:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Grand Jury of the county of Sangamon, State of Illinois, at the March term of the Circuit Court of said county, believe, from the investigations had before us, that most, if not all, the crimes and misdemeanors which have been brought before this jury, had their first, if not immediate cause, in intemperance."

William Butler, foreman, V. Hay,	
B. A. Watson,	Abner Riddle,
David Newson,	James Stephenson,
John Branson,	John Broadwell,
Gershom Keyes,	E. G. Johns,
James G. Webb,	W. Armstrong,
William H. Marsh,	P. C. Latham,
	Robert Irwin.

One of the jury made the following statement: "I, S. Britton, believes that intemperance is the means from which many of the crimes that came before the jury, originated."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

After the Washingtonians came the Sons of Temperance, an organization having for its motto, "Love, Purity, and Fidelity." The "Sons" were composed of males above the age of eighteen, and held their meetings in secret, believing that they could more fully carry out the object of the order. To enable the wives and daughters of members to engage in the good work, the "Daughters of Temperance" were organized; and for the benefit of males between the age of fourteen and eighteen, the "Cadets of Temperance" were organized. Thus every member in the family were secured as workers in the good cause. The "Sons" formed their first Division in this county in 1848, and for many years were in a flourishing condition.

As already stated the motto of the order is "Love, Purity and Fidelity." The three divine principles enunciated by this motto are poetically expressed in the following.

Three sunny islets on life's river,
Three golden arrows in life's quiver,



ROBERT IRWIN

Three stars that never fade or dim,
 Three notes that angels love to hymn.
 Three charms that guard the heart from sorrow,
 Three whispers of a brighter morrow;
 Three links that bind with silken bands,
 Three words whose might should rule all lands.
 Three life preservers on Time's ocean,
 Three voices 'mid that heart's commotion;
 Three fragrant flowers most fair to see,
 Three garlands twining round life's tree;
 Three gems of pure ethereal light,
 Three paths still lovely, pure and bright;
 Three rays of light from Heaven's throne,
 Where naught but happiness is known.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Almost contemporaneous with the Sons of Temperance was the Temple of Honor, which combined the principles of temperance with the benevolent features of such organization as the Masons and Odd Fellows. Every person desiring to become a member of the order had to be proposed for membership and was required to be of the requisite age and in good health. A fair degree of success attended this order.

THE MAINE LAW.

Shortly after the passage of the prohibitory liquor law in the State of Maine, the question of a similar law began to be agitated in this State. In Sangamon county it had many and strong advocates, among whom were B. S. Edwards, S. W. Robbins, James H. Matheny, J. T. Stuart, and others.

In January, 1853, a State Convention was held in Springfield, at which were representative men from all parts of the State. Judge Lockwood presided, and S. W. Robbins, of Springfield, was one of the Vice-Presidents. B. S. Edwards made an eloquent and logical address, which met the approbation of all in attendance. The convention petitioned the General Assembly, which was then in session, for the submission of a prohibitory law to the people for adoption or rejection. The prayer of the petitioners was granted and the question was voted upon a few months after. The people were not then ready for the law and it was defeated, Sangamon county giving a majority against the law.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Independent Order of Good Templars originated in 1851, and was the outgrowth of a desire to unite all the members of a family in one order, and with the laudable object of "saving the fallen and preventing others from falling." It may be said the latter object has been more fully met in this order than in any other

temperance organization. "Here you find the entire family united around one common altar." Many of the strong temperance advocates to-day were in early life initiated in this beautiful and noble order, and had the principles of temperance thoroughly inculcated in their mind before habits of intemperance were formed. They bless the day they were made "Templars;" and even if not actively engaged in the work, they pray the blessings of God to rest upon the order.

The first lodge of Good Templars was instituted, in this county, about the year 1855, since which time the order here has had seasons of prosperity and seasons of adversity. Like all other human organizations, its members at times are enthusiastic, and work together in harmony, and success therefore attends their every movement. Again, divisions occur; the members refuse to co-operate with one another,—and the order takes a backward stride.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

In the winter of 1873, a movement was inaugurated in Ohio, which was denominated the "Women's Temperance Crusade," from the fact that a few noble women, despairing of success for the cause of temperance as advocated and enforced by the professed temperance people, proceeded to try the efficacy of prayer. Bands of praying women visited the various saloons in the neighborhood, and the songs and prayers forced the rum-sellers to close their shops. Their very earnestness had its effect upon all classes of society, and men and women who were lukewarm in the cause became aroused, and renewed their fight against the enemy. The "crusade" spread with great rapidity throughout the whole North. The movement had been as startling in its character as a clap of thunder from a clear sky, and the cloud which had been at first no bigger than a man's hand had suddenly overspread the whole heavens. The opponents to the reform all claimed to be friendly, but—they thought some other method of bringing it about preferable. Moral suasion was urged as the one sure remedy, and the liquor sellers wanted their opponents to be careful to keep within the bounds of the law. Mrs. Emma Malloy, who took a very active part in the movement, and who for many years has been a worker in the cause of temperance, said that she was often asked what she thought of the movement, but hesitated to give a reply, lest her answer should be less reverent than the subject seemed to demand. She could not doubt but the movement was a natural revulsion, an eruption of the

smoldering fires that for centuries past had been pent up in the heart of woman. She could not doubt but that the hand of God had shaken these internal fires, and could only gaze with awe and reverence at the mighty upheaving that thrilled the Nation from center to circumference. She was convinced that woman was not satisfied to sit with folded hands while the first-born of the Nation was being slain, while the fairest and purest of every household in the land were the victims of the fell destroyer. The heart of woman had thrilled with silent anguish; she had wept her night of sorrow through; and now had arisen the host of Israel. The foe was being routed. "The glad dawn whose early twilight" all had been gazing down the centuries of Time to see, had come.

RED AND BLUE RIBBON MOVEMENT.

The next movement in behalf of temperance was that known as the "Red Ribbon movement," which was the direct result of the women's crusade. An interest had been awakened throughout the land in the cause of temperance by the crusade, but many who were not religiously inclined, or who were conscientiously opposed to the work, as performed by the women, were yet ready to embrace some other method that would lead to good results. At the opportune moment the Red Ribbon movement was set on foot, and rapidly spread throughout the land. Sangamon county was behind no other, and red and blue ribbon clubs were formed in nearly every village in the county, as well as in the city of Springfield.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding States. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach upon their rights, and nothing could be done to shaken this belief. Compromise measures were adopted from time to time to settle the vexed question of slavery, but the fears of the slaveholders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slaveholding States, but as some measure of a conciliatory character was passed, no attempt was made to carry their threats into execution. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This bill opened certain Territory to slavery which under the former act was forever to be free. About the time of the passage of this act, the Whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain Democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, united, thus forming a new party to which was given the name of Republican, having for its object the prevention of the further extension of slavery. The people of the South imagined they saw in this new party an organized effort not only to prevent the extension of slavery, but that which would eventually be used to destroy slavery in such States in which it already existed.

In 1860, four Presidential tickets were in the field. Two of these candidates were from Illinois, one of whom was a citizen of Springfield and the other had been. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the Republicans, Stephen A. Douglas of the National Democrats, John C. Breckenridge of the Pro-Slavery interests, and John Bell of the Union. The Union party was composed principally of those who had previously affiliated with the American or Know-Nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accus-

tomed to Southern bravado that little heed was given to the bluster.

On the twentieth of December, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "That the Union now existing between South Carolina and other States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the Nations of the earth as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

On the twenty-fourth, Governor Pickens issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues and covenants, and to do all acts, whatever, that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State."

On the 26th, Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie, and occupied Fort Sumter. Two days previously he wrote President Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, as follows: "When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are in very indifferant works, the walls of which are only fourteen feet high, and that we have within one hundred and sixty yards of our walls, sand hills which command our works, and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest coverts for sharpshooters, and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, you will at once see that, if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor." His appeals for re-inforcements were seconded by General Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

On the 28th, South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the Palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the 29th, John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's Cabinet, charging that the President, in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina Commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day, were declined.

On the second day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States arsenal in Augusta and Forts Pulaski and Jackson. Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective States to secede, telling them there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 7th, the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secession conclave. On the 9th, Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the Cabinet on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the 9th, the Star of the West, carrying supplies and re-inforcements to Major Anderson, was fired into from Morris Island, and turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band to the mercy of the rebels. On the same day the ordinance of secession passed the Mississippi convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th and Alabama on the 11th. The same day (the 11th) Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike, at the Lake Ponchartrain entrance. Pensacola navy yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Colonel Armstrong on the 13th. Lieutenant Slemmer, who had withdrawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort Pickens, defied Armstrong's orders, and announced his intention to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia convention adopted an ordinance of secession on the 19th. On the 20th Lieutenant Slemmer was besieged by a thousand "allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February the rebels seized the United States mint and custom house

at New Orleans. The Peace Convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th, a provisional constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, it being the Constitution of the United States "reconstructed" to suit their purpose. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the "Confederate States of North America." Jeff. Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th it was learned that General Twiggs, commanding the Department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and that he had surrendered all the military posts, munitions and arms to the authorities of Texas.

DEPARTURE OF MR. LINCOLN.

The time appointed for Mr. Lincoln to leave Springfield for Washington was Monday, February 11, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Long before the hour appointed, hundreds of his friends and fellow citizens, without distinction of party, assembled at the station of the Great Western Railway to tender him their respects, grasp once more that honest hand, and bid him God speed on his eventful journey. A subdued and respectful demeanor characterized the vast assemblage. All seemed to feel that they were about to witness an event which, in its relations to the future, was of no ordinary interest.

At precisely five minutes before eight o'clock, Mr. Lincoln, preceded by Mr. Wood, of New York, slowly made his way from his room in the station, through the expectant masses which respectfully parted right and left at his approach, to the car provided for his use. At each step of his progress towards the car, friendly hands were extended for a last greeting. On reaching the platform of the car, Mr. Lincoln turned towards the people, removed his hat, paused for several seconds, till he could control his emotions, and then slowly, impressively, and with profound emotions, uttered the following words:

"Friends, no one who has ever been placed in a like position can understand my feelings at this hour, nor the oppressive sadness I feel at this parting. For more than a quarter of a century I have lived among you, and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands. Here I have lived from my youth until now, I am an old man. Here the most sacred ties of earth were assumed; here all my children were born; and here one of them lies buried. To you, dear friends, I owe all that I have, all that I am. All the strange,

checkered past seems to crowd now upon my mind. To-day I leave you; I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon General Washington. Unless the great God which assisted him, shall be with and aid me, I must fail. But if the same omniscient mind and the same Almighty arm that directed and protected him, shall guide and support me, I shall not fail, I shall succeed. Let us all pray that the God of our fathers may not forsake us now. To him I commend you all. Permit me to ask that with equal sincerity and faith you will all invoke His wisdom and guidance for me. With these few words I must leave you—for how long I know not. Friends, one and all, I must now bid you an affectionate farewell."

It was a most impressive scene. Those who had known Mr. Lincoln for years; who had heard him speak upon many different occasions, never saw him so profoundly affected, nor did he ever utter an address, which seemed so full of simple and touching eloquence, so exactly adapted to the occasion, so worthy of the man and the hour. Although it was raining fast when he began to speak, every hat was lifted, and every head bent forward to catch the last words of the departing chief. When he said, with the earnestness of a sudden inspiration of feeling that with God's help he should not fail, there was an uncontrollable burst of applause.

At precisely eight o'clock, city time, the train moved off, bearing Sangamon county's most honored son to the scenes of his future labor. Few stops were made before reaching Indianapolis, but large crowds had assembled at every station, with the hope of catching sight of "Honest Old Abe." At Indianapolis, from the balcony of the Bates House, to a crowd of twenty thousand persons, the President-elect delivered his first address, as follows:

"Fellow-citizens of the State of Indiana: I am here to thank you for this magnificent welcome, and still more for the very generous support given by your State to that political cause which I think is the true and just cause of the whole country and the whole world. Solomon says there is a time to keep silence,—and when men wrangle by the mouth, with no certainty that they mean the same thing, it perhaps were as well they would keep silent.

"The words coercion and invasion are much used in these days, and often with some temper and hot blood. Let us make sure, if we can, that we do not misunderstand the meaning of those who use them. Let us get exact definitions of these words,—not from dictionaries, but

from the men themselves, who certainly deprecate the things they represent by the use of the words. What, then, is coercion? What is invasion? Would the marching of an army into South Carolina without the consent of the people, and with hostile intent toward them, be invasion? I certainly think it would; and it would be coercion, also, if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated,—would any, or all of these things be invasion, or coercion? Do our professed lovers of the Union, who spitefully resolve that they will resist coercion and invasion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States would be coercion of a State? If so, their idea of the means to preserve the object of their great affection would seem to be exceedingly thin and airy. If sick, the little pill of the homœopathic would be much too large for it to swallow. In their view, the Union, as a family relation, would seem no longer to be a regular marriage, but rather a sort of free-love arrangement, to be maintained only on passional attraction.

"By the way, in what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution—for that, by the bond, we all recognize; that position, however, a State cannot carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that assumed primary right of a State to rule all which is less than itself, and ruin all that is larger than itself.

"If a State and county in a given case should be equal in extent of territory, and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the county? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights upon principle? On what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fiftieth part of a Nation in soil and population, break up a Nation, and then coerce a proportionately larger sub-division of itself in the most arbitrary way? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country with its people, by merely calling it a State? Fellow citizens, I am not asserting anything: I am merely asking questions for you to consider. And now allow me to bid you farewell."

At Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, Albany, New York City, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Mr. Lincoln had magnificent receptions, and addressed large crowds of people, calling upon them to stand by the

Union, the Constitution and the laws. At Harrisburg a change of programme on the part of Mr. Lincoln was decided upon. A special dispatch to the New York Times thus narrates the facts in the case:

"On Thursday night, after he had retired Mr. Lincoln was aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life or death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once did. Such prestige did his name carry, that while yet Mr. Lincoln was disrobed, he granted an interview to the caller. Prolonged conversation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Lincoln should not be inaugurated, and that he should never leave Baltimore alive, if indeed he ever entered it. The list of names of the conspirators presented a most astonishing array of persons high in Southern confidence, and some whose fame is not confined to this country alone. Statesmen laid the plan, bankers endorsed it, and adventurers were to carry it into effect. As they understood Mr. Lincoln was to leave Harrisburg at nine o'clock this morning by special train, and the idea was, if possible, to throw the train from the track at some point where they would rush down a steep embankment and destroy in a moment all on board. In case of failure of this project, the plan was to surround the carriage on the way from depot to depot in Baltimore, and assassinate him with a dagger or pistol shot. So authentic was the source of information, Mr. Lincoln, after advising with his friends was compelled to make arrangements that would subvert the plans of his enemies. He did not want to yield, and Mr. Sumner actually cried with indignation."

Mr. Lincoln arrived at Washington on Saturday, the twenty-third—twelve days after he left Springfield—and in advance of all expectations.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the Capitol, the inauguration ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced in a clear, ringing voice, his inaugural address, to hear which there was an almost painful solicitude, to read which the whole American people and the civilized world awaited with irrepressible anxiety. With that address and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's President, and himself of the people, the Government was safe.

Traitors were still busy plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded States. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded and bravely refused by the gallant Major Anderson. Fire was at once opened upon the helpless garrison by the rebel forces, numbered by thousands. Resistance was useless, and at last the National colors were hauled down, and by traitor hands were trailed in the dust. On Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but that was enough. A day later, when the news was confirmed and spread through the country, the patriot people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep, and well organized purpose to destroy the Government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment. Everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line the voice of Providence was heard:

"Draw forth your million blades as one;
Complete the battle now begun!
God fights with ye, and overhead
Floats the dear banner of your dead.
They and the glories of the Past,
The Future, dawning dim and vast,
And all the holiest hopes of Man,
Are beaming triumphant in your van."

"Slow to resolve, he swift to do!
Teach ye the False how fight the True!
How buckled Perfidy shall feel
In her black heart the Patriot's steel;
How sure the bolt that Justice wings;
How weak the arm a traitor brings;
How mighty they who steadfast stand
For Freedom's flag and Freedom's land!"

On Monday, April 15, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals; now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by

the Constitution and the laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

"The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and to aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

"Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

"In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

The last word of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wire before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole country could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the

bench, the college, the school house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes in defense of the government's honor and unity. Party lines were for the time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it seemed as if there were not men in all the free States to crush out the rebellion. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and a ready response. The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South was accepted; not, however, in the spirit which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the Constitution and laws, and, above and beyond all, the people, from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers to the utmost extremity.

In the apportionment of troops covered by President Lincoln's proclamation, it was found that the quota of Illinois would be six regiments, of which fact Governor Yates was advised by receipt of the following telegram:

"WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861.

His Excellency, Richard Yates:

Call made on you by to-night's mail for six regiments for immediate service.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War."

Immediately upon receipt of the foregoing dispatch, Governor Yates issued the following proclamation:

"SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, April 15, 1861.

I, Richard Yates, Governor of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, hereby convene the legislature of the State, and the members of the Twenty-second session of the General Assembly are hereby required to be and appear in their respective places, at the Capitol, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1861, for the purpose of enacting such laws and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary upon the following subjects: The more perfect organization and equipment of the militia of the State, and placing the same upon the best footing to

render assistance to the general Government in preserving the Union, enforcing the laws and protecting the property and rights of the people; also the raising of such money and other means as may be required to carry out the foregoing objects; and, also, to provide for the expense of such session.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and cause the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at the city of Springfield, the fiftenth day of April, A. D., 1861.

By order of the Governor: RICH'D YATES.

O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State."

Allen C. Fuller, of Boone county, was appointed Adjutant-General. General Order No. 1 was issued on the 15th, from headquarters at Springfield, directing all commandants of divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, to hold themselves in readiness for actual service; and on the 16th, Order No. 2 provided for the immediate organization of six regiments, and within ten days more than ten thousand men had offered their services; and in addition to the force despatched to Cairo, more than the full quota was in camp at Springfield.

The readiness with which the first call was made, together with the embarrassments which surrounded President Lincoln in the absence of sufficient laws to authorize him to meet the unholy, unlooked-for and unexpected emergency—an emergency that had never been anticipated by the wisest and best of America's statesmen, together with an under-estimate of the magnitude of the rebellion, and a general belief that the war could not and would not last three months, checked, rather than encouraged the patriotic ardor of the people. But few of the men, comparatively speaking, who volunteered in response to President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men for three months, were accepted. But the time soon came when there was a place and a musket for every man. Call followed call in quick succession, until the number reached the grand total of 3,339,748, as follows:

April 15, 1861, for three months.....	75,000
May 4, 1861, for five years.....	61,748
July, 1861, for three years.....	500,000
July 18, 1862, for three years.....	300,000
August 4, 1862, for nine months.....	300,000
June, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
October 17, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
February 18, 1864, for three years.....	500,000
July 10, 1864, for three years.....	200,000
July 16, 1864, for one, two and three years...	500,000
December 21, 1864, for three years.....	300,000

3,339,748

When the news came that the rebels had fired upon Fort Sumter—that the first overt act had been committed, indignation filled the heart of everyone; and when the news came that the gallant Major Anderson had surrendered—that the Star-spangled Banner had by traitor-hands been trailed in the dust, all party feelings were laid aside, and the people of Sangamon county, with those of all the loyal States of the Union, were united together as one, and each and everyone determined that the insult should be wiped out, and that traitors should receive a just punishment.

A public meeting of the citizens of Springfield was called for Monday evening, April 16, which was to be addressed by John A. McClernand, Lyman Trumbull and others. To suit the convenience of the speakers, it was postponed until the following evening, on which occasion thousands of excited citizens assembled to listen to the addresses. The meeting was organized by calling N. M. Broadwell to the chair. Mr. Broadwell accepted the honor in a patriotic and eloquent speech, which was loudly applauded. A secretary was appointed, and also a committee on resolutions, composed of the following named gentlemen: Charles H. Lanphier, Edward L. Baker, Charles A. Keyes, N. W. Matheny, H. G. Reynolds, E. B. Hawley, B. A. Watson, C. L. Morrison, T. J. V. Owen and J. Bunn. While the committee were out Mr. McClernand took the stand by invitation, and was received with a storm of applause. He gave a full history of the secession movement, and pronounced secession a dastardly and cowardly way to commit treason. He said he had been a Democrat and was one now, but that he would sacrifice party on the altar of his country. He painted the evils of secession with the hand of a master—pointed out the way to defeat it, and closed with a powerful appeal to stand unflinchingly by their Government and their flag. He was frequently and loudly cheered.

Senator Trumbull was next called out, and was greeted with loud applause. He made a strong, telling speech, and roused the enthusiasm of the people to the highest pitch. Speaking of this Government defending itself and defending the Capital against the traitors, he said he scorned the idea of this great Government defending itself against secessionists. "Let us," said he, "make them defend Montgomery and Charleston." This sentiment was responded to by the vast audience by wild cheering, which lasted for some minutes. Mr. Trumbull closed by introducing Captain Wyatt, of Logan county, who

had raised a company of volunteers and tendered them to the Governor. Mr. Wyatt was received with loud shouts of applause. He said he did not come to make a speech; he did not come to see the people, but he did come to see to it that his company was received. He said he was not a man of words, but a man of action. Others might talk; he was going to act for his country. He made a good speech, and at its close the crowd gave him three cheers.

The following resolutions were reported by the Committee, and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Union of the States, in the spirit of the Constitution, and the just administration and observance of its laws, are indispensable to the preservation of the liberties and happiness of the people.

"Resolved, That the Union of these States was intended by them all to be a perpetual Union, and that no power is reserved to any State to withdraw from the compact, except in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

"Resolved, That the attempt now being made to dissolve the Union and destroy the Government by the array of military force, the seizure of arsenals and public property, the firing upon and capturing the forts and ships of the Government, the shedding of blood, and the dishonoring of the National flag, is revolutionary and treasonable, and, if successful, will reduce the Nation to anarchy, demoralization, and endless civil war.

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to maintain its Constitutional authority throughout its entire jurisdiction by all proper means of compromise and conciliation; and when these fail, by the military power at its command.

"Resolved, That the Mississippi is a great National highway, in which the States of the Northwest have a right which they will not suffer to be disturbed or impaired by the attempted jurisdiction of any State or power whatever.

"Resolved, That it is the duty of all patriotic citizens of Illinois, without distinction of party or sect, to sustain the Government through the peril which now threatens the existence of the Union, and of our legislature to grant such aid of men and money, as the exigency of the hour and the patriotism of our people shall demand.

"Resolved, That, while we recognize the duty of thus sustaining the Government and preserving the Constitution, we shall continue to seek a restoration of peaceful relations between the States; and we earnestly recommend that a Na-

tional Convention be called, for a final adjustment in a Constitutional manner, the difficulties now disturbing the peace and endangering the liberties of our beloved country."

The Zouave Grays, under command of Captain John Cook, offered their services on Tuesday, and were accepted by the Governor. This was the first company from Sangamon county, and the first on the Adjutant General's roll from the State.

Jacob Bunn, N. H. Ridgely and the Marine and Fire Insurance Company, principal banking institutions in Springfield, patriotically offered to Governor Yates a loan of one hundred thousand dollars to facilitate necessary preparations for organizing and collecting the State troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion. The war spirit was evidently high. The Journal, under date of April 20, only five days after the issuance of the proclamation, said:

"Springfield is ablaze with excitement. Flags are flying all over the city; the martial music of drum and fife resounds wherever we turn our steps; companies are being drilled in almost every hall of sufficient capacity, and, in fact, appearances indicate that something is going to be done. Numbers are employed on military duty, and find scope for the development of all their energies. Prominent men from different parts of the State are here, aiding by every means in their power, of advice and otherwise, the Executive in the discharge of his official functions."

A second company, under command of Captain Sands, was accepted from this county, but the good work did not cease. The City Council of Springfield, with commendable liberality, appropriated \$10,000 from the city treasury for the purpose of defraying expenses attending the equipment of volunteers and for the support of their families while absent. The offer of the bankers of Springfield was accepted by Governor Yates, who addressed them the following letter:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill, April 18, 1861. }

To Messrs. J. Bunn, N. H. Ridgely and President of the Marine Fire Insurance Company:

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the 17th inst., tendering to me, and, through me, to the State of Illinois, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, as a loan to facilitate necessary preparations for the organizing and collecting of the State troops to put down resistance to the laws and open rebellion, has been duly received.

Your generous offer is gratefully accepted, and permit me to express to you, on behalf of the State, my sincere thanks for the devotion you have shown to the honor of our noble State and our common country in this hour of peril. Your patriotic act will be a worthy example to other citizens, and will ever be a source of pride to yourselves and your families, as well as to your fellow-citizens. With the wish that the great unanimity of sentiment respecting the upholding of our Union and the laws of our country, and the many generous acts of patriotic citizens, denoting a spirit of earnestness and self-devotion, will have a most favorable effect in restoring peace and prosperity to the country, I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD YATES, GOVERNOR.

On Tuesday night, April 23, the first troops left Springfield for the seat of war. Says a local reporter, under date April 24:

"The scene at the Great Western Railroad depot last night was worthy the pencil of an artist. Two companies from Quincy, two from Jacksonville, and a squad of artillery, with three guns and fifty men, the entire command numbering nearly five hundred men, fully equipped for active service, left under sealed orders. Before leaving, the detachment was formed into line, when the officers received their commissions and were sworn in, and a few touching and appropriate remarks were made by Captain Prentiss, who commanded the battalion. These companies were the flower of the camp, well drilled, soldierly, and fully qualified to defend the honor of our country. The Star Spangled Banner was sung with thrilling effect, and the soldiers took their place in the cars amid the hearty 'God bless them' of the crowd. In the gray of the night the scene was sublimely impressive. The half repressed ardor of the troops, fully alive to the responsibilities devolving upon them, sadly regretful of the causes which necessitated their services, but sternly resolved to allow no traitor hands to tarnish the glory of the starry flag which waved over them; the earnest farewells to parting friends—greetings, perhaps, the last they would be permitted to exchange on earth, all combined to impress beholders with the solemnity of the occasion. The feeling aroused in the North carries with it a deep significance. Anger slow to be called forth, only excited after long and patient forbearance, not loud nor noisy in its demonstration, but irresistible in its force as the cataract of Niagara, more terrible than the tempests of the Heaven—this was what we

saw manifested last night. There was no hot-spur courage in that detachment, which flames up in an instant and exhausts itself as speedily; but a deep, quiet consciousness of wrongs too long endured, and which are now to be redressed. These troops do not go out to fight for the support of Illinois, or for the North, or for any section of the United States, but for the Star Spangled Flag, under whose folds they were born, and which they love better than their lives."

The first of the Sangamon county men to leave for the front was on Saturday morning, April 27, when Colonel Cook's regiment took its departure. Says the same reporter already quoted:

"At an early hour Saturday morning, April 27, the depot of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad was crowded with men, women and children, assembled to bid good-bye to the Springfield boys of Colonel Cook's regiment, which, it was understood, was to leave at eight o'clock. The troops left the camp at seven o'clock, proceeded to the arsenal, where they were provided with arms, and thence marched to the depot, where they were drawn up in line on Jefferson street, and received the greetings of their friends and loved ones. The drenching rain which fell all the morning did not seem in the least to dampen the ardor of the soldiers, or prevent the ladies from crowding through the muddy streets to bid them good-bye. For about two hours and a half they stood in the shower, giving frequent vent to their patriotism and variety to the occasion by loud cheering, the train having orders to leave at ten o'clock. Our readers can fancy the leave-taking—we cannot attempt to portray it—for what pen can paint the feelings which swelled the hearts of fond mothers, sisters and wives as they bade farewell to those they loved so dearly, not knowing whether they would ever again be permitted to meet on earth?—or who can depict the emotions of those gallant boys, in whose breast patriotism and love for their country's honor struggled with regrets at their separation from those so closely entwined around their hearts? Those who were present felt all this deeply, and there are few in all our broad State who read these lines who have not, within the last few days, been witnesses of similar scenes, and who cannot, in some measure, appreciate the solemnity of the occasion. At length the companies were all seated in the cars, and as the long train swept gradually from the depot, drawn by two powerful locomotives, which never before bore a freight so precious, the air was rent by the loud shouts of the crowd

on the platform, united with those of the men in the cars. The old toast, 'Woman, God bless her!' which we have all drank so often, came forcibly to the minds of all, for with Spartan firmness, those women, who all had on the receding train some son, or brother, or some 'dearer one and nearer one,' with the strong heart of patriotism, wept, but consented to the sacrifice for their country's sake. Forever bless their noble hearts!"

The patriotism was not confined to the aged. A little daughter of J. C. Luce, only about seven years of age, told her mother she was determined to enlist for a soldier—saying that although she could not carry a musket and shoot, she could take care of the wounded soldiers; make bandages and lint, read to them when restless, or write home to their friends their last wishes if they were about to die. As she was so extremely in earnest about the matter, she was allowed to go to Colonel Williams' office, who put her name down, and told her she was the first female volunteer he had on his list. She went home really thinking she had enlisted for the war, gathered up from the neighbors all the old sheets they would spare her, which she made into bandages—several hundred in all—for the surgical department. There was something deeply touching in the artless conduct of the little girl—so young, yet so earnestly anxious to do something to relieve the suffering of the wounded soldiers her fancy had painted on the black canvass of battle.

The year 1862 was a dark one for the Union armies. Defeated in the field and harassed by enemies in the rear, many friends of the Union were discouraged. Even in Sangamon county were to be found many who believed that the war was prosecuted in vain and that some compromise or peace measures should be adopted. The Government was urgently calling for volunteers, and enlistments were slow. At this juncture war meetings were held all over the county and every effort was made to awaken a more lively interest and to secure enlistments. At Chatham, on the evening of July 19, an enthusiastic meeting was held and the following resolutions adopted:

"Resolved, That this meeting is of the opinion that the war against treason and rebellion should be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and that the sword should not be sheathed until the authority of the Federal Government is restored to its former power and glory.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Governor of this State for his

untiring exertions in behalf of the troops on the battlefield, and for his zeal in making arrangements for the new troops required by the recent call of the President, and this meeting pledges itself to render him all the support in its power toward crushing out the rebellion."

This meeting was but one of many, all breathing the same spirit, showing a determination to stand by the Government to the end.

Some time in the fall of this year President Lincoln issued a proclamation stating that upon the first day of January, 1863, he would issue a Proclamation of Emancipation of the slaves in those States engaged in the rebellion, if, in the meantime, they did not return to their allegiance to the General Government. The rebel States, paying no heed to the note of warning, the proclamation was accordingly issued. Many loyal men throughout the North doubted the propriety and even the authority of the President in this matter. Meetings were held approving and denouncing the act throughout the Union. In Springfield a large meeting was held on Saturday evening, January 10, 1863, which was adjourned till Thursday, the 15th, which was addressed by several eminent speakers who had formerly acted with both parties, when the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That in the present condition of our National affairs, and in the existence of the troubles which surround our country, it is the duty of all good citizens cordially to support the National and State Administrations, and that we hereby offer to the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Richard Yates, Governor of the State of Illinois, our earnest and cordial support in the efforts of their respective Administrations to put down the present most infamous rebellion.

"Resolved, That while we admit that during the present terrible and unjustifiable rebellion it would be impossible for the President of the United States to discharge his duties so as to satisfy all the people of the United States, yet as he is the officer invested with the constitutional power to act as the Government in putting down the present rebellion, which is seeking our overthrow, it becomes the duty of all loyal citizens to strengthen the President's arm for the contest, and to give him that material moral aid and support, regardless of mere party differences of opinion, that will be effectual to put down insurrection and sustain our Government—and we hold that no man can be regarded as a lover of his country who will not make any

sacrifice that is needed to sustain the Government under which he lives.

"Resolved, That it is the first and highest duty of the National Government to crush out the existing rebellion; that our own happiness, prosperity, and power as a people, and the fate of Republican institutions throughout the world are involved in this great issue; and in order to accomplish that result, it is both the right and duty of the Government to use all means recognized by the laws of civilized warfare.

"Resolved, That the Constitution of our fathers and the irrevocable laws of nature unite in indissoluble bonds the Great Northwest and the mouth of the Mississippi and the eastern seaboard; that we should be ready, if need were, to crush secession in the east, as in the south; and that we will never consent to a dissolution of the Union, or to an abandonment by the National Government of its constitutional authority over any, the least portion of our territory.

"Resolved, That we have no terms of compromise to propose to rebels in arms; that we should regard propositions by the loyal States for a cessation of hostilities as both fruitless and humiliating, and that any settlement of our National troubles by species of concession to the rebels, or by any mode short of an unconditional suppression of the rebellion, would be an acknowledgment of the principle of secession, and would be offering a premium to treason for all time to come.

"Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States confers upon the Government of the same, all the powers necessary to the effectual suppression of the rebellion, and to punish the rebels for a violation of their allegiance, and to this end it may deprive them of life, liberty or property, if required, in its judgment; and that an imperious necessity demanded of the President of the United States the issuing of his proclamation of freedom to the slaves in rebellious States and parts of States, and we pledge ourselves to sustain him in the same.

"Resolved, That the President, as commander-in-chief of the army, and executive head of the Government, has the same undoubted right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, during an armed rebellion, as General Jackson had to suspend that writ in New Orleans; that even if individual cases of hardship have occurred in consequence of false information furnished to the Government, which it had good reason to believe to be true, still no thoroughly loyal citizen, who earnestly desires the suppression of the re-

bellion, would seek, for such causes, to create disaffection among the people towards the Government, or to make them believe their liberties are in danger; and that we have yet to hear of the first truly loyal man who believes himself in danger of military arrest or imprisonment in the so-called bastles.

"Resolved, That the late State Government of Virginia, having treasonably abdicated its legitimate authority, the same devolved upon that portion of her citizens which organized a loyal Government in that section of her territory where they could safely assemble, and that such loyal Government was invested with the whole power of the State of Virginia, and had the rightful authority under the National Constitution, with the sanction of Congress, to consent to the formation of a new State, carved out of its territory.

"Resolved, That the courts of the United States would be wholly inefficient to maintain its authority against rebels in arms, and that the only mode in which the rebellion can be put down is through the military arm of the Government, and that the proper duty of our courts is to follow, and not precede, our armies, and that we will hail the day when military aid can be dispensed with in the administration of our affairs, and the civil authority restored to its wonted supremacy.

"Resolved, That the Democratic principle that the frequency of elections and of submission to the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, dispenses entirely with the necessity of forcible revolution to correct any real or fancied errors of administration, and this fact takes away all excuse for those who seek to inaugurate a state of anarchy or rebellion, and invests their crime with a ten-fold atrocity.

"Resolved, That, the gallant sons of Illinois who have gone forth to fight our battles, have achieved for themselves and their State imperishable renown; that the page which shall record their deeds will be among the brightest of our country's history, and having sealed their hatred of treason by the baptism of the battlefield, they will, upon their return, pronounce at the ballot-box their condemnation of all men who have dared to express a covered sympathy with traitors or to denounce the sacred cause for which they have shed their blood."

Among the speakers at the meeting was Colonel Cummings. He said that he appeared before them as a Democrat—always had been and was still a Democrat; but like a certain old Roman, his "voice was still for war." He was

therefore a war Democrat, and was in favor of pushing the war with the utmost power of the Government until the unholy rebellion should be put down and an honorable peace secured. He fully endorsed the resolutions, and if he desired any change in them it would be simply to add "My country, right or wrong." After referring to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the Emancipation Proclamation, and defending the right of the President to suspend the one and issue the other, the Colonel referred to a suggestion that had found its way into print that New England should be thrown off and a Western Confederacy formed. "Another position," said he, "occupied by some of these gentlemen, is their expressed desire to cast off New England and form a Western Confederacy. And just here I would like to know who of these gentlemen is to be the President of this new Government. This question may be somewhat significant as applied to these men. But why cast off New England with all her glorious deeds and memories? The officers and soldiers of New England have done their duty nobly; have done what no one of these gentlemen have done—taken up arms, and on the battlefield defended the Government against its traitorous enemies. Witness the devotion of General Butler, General Banks, and the host of loyal hearts from New England, while traitors, both North and South, have been doing their utmost to destroy the Government, and tell me if New England deserves to be cast out of the Union? In addition to all this, Illinois has reason to be proud of New England, for she gave us that great statesman, that stern and unflinching patriot, Stephen A. Douglas, whose name will live and be honored in Illinois for all time. Besides all this, we have the fraternal greeting of New England to Illinois, at the battle of Fort Donelson:

"O, gales that dash the Atlantic's swell
Along our rocky shores!
Whose thunder diapason well
New England's glad huzzahs—

"Bear to the prairies of the West
The echoes of our joy,
The prayer that springs in every breast,
'God bless thee—Illinois.'

"Oh! awful hours, when grape and shell
Tore through the unflinching line;
Stand firm, remove the men who fell,
Close up and wait the sign.

"It came at last, 'Now, lads, the steel!'
The rushing hosts deploy;
'Charge, boys!' the broken traitors reel—
Hurrah for Illinois!

"In vain the rampart, Donelson,
The living torrent bars;
It leaps the wall, the fort is won,
Up go the stripes and stars.

"The proudest mother's eyelids fills
As dares her gallant boy;
And Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill
Yearn to thee, Illinois."

The Colonel concluded his speech amid loud and long continued applause. Springfield and Sangamon county had spoken for the Union.

The year 1863 witnessed an effort on the part of many to secure peace between the States. On the 17th of June a mass convention was held at Springfield, presided over by Senator Richardson, which passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the further offensive prosecution of this war tends to subvert the Constitution and the Government, and entails upon this nation all the disastrous consequences of misrule and anarchy. That we are in favor of peace upon the basis of a restoration of the Union, and for the accomplishment of which we propose a National Convention to settle upon terms of peace, which shall have in view the restoration of the Union as it was, and the securing by constitutional amendments such rights to the several States and people thereof as honor and justice demand."

The effect of this meeting was to rouse the unconditional Union men to renewed action. A mass convention was, therefore, called and held in Springfield, Thursday, September 3, which was addressed by a number of the most eminent men of the country, among whom were Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan; J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and General McClelland, of Springfield. Strong resolutions were adopted pledging all to faithfully stand by the Government until the last traitor was disarmed. Among the resolutions were the following:

"Resolved, That we will lay aside all party questions and forget all party prejudices, and devote ourselves unreservedly to the support of our Government, until the rebellion shall be finally and forever crushed.

"Resolved, That whatever else may die, the Union shall live, to perpetuate civil liberty; whatever else may perish, the Government shall survive in all its Constitutional integrity; whatever else may be destroyed, the Nation shall be preserved in its territorial unity; and to this end we pledge anew our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

In the winter of 1863-4 much was done in Springfield in aid of soldiers' families. On Sat-

urday, December 12, 1863, the farmers of the county, notwithstanding the condition of the roads, hauled to the city and distributed among the needy, ninety-three loads of wood. The Board of Supervisors during the same winter appropriated \$5,000 to aid the suffering.

The gallant Seventh Regiment, an account of whose departure to the seat of war is given on a preceding page, in December, 1863, re-enlisted as veterans, and in January following, received a furlough to visit their homes. On Monday, January 18, the regiment arrived in Springfield. At an early hour that morning, flags were flung to the breeze from many of the business houses and offices around the square, and also from private dwellings, in anticipation of the arrival of the regiment. At about two o'clock the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells announced the fact they were near at hand. The streets were immediately crowded with men, women, and children, all surging in the direction of the Great Western depot, to witness the debarkation of the regiment from the cars and their march to the State House. So great was the interest felt to see this veteran and gallant regiment, that had sustained the flag of the country with so much honor to themselves and the State, that the teachers of the public schools allowed their pupils to go to the place of rendezvous to gratify their curiosity.

On the arrival of the cars at the depot, cheer after cheer was given to the veterans. After leaving the cars, they formed into line, and were escorted by the Fire Department, preceded by bands of music, to the Hall of Representatives. The galleries were crowded with ladies, to give the veterans a patriotic welcome home to Illinois. After the arrival at the Hall, Governor Yates was introduced to the regiment and large audience present. Three cheers were proposed for Governor Yates and three cheers for the "Old Seventh," which were given with a will.

The Governor addressed the assembly in a speech of about three-quarters of an hour in length, in which he spoke of the regiment as being one of the first that entered the field at the call of the country—their gallantry in many a hard-fought field, and welcomed them home to Illinois. At the close of the Governor's speech, General John Cook was called for, and proceeded to address them in a speech of about one hour in length, in which he gave a history of the regiment from the time of its organization and its march from Camp Yates to that time. Colonel Rowett, commander of the regiment, was next called to the stand, and delivered a

brief and appropriate speech, in which he thanked the citizens of Springfield for their friendly welcome, as being totally unexpected, not having heard anything about the matter until about twelve miles of the city. He said the question of re-enlisting was propounded on the 22d of December, and the regiment said as Dave Lee said, "they would not stop fighting until the rebels did first." They did not say as some others did, "that they had tried it for two years and nine months, and now let others try it," but they were determined to fight until this rebellion was crushed out. His remarks were received with much applause. Major Estabrook delivered a short and telling speech which was well received. The exercises were interspersed with several patriotic airs from the band present, which added much to the interest of the occasion.

Never was there a more cordial and heart-felt reception than was extended by the citizens of Springfield to this veteran regiment. They seemed to vie with each other in their expression of gratitude to the brave men who had risked their lives in the defense of their country and homes. The regiment brought with them the National colors of the regiment, riddled and torn with shot and shell, showing the deadly nature of the conflict in which they had been engaged.

During the year 1864, a Presidential campaign occurred, in which the issues virtually were: Shall the Government be sustained in the prosecution of the war? The result of the election was such as to nerve the President to renewed action. Several calls were made for volunteers which were quickly responded to, and vigorous measures were pursued in the prosecution of the war.

The "Ladies' Loyal League of Springfield" was organized May 13, 1863. Two hundred and sixteen names were enrolled at the first meeting. At the expiration of the first year it numbered five hundred and twenty-nine. From the annual report of the secretary, Mrs. Paul Selby, in 1864, the following extract is taken:

"At its first organization, the League was simply designed as an associated expression of loyal sentiment, in which its members pledged themselves to an 'unconditional support to the National Government in its present struggle against rebellion, and to do whatever may lie in their power for the maintenance of our Government and the Union.' Beyond this, it had no distinctive object. But 'faith without works is dead.' It soon became evident that, to give

vitality to the organization and fulfill the design of its creation, it must have some object for which to labor. This, indeed, was required by our further pledge to 'encourage our brave soldiers in the field by the language of patriotism, and to soothe the anguish of the sick and wounded by deeds of kindness; to discountenance every tendency to disloyalty, and to evince on every proper occasion our determination to stand by the flag of the Union; to honor those who bravely hazard their lives in its defense, and to express our abhorrence of every enemy, open or disguised, who would trail its proud glory in the dust.' This requires something more than professions—it requires action.

"In looking around for a field of operations, one opened to us at the very outset. In our midst were many families of those who, having patriotically offered themselves upon the altar of their country, had been compelled to leave those dependent upon them illy provided to carry on the 'battle of life' in their absence. The difficulty of their situation was still further increased by the expeditions continually advancing farther and farther into the enemy's country, separating soldiers still farther from their families, and rendering communication from them less frequent; from the unfrequent visits of paymasters to distant commands, often leaving the men composing them unpaid for several months at a time; by the fortunes of war, resulting in the capture and protracted imprisonment of many of our soldiers; and last, and saddest of all, the surrender of the lives of many in protecting that flag which they had volunteered to defend. The field here opened was a wide one,—and it expanded as we proceeded to explore it.

"The county Board of Supervisors had already done much to prevent distress which must otherwise have resulted, among this class of persons, by liberal appropriations of money; but it was practically impossible that this system should reach some of the most deserving cases. In some cases, those who needed and deserved assistance most, were most reluctant in making their condition known. Committees were therefore appointed in the various wards of the city, to seek out and investigate cases requiring attention. Besides, there were, almost weekly, arriving many individuals and families from the rebel States—refugees from their homes on account of Union principles. These often came among us in actual want of the common necessities of life, food and clothing—penniless, sick, dispirited, and suffering. Their condition appealed to every loyal heart, and to the best of

our ability we have endeavored to extend to them some portion of the aid to which they stood in need.

"In this field, so nearly allied to that of the noble organization of patriotic and Christian women, the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, we have labored for a year past, as we hope, not without results for good. Up to the first of June, when our fiscal year closed, as shown by the report of the Treasurer, the League has received into its treasury \$817.90, of which \$794.35 have been expended. About seventy-five persons and families have received aid from the association. This does not include donations of dry goods, groceries, shoes, clothing, etc., to the amount of several hundred dollars, contributions from various sources during the year.

"It is proper in this connection to state that the Ladies' Loyal League of Springfield is purely a local organization, and that its revenue has been derived solely from the citizens, churches, etc., of Springfield and its immediate vicinity. In no case has it received contributions from distant parts of the States.

"In these times, when our country is passing through the perils of the most causeless, wicked and most stupendous rebellion, there seems to be an especial demand for associated, organized effort. While the husbands, brothers, sons and fathers of the loyal women of America are baring their breasts to the foe upon the field in defense of our homes and all we hold most dear, is it not fitting we should do our part by endeavoring to lighten the burdens of war, to relieve the fatherless and the widow, to encourage and sustain the soldier as he goes to meet the enemies of our country. We have done little, it is true, in comparison with what was demanded of us. The demand for effort still remains. May it be said of each of us, 'She has done what she could.' MRS. P. SELBY,

Secretary Ladies' Loyal League."

For 1864-5 the following named officers were elected: Mrs. S. H. Melvin, President; Mrs. John P. Reynolds and Mrs. McCulloch, Vice Presidents; Mrs. R. S. Lord, Treasurer; Mrs. Paul Selby, Secretary; Mrs. L. Niles, Mrs. H. Post, Miss R. H. Beach, Mrs. G. S. Mendell, Mrs. J. K. Dubois, Mrs. R. B. Zimmerman, Mrs. James L. Lamb, Mrs. M. Brayman, Mrs. A. M. Gregory, Mrs. George Boynton, Mrs. L. M. Snell, Mrs. J. G. Ives, Managers.

The year 1865 opened auspiciously for the Union armies. Evidences that the rebels were weakening were daily shown. In order to make one last grand effort to suppress the rebellion,

President Lincoln issued his proclamation for more men, and ordered a draft if not complied with by February 15. Previous to this time, Sangamon county had honored every call and had always an excess. In order to provide for this last call without resort to a draft, the Board of Supervisors were called together and passed a series of resolutions, among which was the following:

"Resolved, That the county of Sangamon, State of Illinois, in its corporate capacity, will pay a bounty of \$500 to each volunteer who may enlist and be properly mustered into the United States service, and duly credited to any sub-district in said county, in arrears under said call; that the said county will pay a like bounty of \$500 to any man who has heretofore or who may hereafter furnish a substitute, who has been or who shall hereafter be accepted, mustered into the service, and duly credited to any sub-district in said county in arrears under said call; and that said county will pay a like bounty of \$500 to any man who may be drafted in said county and mustered into the United States service under said call."

N. W. Matheny, N. M. Broadwell and J. G. Ives were authorized to negotiate a loan for the county to enable it to pay the bounty offered.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN ALEXANDER MCCLERNAND.

Every public man becomes, in the highest and most sacred sense, the embodiment of his constituents, whose number expands in direct ratio with the dimensions of the position he is called to fill and the height he attains as a representative of the ideas, desires and interests of a people. He being thus an epitome of the community, State or Nation whose servant he is, his acts and his life become the property of the commonwealth with whose history his deeds are interwoven. Biography, then, of every public man is history; and so interblended is it with the important events of this American Republic that the complete biographies of a score of its representative officials would furnish a pretty satisfactory history of the Nation. The biography of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand is of this character. Being a citizen of Sangamon county, the military life of Gen. McClernand will be of interest to every citizen of the county, especially as it embraces several campaigns and many battles in which Sangamon county men participated.

John Alexander McClernand is the only child of John and Fatima McClernand, and was born in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, in 1812.

Soon after the birth of John, the family removed to Shawneetown, Illinois, where subsequently the elder McClernand died, his son then being only four years of age.

The boyhood and youth of eminent men, though frequently devoid of interest, is often pregnant with instruction. We shall be prepared to form some estimate of the energy and indomitable will of young McClernand when we reflect that at the early age of twenty, he had already overcome difficulties which weaker minds would have shrunk from as insurmountable, and that he was in consequence enabled to take a respectable position at the bar in the practice of the legal profession. The same year, 1832, he volunteered as a private in the Black Hawk War, where he served with honor till its close. In his experience in the field, he laid that foundation of military knowledge, and gained that practical insight into human character, which have been so valuable to him in after life, and which, in the rebellion enabled him to serve his country so well in the important positions which he was called upon to fill, first as a Brigadier, and subsequently, as a Major General.

In 1835 he established the first Democratic press that ever existed in Shawneetown; and in the same year re-commenced the practice of law, which he continued with success, up to the time of his election to Congress, in 1843.

In 1836, he was elected to the State Legislature, from the county of Gallatin. In this session he successfully vindicated the character of the President (Jackson), from certain charges preferred against him by Governor Duncan. In this session he also advocated that mode of constructing the Illinois and Michigan Canal which was known as the "Deep Cut Plan," and which was finally adopted. He was elected, we believe, unanimously, by the legislature, as Commissioner and Treasurer of the canal, and so faithfully did he discharge the duties confided to him, that various public meetings throughout the country complimented him by resolution, recognizing the value of his services.

In 1838 he was urged by his friends to accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, but declined, on the ground that he was under the Constitutional age—thirty years.

Among the resolutions adopted at the same convention in which he was offered the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. McClernand prepared and offered the following, which he regarded, most justly, as breathing the spirit of true Democracy:



*John A. M. Mermand
Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols*

"Resolved, That the Democratic principle is founded on an imperishable basis of truth and justice, and perpetually striving to sustain society in the exercise of every power which can promote honor or happiness, and elevate our condition; that, instead of warring against order, and encroaching on the privileges of others, the spirit of Democracy maintains an active principle of hope and virtue.

"Resolved, That we recognize no power but that which yields to the restraints of duty, and is guided by mind: That we only seek to obtain influence by means of free conviction; that we condemn all appeals to brute force and the exercise of violence, and that our only means of persuasion are reason and truth.

"Resolved, That our first aim is to connect our party with the cause of intelligence and morality; to seek the protection of every right consistent with the genius of our Constitution and the spirit of the age. We desire to extend moral culture, and to remove, as far as possible, all inequalities in our human condition, by embracing all improvements which can ameliorate our moral and political state."

These resolutions tell their own story, and they have only to be read to be appreciated by all lovers of liberty, all true Democrats everywhere. They are chiefly remarkable as emanating from so young a mind, and they are applicable to all times and all circumstances:—for though they were written some forty years ago, when the political atmosphere was calm and serene, they yet embody the only principles on which a free government can stand anywhere. For these reasons, and because these principles have actuated their author through his whole life, both civil and military, as this record will attest, they demand our highest consideration and respect.

In 1840 Mr. McClernand was elected a second time to the legislature from the county of Gallatin. In this session, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Theophilus W. Smith, took exception to some remarks made by Mr. McClernand in a debate on a reform of the Judiciary, and sent a challenge to Mr. McClernand, which he accepted; but the Judge failing to appear, the meeting did not take place.

In 1839 Mr. McClernand was nominated by a State Convention, as one of the electors to support Van Buren and Johnson in the Presidential election. The result was a majority of about four thousand votes for Van Buren and Johnson in that part of the State.

Mr. McClernand was re-elected to the legislature in 1842, from the county of Gallatin. As Chairman of the Committee of Finance, he brought forward several measures calculated to relieve the State from those financial troubles which he attributed to the banking system; and he had the good fortune to see all these measures adopted.

In 1843, while still a member of the legislature, he was elected a Representative to the Twenty-eighth Congress.

Before taking his seat, he married Sarah, daughter of Colonel Dunlap, of Jacksonville, Illinois, of one of the most reputable and influential families in the State.

His first speech in Congress was on the bill to refund the fine imposed on General Jackson by Judge Hall, and it evinced the warm affection which he had cherished for that illustrious man.

During the same session, he delivered a speech on the Rock Island controversy, which was very extensively published.

During the second session of the same Congress, as a member of the Committee on Public Land, he brought forward a comprehensive and interesting report, accompanied by a bill for a grant of land to and in completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

By an act of the legislature, a change in the usual time for holding elections had been made, and Mr. McClernand was re-elected to Congress in 1844.

He was one of the members who insisted on the maintenance of the extreme claim to fifty-four degrees, forty minutes, in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain; and he was earnestly bent on its assertion. As Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, he brought forward a bill, accompanied by a report, to grant to the State of Tennessee the public lands of the United States lying within her borders. This bill became a law.

He gave a zealous support to the Administration in its measures touching the Mexican war. He voted to place at the disposal of the Executive all the men and money required to give success to our arms. His views as to the justice of the war, the plan of prosecuting it, and its consequences, were fully explained in a speech delivered by him in Congress on the 16th of June, 1846.

During the first session of the Twenty-ninth Congress, he brought forward the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, upon

the principles and details of which he had bestowed much labor and reflection.

In the ensuing session, as Chairman of the same Committee, he took an active part in favor of the bill to bring into market the mineral region lying around Lake Superior, valuable for its extent and the quantity and rich quality of the copper found there. This bill became a law.

During the same session, he was called upon by the Jackson Monument Committee to present their memorial, which he did. On that occasion, he pronounced an eulogy on General Jackson, which was highly esteemed, and an extract from which we give below.

"This is not the occasion to pronounce a formal eulogy on the man whose last aspirations were for the welfare, the glory and happiness of his country. But I may be allowed to say, that Andrew Jackson was a man of no common order. Left fatherless and friendless in his youth, he wrote the word *excellior* on his crest, and pushed his way upward and onward to power and distinction, from the rank of a private to that of a general, and from the position of a citizen to that of Chief Magistrate of the Republic. The name of Jackson, the indomitable, the strong willed, the honest, the unflinching,—the man of iron,—has become a household word to his countrymen—an invocation of patriotism and duty to all lands. What he said and did is written in that word of words and deeds accumulated from the wisdom and heroism of ages; and as a lesson and incentive of posterity, it will remain written forever. Endowed, perhaps, with a less bold and subtle philosophy than Jefferson, with a less dazzling and theoretic genius than Napoleon, he was the equal of either in energy and concentration of purpose—the superior of both in the attribute of common sense. His principles were lofty and stern—proof alike against power and corruption. Like Socrates, he could have written, unmoved, the ballot of his own *ostracism*, or watched by the flickering torches of night, untempted over the treasure which strewed the field of Plato. As a General he was active and daring, yet vigilant and judicious; to constancy and fortitude he added impetuous, almost romantic valor. At the battle of New Orleans, he won the crowning glory of his military career. There he confirmed the great truth proclaimed upon the classic plains of Marathon—the pre-eminence of free States in defense of their hearth-stones and independence, over the unwieldy empires of crowned conquerors. As it is the habit of a free people to delegate great authority to one man who is

the reflex of the popular will—the individualized Agora, through which the voice of the Nation is heard, not only in the present, but in after times also, so, it is not to be wondered, that Jackson, with such qualities as he possessed, should have been that man to the people of his time. The pride we feel in the man is not a partizan pride; it arises from what he did for his country. There is no vandal hand to tear away the first leaf in chaplet of laurels, and the smoke of destruction which was to obscure his fame has passed away for ever."

In 1846 Mr. McClernand was elected a third time to Congress, and this time also without opposition. In the course of the following summer, he was frequently called upon to address the soldiers returning from the war. At a public dinner given in Fairfield, to celebrate the return of our Illinois Volunteers, being called upon, he delivered an address which thus concludes:

"Now, gentlemen, in conclusion, allow me to exhort you to support our civil institutions, as one of the highest duties incumbent on citizens and patriots. Study and understand their twofold character. Remember that they are both local and general, State and Federal; and to what is Federal accord the things which are Federal, and to what is State the rights of the States. In short, uphold the whole system of confining the action of the several parts to their appointed spheres. Thus guarded and protected, the Union will long endure as the ark of our political safety. Like the grain of mustard seed compared in the parable to the Kingdom of God, it will grow and continue to grow, until its shadow shall cover the whole earth."

In 1848 Mr. McClernand was re-elected to Congress, though not without opposition.

In 1849, as a member of a select committee on certain charges against President Polk for having established a tariff of duties in the posts of the Mexican Republic, Mr. McClernand, in a minority report on behalf of himself and Mr. Venable, another member of the committee, defended the action of the President with great power and incontrovertible argument.

In 1850, at the instance of other leading men, Mr. McClernand prepared and offered the first draft of the famous compromise measures of that year. But the same subject being taken up in the Senate by the committee of which Mr. Clay was the chairman, who reported a bill which passed both Houses. Mr. McClernand presided in a committee of the whole during its progress through the House. During this

session Mr. McClelland delivered an elaborate speech on the same subject.

He also, at the same session, drafted the bill granting a quantity of land in aid of the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad and its Chicago branch. His colleague, Senator Douglas, being furnished with a copy, introduced it into the Senate, and, with amendments, it passed both Houses and became a law.

In the same year and during the same session, as chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, he brought forward a plan for the re-organization of the State Department.

In 1851, declining re-election, he retired from Congress, after eight years' faithful service and a most brilliant and successful career in the cause of his country and of good government, and removed to Jacksonville, Illinois.

In 1852 he was chosen a second time an Elector for President and Vice-President, and voted for Pierce and King.

In 1856 he made a powerful speech at Alton, Illinois, deprecating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and predicting danger to the country as its consequence.

This speech produced a great sensation at the time, and provoked the wrath of many of the Democratic leaders. Mr. McClelland being asked how he dared to give expression to such heterodoxical sentiment, answered, that it was "because he esteemed his country and his fame of higher value than the interests of party."

In 1856, he removed to Springfield, the capital of Illinois, and soon gained a commanding position in the State and Federal Courts.

In 1858, he wrote a letter on the Kansas imbroglio, which was extensively circulated.

In 1859, he was elected from the Capital to the popular branch of Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major T. L. Harris.

In 1860, he introduced a bill repealing the law organizing the Territory of Utah, and merging that Territory in others. This was his plan for overcoming the ascendancy of the Mormons, and arresting the evils of polygamy.

But on the 14th of January, 1861, he delivered a speech in the House of Representatives on the Union and the phantom of "no coercion" while from its comprehensiveness, its accurate historical research, its close and conclusive argument, cannot be surpassed and scarcely equalled in the whole range of parliamentary literature. Those who wish to make themselves familiar with this great subject and its masterly treatment, ought, by all means, to peruse the

speech as it was delivered. We shall only be able to give one or two passages here which appears to us perfect of their kind, and very gems of patriotism and eloquence. Mark the following:

"No! the Mississippi valley is a geographical unit. Its grand river, with its intersecting tributaries, reaching out in every direction to its utmost limits, is the hand of Almighty God binding it together in one homogeneous and complete whole. It is an organic body, inseparable except by violence to the laws of nature, and those other laws of commerce, education and society, which are the necessary results of the former. Let it be divided to-day, and ere long, when the frenzy of the hour shall have subsided, its dismembered parts will cleave together again by irresistible attraction; will reunite as the lips of an incised wound, by the just intention. A higher law than the slave-law must control the destiny of the Mississippi Valley, the law of mutual attraction and cohesion. I say this in no offensive, but in a philosophical sense, and the reconstruction jobbers of the day, if they would make permanent work, must bear it in mind."

Again, hear him on the subject of "coercion."

"We hear the clamor of 'coercion'—of coercion of States. What is the foundation for this clamor? Do the friends of the Union propose to invade South Carolina for the purpose of subjugating her people? Do they propose to force them to send her members of Congress back here, or to perform any other active Federal duty? Not so! All we propose is to protect the property and jurisdiction of the United States by defensive measures, no more. Is that coercion?"

"Again, sir, is it coercion of a State, for us to do that we are sworn to do—to support the Constitution and the laws and treaties of the United States? Is it coercion for us to maintain possession of the treasures and other property of the United States? To stay the violent and lawless hand that would tear down the noble structure of our Government? Nay, more, is it coercion for us to let the flag of the Union stand upon the bosom of our country where our fathers planted it? To let the eagle of America sweep with buoyant wing the entire domain of this great Nation? Is this coercion? Why, sir, it is a perversion of all language, a mocking of all ideas to say so! Rather is it coercion for a State to require us to submit to her spoliation of the posts, arsenals, dock-yards, custom houses, post offices and the arms and munitions of the United States. Such submission, sir, in my

opinion, would be in the last degree reprehensible and disgraceful. Utter imbecility alone can tolerate it, and, if this be the condition of our Government, let us at once abolish it, and proclaim to the world the sad fact that the last and most auspicious experiment of free Government has signally failed!"

In April, 1861, at the instance of Governor Yates, Mr. McClernand being still a member of Congress, accompanied an armed volunteer force from the Capital of Illinois to Cairo and occupied that place.

While there, he caused the steamers passing from St. Louis to Louisville and other intermediate points in Missouri and Kentucky, to be brought to at Cairo, and thus he wrested from rebel agents a considerable quantity of arms and munitions designed for rebel use.

While at Cairo, he took great pains to inform himself respecting the condition of affairs in the southwest. He learned that there was, as yet, no rebel force either at Memphis, Corinth, Columbus or Madrid; and that public sentiment was still fluctuating between treason and loyalty, and that the most favorable opportunity for striking a decisive blow in the interest of the Union was still open.

Hastening back to Springfield, he laid this important fact before Governor Yates, and drawing up a plan of operations, accompanied the Governor to Washington, and laid it before the President, and, at the instance of the latter, before Scott, the General in Chief.

It would have been well for the interests of the country, had Mr. McClernand's plan been carried out at that time. But Kentucky neutrality seemed to stand in the way, until those strongholds were seized and fortified by the enemy. Then, indeed, the Government and the whole country awoke to a full sense of their importance, and no wonder; for before they could be removed, the battles of Belmont, Forts Henry and Donelson, the fields of Shiloh and Madrid, the naval battle of Memphis, and the sieges of Island No. Ten and of Corinth, had to be fought, all of which might have been saved, if Mr. McClernand's prudent counsel had been followed in time.

In July, 1861, Mr. McClernand took his seat in Congress, and was active and influential in inspiring and arming the Nation for the approaching conflict. With this view, he offered the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, A portion of the people of the United States, in violation of their constitutional obligations, have taken up arms against the Na-

tional Government, and are now striving, by aggressive and iniquitous war, to overthrow it and break up the Union of these States; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this House hereby pledges itself to vote any amount of money, and any number of men that may be necessary to insure a speedy and efficient suppression of such rebellion, and the permanent restoration of Federal authority every where within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States."

In the following month (August 4th), in common with his colleagues from Illinois, he was called upon by the President, to recommend to him a list of names for appointment as Brigadiers, and to fix the order of their rank. All his colleagues united in recommending him for the first appointment; but, refusing to recommend himself, and joining with the others in recommending U. S. Grant, the latter thus gained seniority of rank.

Immediately resigning his seat in Congress, Mr. McClernand returned to Illinois, with written authority to raise a brigade. His influence soon brought to his aid men of the highest character. There was considerable competition to join his command; and before the expiration of August, he was ordered to Cairo by Major General Fremont.

On the 5th of September, 1861, Brigadier General McClernand assumed command at Cairo, and within two hours afterwards he had provided the outfit and transports for the expedition which resulted in the occupation of Paducah by General Grant.

While at Cairo, he inspired the soldiers with a laudable ambition to excel in drill and in discipline. Under his command, Cairo itself became one of the most orderly and temperate cities of the Union.

On the 6th of November, he embarked his brigade at Cairo, under orders to descend the Mississippi and make a demonstration against Belmont, on the Missouri shore, opposite Columbus, in Kentucky. On the 7th he disembarked his forces, about a mile and a fourth above Belmont, and advanced rapidly upon that place. Several times he rallied his men and led them to the charge in person. Several times he rode between the hostile lines, and encouraged his men by his presence and example. His saddle harness was torn in several places by hostile bullets; his horse was wounded in two places; one of his aides was killed, and the horses of the others killed or wounded under them.

The enemy, after having been driven from their works, and their camp burned, were heavily reinforced from Columbus, and intercepted the Union forces on their return to their transports. Another battle must now be fought, to extricate our forces from perilous position,—and our little band of heroes proved themselves equal to the emergency. They fought with a valor and desperation that would do honor to veterans; and after a terrible struggle gained the landing, where our transports were waiting to receive them. General McClernand, with Captains Schwartz and Hatch, were the last to embark, and they remained on shore till the last transport was being pushed off.

In January, 1862, General McClernand made an armed reconnaissance of the enemy's stronghold, at Columbus. This expedition was designed as a diversion in favor of General Buell, who was expected to attack Johnson, at Bowling Green, and it caused a rebel force to evacuate Camp Beauregard, in Tennessee, destroy a railroad bridge across Obien river, and to seek shelter within the fortifications of Columbus; and by it the dormant Union feeling in the hearts of the people was greatly encouraged.

In February, 1862, General McClernand, commanding a division, led the advance of the fleet of transports up the Tennessee river; and on the 6th of that month, co-operating with the Mississippi flotilla under Commodore Foote, moved by land upon Fort Henry. That fortress, assailed in front by gunboats, and threatened in the rear by the rapid advance of McClernand, was abandoned by the enemy; leaving seventeen heavy guns to fall into our possession, besides eight field pieces, abandoned in their flight before the rapidly advancing forces of General McClernand.

On the 11th of February, McClernand led the advance against Fort Donelson, and on the following day attacked and drove in the enemy's pickets.

On the fall of Fort Henry, the rebel troops that had evacuated that position rushed across the peninsula to Fort Donelson, a distance of some ten or twelve miles, adding their strength to the already powerful garrison at that point.

General Buckner had been in command of that post; General Pillow, from Columbus, had already been ordered to strengthen him, and General Floyd was also ordered to proceed immediately to Donelson with heavy reinforcements. Guns, ammunition, and all the necessary material of war, were sent there in great abundance from Nashville. The rebels had made their prepara-

tions for a long and desperate struggle; and on the 13th of February there were assembled within the ramparts not less than twenty thousand troops. They were commanded by Generals Floyd, Pillow, Buckner and Bushrod R. Johnson. Floyd held the chief command.

These rebel forces, sheltered as they were behind the works of Fort Donelson, ought to have successfully resisted three or four times their number of an enemy in the open field,—yet the Union forces, which did not much exceed those of the rebels in number, in an incredibly short time overpowered the garrison and occupied the fortress, in spite of the efforts of the enemy to repel their attack. We shall soon see by what agency this was effected.

The disposition of the Union troops was as follows: General McClernand's division constituted the right wing of the besieging forces, and lay to the west and south of the fortifications; General Smith's division occupied the left wing, menacing the foe to north and west. As yet, there was no center; this was to be occupied by the troops which were expected in the transports, on their way with the gunboats. The two wings of McClernand and Smith, together, constituted a force of twenty thousand men, with seventeen batteries of artillery and from twelve to fifteen hundred cavalry. The two wings touched each other, and at that central point, directly west of the fort, General Grant established his headquarters.

Early in the afternoon of the 13th, "The Carondelet," one of the gunboats, arrived, and the entire fleet about midnight, when the work of disembarking the troops and stores commenced. By noon of Friday, 14th, the troops, ten thousand in number, were landed and marched to join their comrades, and, under General Lew Wallace, formed the center of the besieging force.

The morning of Saturday, 15th, opened cold and gloomy. A snow had fallen. The condition of both armies was miserable; that of the rebels desperate. They were now surrounded on all sides. They were shut in from reinforcements and supplies. During the night the rebel officers held a consultation and decided on a sortie. For this purpose, under the veil of darkness and the storm, they massed nearly their entire force upon the southern, or left wing of the fortifications. They also quietly moved several of their batteries to this position. It was their plan to cut through the National line at this point. The line, thus broken and thrown into disorder, would be compelled to

make a sudden change of position. In the confusion of this change they were to be attacked both in front and flank and driven back to the outposts. The rebels hoped thus to effect a safe retreat to the South by cutting their way through our lines.

The National army enclosed the rebel fortifications in the form of a crescent. The extreme left touched the river on the north at the point where the transports landed. The extreme right touched upon Indian creek, at that time unfordable, on the south, and that creek emptied itself into the Tennessee river less than half a mile from the point touched by the right wing. As before stated, General McClelland was in command of the right wing, General Smith of the left, and General Lew Wallace of the center.

About daylight on the morning of the 15th (Saturday) the enemy, with nearly triple of McClelland's men, has made a furious attack on his line, in order to effect their purpose of cutting their way through his command and making their escape.

The enemy's habit of massing his forces and precipitating them upon a single point was not so familiar to our Generals at that time as it afterwards became, and no precautions had been taken to provide against or counteract it. On the contrary, General Grant had given orders on the previous day to Generals Wallace and Smith not to move from their respective positions on any account whatever until they should hear from him, and it unfortunately happened at this particular juncture that he was absent from his headquarters to consult Commodore Foote at the landing respecting a renewal of the assault by the gunboats. The consequence was that General McClelland, with an effective force under ten thousand men, had to sustain the brunt of the battle, unsupported, from the early dawn until 1 o'clock p. m., not a solitary shot having been fired from any other part of our lines. On him, therefore, and his heroic soldiers alone, rested the whole burden of this terrible conflict for more than seven dreary hours, and impartial history will attest how he and his men bore themselves during this fiery ordeal, so trying to the spirit of the man and the soldier. They came out of that ordeal like gold purified in the furnace, and by it were enabled to prove their undying patriotism, their unconquerable valor! Had they wavered or faltered never so little on that occasion, the battle was lost, and the great glory of the capture of Donelson would have eluded our grasp.

Hear what Abbott says on this subject in his History of the Civil War, volume 1, page 467:

"Our troops, as usual, were outnumbered, but they fought with a bravery never surpassed by veterans. Even the foe was constrained to do homage to their valor. Notwithstanding the vastly superior force of the enemy, and, though unsupported by adequate artillery, the National troops drove their assailants back twice almost into their intrenchments."

Though General McClelland's urgent appeals for re-inforcements were unanswered, owing to the absence of General Grant, still he fought on intrepidly against his overwhelming assailants, until the woods and thickets in his front were riddled and whitened with bullets, and the line which he and the enemy held alternately was strewn with the dead bodies of friend and foe.

The rebel General, Pillow, in his official report of this transaction, bears witness to the indomitable bravery and perseverance of our troops on this occasion. He says:

"The enemy did not retreat, but fell back, contesting every inch of ground."

And Abbott, in his History of the Civil War in America, says, speaking of this battle:

"For five hours, the blood-red tide of battle surged to and fro. For a long time, one brigade of General McClelland's division, under Colonel Oglesby, had to meet the whole force of the battle alone. General McClelland sent to General Wallace for re-inforcements, but he had received his instructions. General Wallace, however, forwarded his request to headquarters. General Grant was not there."

General Grant, having at length made his appearance, and re-inforcements arriving about the same time, the enemy were driven back within their intrenchments, and next morning (Sunday, 16th) they surrendered unconditionally, and were made prisoners of war.

General McClelland's forces having mainly fought this glorious battle, suffered, consequently, the greatest loss in killed and wounded, nearly every fifth man being found on the list of killed, wounded, or missing.

The personal bravery of General McClelland throughout the whole of this terrible conflict was so conspicuous that the members of his staff frequently remonstrated with him for exposing himself so recklessly to the bullets of the foe; but on such occasions he would answer that "it was a case of desperation, and that desperation knows no reserve." When his officers sent in dispatches, stating that they were hard-pressed, he would dash fearlessly among the men, and

by his courage and example stimulate them to perform their duty, exhorting them to maintain their ground at all hazards, "till General Grant or re-inforcements should arrive."

This forcibly reminds us of the Duke of Wellington and the British army at Waterloo. Whilst the Duke's soldiers were being mowed down by the French artillery, and it seemed to some of his staff impossible that the troops could maintain their ground much longer, the Duke kept looking at his watch, and was heard to exclaim: "Would to God, that either night or Blucher would arrive!" Then, turning to his officers, he exclaimed: "Well, gentlemen, in any event, we must not submit while a man of us remains! What would they say of us in England?"

Immediately after the battle of Fort Donelson General McClelland was promoted to the rank of Major General.

March 4th, 1862, the division of General McClelland was ordered to march for the Tennessee river, and it arrived at Pine Landing on the 5th. On the 10th, he moved up the river and arrived at Savannah, Tennessee, on the same day.

March 26th, General McClelland had ascended to Pittsburg Landing, and encamped near the west bank of the Tennessee river, twenty miles from Corinth, where the rebels were in large numbers. On the 27th he wrote to General Grant, urging him to come up from Savannah and see that a proper disposition of the divisions were made to meet the contingency of an attack.

On the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, was fought and won for the Union cause, the celebrated battle of Shiloh, a victory like that of Fort Donelson, snatched from the jaws of defeat.

The forces of the rebels were over eighty thousand, and some say one hundred thousand, while the Union forces on the ground did not exceed forty thousand.

The attack was sudden and unexpected. The rebels had concentrated an overwhelming force, according to their usual tactics, for the purpose of crushing out the small body of Union troops in advance of the main army, and thus securing an easy victory over the remainder; and it is almost a miracle that they did not succeed, and that our forces were enabled to escape utter annihilation. But the same unflinching courage which had saved them before, came to their succor once again, and, by the same almost superhuman exertions, saved them from destruction.

When General McClelland had been aroused by the heavy sound of firing in his front, and observed the enemy to dash through the positions of General Prentiss, he at once realized the danger, and instantly prepared to meet it. Addressing a few brief but burning words to his soldiers, to inspire them with courage and arouse their patriotism, and seizing a standard and waving it in the breeze, he led his men to the attack. A terrible struggle ensued. But it will be more satisfactory if we give here a few extracts from General McClelland's official report of this great battle. He says:

"Before my left, consisting of the Third Brigade, could form for the support of General Sherman, the enemy had pierced General Prentiss' line, afterwards taking him and a number of his men prisoners, and rapidly forcing back General Sherman's left wing, was pressing on my left with a mass five regiments deep, bearing the American flag.

"Discovering that this honored emblem was not borne by General Prentiss' retiring forces, but was used by the enemy as a means of deception, I ordered the Third Brigade to form in line of battle, fronting the enemy's advance, nearly at a right angle with General Sherman's line. But before the order had been fully executed, the enemy had appeared within short musket range, and opened a deadly fire upon us.

"Colonel Raith, commanding the Third Brigade, ordered a charge upon the enemy, in which he fell mortally wounded, whilst encouraging his men by his heroic and daring example. Several other officers besides were killed or wounded in this charge.

"The situation of the Third Brigade was now most critical. Generals Prentiss' and Thomas' Divisions had retired, leaving the Brigade exposed to a combined attack of the forces of Beauregard and Polk, which were sweeping round on the right and left. In obedience to my command, the Brigade fell back, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Engleman, about three hundred yards, and re-formed in front of my headquarters, joining the Second Brigade, under Colonel C. C. Marsh.

"The action, both by infantry and artillery, now became desperate all along the line. Our forces, however, were overborne by superior numbers, which still continued to flank the right of my line. Burrough's battery was soon lost, including seventy horses killed.

"Wholly unsupported on my left, to save my command from being surrounded, I ordered it

to fall back about 200 yards, and to form at a right angle with the centre of my camp.

"Making another stand upon the ground here indicated, the contest was carried on for some time by infantry and artillery. Trees of considerable size were cut off or scathed by the rounded shot of opposing batteries, and considerable loss in killed and wounded was sustained on both sides.

"At length, checking the enemy in front, I pressed the advantage, driving him back some distance, but, re-inforced by fresh troops, his wavering lines were strengthened, and commenced turning my right and left, driving me back about two hundred yards, to the fourth position, in an open road, skirting an open field.

"Here I was joined by the Forty-third Illinois, by a portion of ——— battery, by a portion of Taylor's battalion, and by a portion of Sherman's division, and the contest was again renewed with increased fury on both sides.

"Continuing the sanguinary engagement, until several regiments of my division had exhausted their ammunition, and its right flank had been borne back and was in danger of being turned, the remainder of my command, with the exception hereinafter noticed, also fell back to the camp of the first brigade. Here the portion which had first fallen back re-formed, in obedience to my orders, parallel with the camp and fronting the approach of the enemy from the west, while the other portions formed at a right angle with it, still parting the approach of the enemy from the south. It was ten o'clock p. m., when my fifth line had thus been formed.

"I kept the enemy in check for some time by the fire of my batteries. Detained from a direct advance, he moved a considerable force to the right flank, with the evident intention to turn my left. To defeat this purpose, I ordered my command to fall back in the direction of the landing, across a deep hollow, and to re-form on the east side of another piled on the skirt of a wood. This was my sixth line.

"Here we rested a half hour, continuing to supply our men with ammunition, until the enemy's cavalry were seen rapidly crossing the field to the charge. Waiting until they had approached within some thirty paces of our line, I ordered a fire, which was delivered with great coolness and destructive effect. First halting, then wavering, they turned and fled in confusion, leaving behind them a number of riders and horses dead on the field.

"In the meantime, strengthened by large reinforcements the enemy continued his endeavors to turn the flanks of my line, and to cut me off from the landing. To prevent this, I ordered my left to fall back a short distance and form an obtuse angle with the centre, opposing a double front facing the enemy's approach. Thus disposed, my left held the enemy in check while my whole line slowly fell back to the seventh position.

"Here I re-formed the worn and famishing remnant of my division, on favorable ground, along a north and south road; supported on my right by fragments of General Sherman's division, and on my left by the Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois, under command of Colonel Veatch, acting Brigadier. Hastily completing this disposition, I ordered up McAlister's battery, which took position about the center of my line, supported by the Eighteenth Illinois, Captain Anderson, Company F, commanding. The Seventh Illinois being separated from the Second Division, was formed by me as a reserve.

"The enemy renewed the contest by trying to shell us from our position. McAlister's battery replied with great spirit—first alone, and soon after in conjunction with another battery, whose name was unknown to me. Attempting so often in vain to turn the flanks of my line and gain its rear, the enemy now gave evidence of a change of tactics. Led by the Louisiana Zouaves, he advanced in heavy column to break our center, while we awaited his approach within sure range, and opened a terrible fire upon him. The head of his advancing column was instantly mowed down. The remainder of it swayed to and fro, a few moments, and then turned and fled. This second success in the two last engagements terminated a struggle of ten and a half hours' duration, namely: from six o'clock a. m. to four and a quarter p. m., and saved our army, transports and all, from capture."

Such is the simple but thrilling language in which the narrative of that terrible conflict is given by one who acted a conspicuous part in it, and who might justly say, "*Quæque ipse miserrima vidi et quorum pars magna fui.*"

The last paragraph, in particular, is sublime, and reminds us more of the echo of Bunker Hill than anything else we remember in history: "We awaited his approach within sure range, and opened a terrible fire upon him. The head of his advancing column was instantly mowed down; the remainder of it swayed to and fro, for a few moments, and then turned and fled!"

It is not necessary to give further details of this terrible battle. It is known to all, that our army, being reinforced, attacked the enemy next morning and drove him from the field,—but it is also known that our victory was purchased dearly.

All comment on this great battle seems to us superfluous. We will venture the remark, however, that on no former occasion in this war, or in the annals of history were officers and men more severely tested, as to every quality which constitutes the soldier and the man, then our officers and men were tested in those two days' bloody conflict at Shiloh.

After the victory of Shiloh, preparations were made to advance upon Corinth. General McClelland's command was increased, by General Halleck's order, to a corps. This, together with his former command constituted the army corps of reserve.

Our troops advanced cautiously upon Corinth, and after a smart skirmish with a remnant of the enemy, purposely detached from their main body to deceive us, they took possession of Corinth, without further resistance, as it had been evacuated by the enemy. This conspicuous event occurred on the 30th of May, 1862.

By the 12th of June, General McClelland's forces had seized Bethel, Jackson, Bolivar, Somerville, and occupied all the country between Pittsburg Landing and Memphis, establishing order and quieting the fears of the inhabitants.

August 28th Major General McClelland left Jackson, Tennessee to report to Governor Yates, of Illinois, to assist in raising and organizing the new levies of that year. Not long after he left, the enemy returned to West Tennessee, seized Jackson and the railroads, stopped navigation on the Tennessee river, and pushed their incursions almost to Columbus.

Shortly after reporting to Governor Yates in Illinois, General McClelland repaired to Washington, by order of the Governor, on some business connected with the War Department respecting the organization of the troops.

While at Washington, General McClelland paid his respects to the President, and in the course of conversation, he pointed out to Mr. Lincoln, the necessity of opening the Mississippi, at an early day, to the traffic of the great Northwest.

The President seemed pleased with the familiarity displayed by the General with this subject, and invited him to reduce his ideas to writing, to which he gladly consented, and on the 28th of September, submitted to Mr. Lincoln an

elaborate paper, setting forth and explaining his view in regard to the conduct of the war in the Southwest, and again urging the speedy organization of an expedition to carry these views into execution.

This document being the real motive power of the advance upon Vicksburg and Port Hudson, is destined to become of great historical importance, inasmuch as it changed completely the war policy of the Government, in that section of the country, substituting a war of aggression on the vital and vulnerable points of the enemy, for that desultory and inefficient border-warfare which had previously been the rule.

We shall here submit an epitome of that document, which will embrace its essential points in as small a compass as possible.

"Carry the war into the heart of the rebellion, as the surest way of crushing it out and of opening the Mississippi river.

"The opening of that river is itself an essential step towards crushing the rebellion.

"It is important in a military point of view:

"First—As affording cheap and easy communication between our troops scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, and would facilitate their concentration at any given point.

"Second—As cutting off all communication between the rebels to the east and west of that river."

"Commercially, the whole Nation is deeply interested in the free and unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi river, but more immediately and intimately is the great Northwest concerned in that important movement. The people of the whole Mississippi valley are painfully alive to this subject. They have not yet complained in this matter; they have sympathized with the Administration in the difficulties with which it had to contend, and, therefore, refrained from selfishly obtruding their own grievances upon its attention. Nay, they are grateful for what the Government has done, rather than complaining of what it has left undone.

"Yet, it is true that this river, which carries annually on its bosom a commerce amounting to \$150,000,000, is virtually closed and rendered useless by an insignificant garrison at Vicksburg, so that the products of agriculture have been accumulating in the hands of the producers, until they have become well nigh worthless.

"If this continues, general bankruptcy must ensue, and the Government itself must suffer from the inability of the people to contribute to its support. No wonder the people, in large

assemblies, should cry out earnestly for a relief which they would hail with such delight. If this is not conceded, have we not reason to fear a violent popular reaction unfavorable to the success of our arms and the cause which they are upholding?

"In order, then, to remove all obstructions to navigation, a force of sixty thousand men should descend the Mississippi in transports, conveyed by gunboats, to the mouth of the Yazoo river, and ascend that river to the first eligible landing on its south bank.

"This column, assisted by the gunboats, should then seize Vicksburg, and, having garrisoned that place, should advance upon Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, only forty-five miles distant, and, having in like manner seized and fortified that city, it should re-open the railroad to New Orleans. Our forces at the latter place might co-operate with this column in effecting this object.

"The column should next push forward to the junction of the Southern Mississippi and Ohio and Mobile railroads, at the town of Meridan, seventy-five miles east of Jackson, where it would be within threatening distance of both Mobile and Montgomery, the capital of Alabama. Having secured their places, our forces should establish a depot of military stores at Mobile, only one hundred and sixty-five miles by railroad from Montgomery, and this latter place is only seventy-five miles from Opelika, near the western boundary of Georgia, a most important place, for at Opelika the whole railroad system of the Southern States converges into the Montgomery and West Point railroad, which is one of the two links connecting that system by rail with the Gulf system. By seizing this place, the Atlantic communication by rail between the revolted States, east and west, would be severed.

"To aid this enterprise a Federal force should be advanced from Port Royal into the interior, and naval demonstrations ought to be made along the Southern Atlantic and Gulf coast. The Union forces now in West Tennessee or a portion of those in Kentucky, might be sent to seize the noticeable railroad triangle, of which Boyce and Dalton are the base, and Cleveland on the Tennessee and Georgia railroad is the apex. This would greatly facilitate the movement upon Vicksburg. This auxiliary movement is deemed indispensable, unless the column operating against Vicksburg should be increased to more than 60,000 men.

"The seizure of the above mentioned triangle would place our army in a favorable position to march South on Rome, in Georgia, one of the principal arsenals and manufactories of arms in the revolted States, or it might thence march northward on Knoxville, in Tennessee.

"The two railroads above alluded to are the umbilical cords of the two systems, and form their only band of union. By cutting these a serious blow would be struck at the rebellion.

"Experience proves that the rebellion cannot be conquered by a desultory border warfare. This can only be done by destroying the enemy's railroad communications, and by aggressive war upon his vital parts. These are in the Gulf States—the home and the first love of the arch-traitor who initiated our present National difficulties. Strike home a deadly blow on these States, and the rebellion will be virtually subdued."

Such, substantially, was the plan of operations which General McClernand laid before the President and Secretary Stanton, both of whom entirely coincided with the General in his views, and promised to give his plan due consideration at an early day. But the General-in-Chief, for some reason, appeared unwilling to consider the plan, pretending he was otherwise engaged. This delayed the execution of the plan considerably.

General McClernand, however, persevered against all obstacles, declaring that something must be done for the relief of the great Northwest, and so urged the matter, that Mr. Stanton at length informed him that an expedition of land and naval forces would be organized for the purpose of opening the Mississippi river, and that the land forces would for the present consist of thirty thousand men.

On examination, however, it was found that no forces could be spared from their present positions, and that a new force must be raised for the purpose; so that the Mississippi expedition was on the point of being abandoned for the present.

But this would not satisfy General McClernand. He again urged on the President and Secretary of War, the absolute necessity of the expedition, and so far prevailed, that they agreed to draft a confidential but conditional document, ordering Major-General McClernand to organize the troops remaining in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and such as should be raised by volunteering and draft, and to forward them to such point as may be designated by the General-in-Chief, that an expedition may be organized under Gen-

eral McClernand's command against Vicksburg, and to clear the Mississippi river and open navigation to New Orleans. The forces thus organized, however, were "subject to the designation of the General-in-Chief, according to such exigencies as the service, in his judgment, may require."

The day after receiving this order, Major-General McClernand left Washington and arrived at Indianapolis on the twenty-third of October, where he found Governor Morton disposed to aid him in organizing the contemplated expedition; as he afterwards found Governors Yates and Kirkwood, of Illinois and Iowa.

In the short space of sixteen days, General McClernand had forwarded from the different camps in Illinois, six regiments of infantry and one six gun battery, to Memphis, Tennessee.

From Indiana, five regiments of infantry; from Iowa, three had been forwarded to Columbus, Kentucky.

In addition to these, there was another regiment of infantry in Illinois under marching orders; and three others in the same State were ready for muster, and two other regiments of infantry in Iowa.

This great activity in those three States, and the rapidity with which these preparations were urged forward, demonstrated the energy and zeal of the General, as well as of the different Governors and State officers engaged in them, and clearly illustrates the deep interest which the people of the northwest felt in the re-opening of the "Father of Waters" to lawful navigation and commerce.

The Secretary of War relied largely on General McClernand's personal influence in the West, as well as in the local interest manifested in the expedition, for filling up the ranks with the elite of our western soldiers; nor was he mistaken. Men came forward in great numbers to enlist under the banner of a General who had distinguished himself in the Halls of Congress as their Representative, and who still more recently had won well merited fame and glory on the bloody battle fields of his country. Forty thousand troops were raised in thirty-five days.

But General McClernand, fearing that after all the project might be abandoned, and believing that General Halleck had disposed of the troops raised for the expedition, in some other way; and moreover, understanding that in answer to General Grant's enquiry respecting the command of these troops, General Halleck replied that he (Grant) should have the command of them. For these reasons, General McCler-

nand expressed his views and feelings in a remarkable letter to the Secretary of War, of which we can only give here a brief synopsis:

"The avidity of the people for carrying out this expedition exposes all charged with it to the consequences of popular fury, if they fail in carrying it out.

"If, from any cause, it has become an uncertainty or shall be long delayed, I trust you will cut my supposed connection with it, and order me to other duty in the field at once.

"By the blockade of the Mississippi, the people have but one outlet open to them—that by the lakes and railroads alone. By combinations or otherwise, close corporations controlling these outlets have raised freights so as to stop shipments or sacrifice traders. The monopolists are interested in continuing the blockade. The people, therefore are not disposed to brook further delay in removing that obstacle; indeed, such delay may add another geographical question to the one which is now undergoing the arbitration of arms. Already there are those who look beyond Federal authority to secure the freedom of the Mississippi river. The resentment of the people will be inflamed by demagogues, to array them against the people of the East, on the pretended ground that the interests of the latter induce them to favor the blockade of the Mississippi.

"This sentiment is criminal, we must preserve the Union and the Government. Yet wise Statesmen will not overlook the difficulties and dangers which surround them.

"Let me, therefore, appeal to you and the President, to do something, and that quickly, to avert the rising storm, etc."

General McClernand, hearing from various rumors and newspaper reports, that his command of the expedition had been given to another, repeatedly telegraphed to Washington to ascertain the truth. At length, after much painful suspense, he was relieved of duty at Springfield, and ordered to report to General Grant, for "the purpose specified in an order of the General-in-Chief."

On his arrival at Memphis, General Hurlbut, who was in command, there informed him that General Grant had abandoned his plan of advancing upon Oxford, Mississippi, having been compelled to fall back to Holly Springs, forty-five miles distant from Memphis. General McClernand now received a communication from General Grant, to the effect that orders assigning him (General McClernand) to the immediate command of the expedition, had been forwarded

to Memphis. General Grant also remarked, that he had received information from rebel sources, that Sherman had already attacked and captured Vicksburg.

The orders of General Grant were received by General McClernand on the 29th. They consisted of two letters; one dated Oxford, Mississippi, December 18, 1862, informed General McClernand of his appointment to the command of an army corps in Grant's department, giving him command of the Mississippi river expedition; and orders that the written instructions given General Sherman, shall be turned over to McClernand on his arrival at Memphis. The other letter of General Grant's was dated at Holly Springs, December 25, and was directed "to the Commanding Officer of the Expedition Down the River."

Leaving Memphis on the 30th, General McClernand arrived at Millikin's Bend next day, a few miles north of Vicksburg. Here General Sherman came on board the Tigress to turn over his instructions to the proper commander of the expedition and to consult him regarding further operations of the army. Here, for the first time, General McClernand was made aware of the real condition of the army which had been assigned to his command by the President and Secretary of War. General Sherman had left Memphis on the 20th of December, had attacked the enemy in his strongly fortified position along Chickasaw bayou on the 28th, and had been badly handled and repulsed with heavy loss.

Various opinions respecting this expedition have been entertained. The prevailing one is that it was gotten up without proper care, and was at once sent South to escape General McClernand and capture Vicksburg before the latter could arrive and take the command.

There seems, certainly, something suspicious in this whole transaction, as can readily be seen by what follows:

The order of the Secretary of War, bearing date October 21st, 1862, an order endorsed by the President, authorizes the Mississippi expedition, and assigns General McClernand to the command of it. On the 16th of December, General McClernand, hearing that he was superseded in the command, addressed a dispatch to the Secretary of War, inquiring, "Is this so? and shall it be so?" On the 21st of December General McClernand received the telegram from General Halleck, dated the 18th, by which he was informed that he (Halleck) had "transmitted a dispatch to General Grant assigning

the latter to the general command of the expedition, and General McClernand to the immediate command of the land forces composing the same."

It is notorious that prior to the 16th of December, a portion of the forces sent on by General McClernand for his expedition were detached from General Grant's army and marched under General Sherman to Memphis, preparatory to embarkation for Vicksburg. It appears, therefore, conclusively that both Generals Grant and Sherman had received their orders in the premises before the date of General McClernand's dispatch to the Secretary of War, requesting to be informed whether or not he had been superseded in the command of the expedition. This injustice to General McClernand is still further demonstrated by the dispatches which passed between General Grant and Halleck. First comes Grant's dispatch to Halleck, dated Oxford, Miss., December 8th, 1862:

"General Sherman will command the expedition down the Mississippi. He will have a force of forty thousand men; will land above Vicksburg, at the Yazoo, if possible, and cut the Mississippi central wall, etc. I will co-operate with him, etc., etc.

Now hear a portion of General Halleck's dispatch, dated at Washington, December 7th, to which the above dispatch of Grant is an answer:

"GENERAL GRANT:—The capture of Grenada may change our plans in regard to Vicksburg."

Yes, the whole affair of the capture of Vicksburg had been *planned* and *arranged* between these two Generals, who determined that a citizen General should have nothing to do with it if possible, but they did not disdain to seize upon the ideas and plans of another and appropriate them to their own use, with a view of claiming all the honors and all the rewards.

We have still another link of evidence, in the instructions given Sherman by General Grant, and dated also at Oxford, Mississippi, December 8, 1862:

"GENERAL:—You will proceed with as little delay as possible to Memphis, Tennessee. On your arrival, you will assume command of all the troops there. As soon as possible, move with them down the river to the vicinity of Vicksburg, and, with the co-operation of the gunboat fleet, under Flag Officer Porter, proceed to the reduction of that place, in such a manner as circumstances and your own judgment may dictate," etc.

The above authentic documents prove clearly, that long before the 16th of December, namely,

on the 7th and 8th, the *plan* of attack upon Vicksburg had been matured between Generals Halleck and Grant, and the instructions for carrying it out issued to General Sherman by General Grant.

On the 4th of January, 1863, General McClelland, having verified the condition of the army, assumed the command of it.

The original plan of General Grant having entirely failed in the execution, and his instructions not providing for any contingencies, the question arose, what was to be done with the army composing the Mississippi river expedition? General McClelland, in a letter to General Grant, proposed the following programme for the reduction of Vicksburg:

"Make Memphis the base of operations, put the railroad from Memphis to Grenada in running order, push forward the columns to the latter place, and to Jackson, marching upon the rear of Vicksburg, while the forces here and those below Port Hudson co-operate by such demonstrations as may be found practicable."

But General Grant, being hundreds of miles to the northward, and his communications with the Mississippi river being interrupted by guerrillas, was not expected to be able to respond to these propositions for several weeks. Hence, General McClelland was left to act according to his own judgment, and he decided not to lie idle at Milliken's Bend, waiting orders, but to improve the moral condition of his army, and stimulate its martial spirit, by striking a decisive blow at the enemy near the mouth of the Arkansas river, who were endangering our line of communication between Memphis and Vicksburg.

This movement, as well as the battle of Arkansas Post, which resulted from it, are minutely and eloquently described in the official report of General McClelland. Want of space prevents us from giving anything more than a mere synopsis.

General McClelland and his army safely arrived at the mouth of White river on the 8th of January, 1863. Ascending the Arkansas river, and landing at Notuh's farm, on the left bank, on the 9th, the work of disembarking was busily continued till noon of the next day.

In the meantime, General McClelland, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Schwartz, of his staff, had reconnoitered the river road and a portion of the levee, within a mile and a half of Fort Hindman (better known as Arkansas Post). There they discovered that the enemy was abandoning a line of rifle pits about half a mile above

the levee, under stress of the fire of one of our gunboats. Passing a cold night without fires or tents, in a position near enough to attack the fort, our chilled but faithful men were greeted by a bright and genial sunshine on the morning of the 11th.

By ten and a half o'clock a. m., the two corps were ready to commence the attack. General Steele's division formed the extreme right of the line of battle, reaching near the bayou. General Stuart and General A. J. Smith's divisions were formed on its left. One brigade of General Osterhaus's division formed the extreme left of the line, resting upon the river, in full view of the fort. Another brigade of the same division was held in reserve, while the remaining brigade was disposed on the opposite side of the river.

On the previous day General McClelland had requested Rear Admiral Porter, commanding the Mississippi squadron, to advance the gunboats and open fire on the enemy's works, for the purpose of diverting his attention, while the land forces should gain the positions assigned to them. Promptly complying, the Admiral advanced his boats and opened a terrible cannonade upon the fort, which continued an hour and more, and until after nightfall of the 10th. The different batteries of artillery were judiciously arranged in suitable positions, and the cavalry were disposed in the rear, with orders to force all stragglers to return to their ranks. Such was the disposition of the forces of General McClelland on the eve of the battle of Arkansas Post. On the other hand, the position of the enemy, naturally strong, was one of his own choosing.

Post Arkansas, a small village, the county seat of Arkansas county, is situated on elevated ground, above the reach of floods, and defining for some miles the left bank of the river. It was settled by the French in 1685, is fifty miles above the mouth of the river, one hundred and seventeen below Little Rock, and is surrounded by a fruitful country, abounding in cattle, corn and cotton.

Fort Hindman, a square, full bastioned fort, was erected within the village, upon the banks of the river, at the head of a bend resembling a horseshoe. The exterior sides of the fort, between the salient angles, were each three hundred feet in length, the face of the bastion two feet seven inches of an exterior side, and the perpendicular one-eighth. The parapet was eighteen feet wide on top, the ditch twenty feet wide on the ground level and eight feet deep, with a slope of four feet base.

A "banquette" for infantry was constructed around the interior slope of the parapet; also three platforms for artillery in each bastion and one in the curtain facing north. On the southern face of the northeastern bastion was a casemate containing a nine-inch columbiad. A similar casemate containing an eight-inch columbiad was constructed on the curtain facing the river, and another nine-inch columbiad was mounted on the salient angle of the southeast bastion, on a "centre pivot" barbette carriage. All these guns command the river below the fort.

Besides these there were four three-inch Parrott guns, and four six-pounder iron smooth-bore guns, mounted on field carriages on the platforms in the fort, which also contained a well-stored magazine, several frame buildings and a well.

General McClernand, having completed his arrangements, notified the Admiral to open fire on the fort, and that he (McClernand) would advance to the attack of the enemy's ranks.

At 1 o'clock p. m. accordingly, the gunboats opened fire, immediately followed by the fire of artillery along the right wing of the land forces, and soon after by the fire of artillery along the left wing. By 1:30 o'clock p. m. Morrey and Thayer's brigades and the two Smiths' brigades, of Sherman's corps, had gained position in a belt of woods, extending quite to the enemy's rifle pits. Checked here for a time by a severe fire of musketry from the enemy's works, they boldly resumed and continued the advance, supported by a reserve brigade, until they had approached within short musket range of the enemy's lines.

The artillery kept up a brisk fire on the fort for some time. Webster's twenty-pound Parrott guns on the river bank completely enfiladed the two faces of the northeastern bastion, some of their shots penetrated the embrasures of the casemates, and with others from the gunboats contributing to silence the gun inside of it, also the lighter guns in the northern curtain and the gun *en barbette* in the southeastern bastion, which appeared to be above the elevation of the gunboats' fire.

About 3:30 o'clock p. m., when the enemy's guns were silenced by the continued fire of the artillery and the gunboats, General McClernand ordered an assault, which after a severe but ineffectual struggle of the enemy, terminated in a formal surrender of the post, its armament, garrison and all its stores.

Thus, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., after three hours and a half of hard fighting, the Union forces entered and took possession of all the enemy's defences.

Seven stands of colors were captured, including the garrison flag. Besides, we captured five thousand prisoners, seventeen pieces of cannon, large and small, ten gun carriages and eleven limbers, three thousand stand of small arms, exclusive of many lost or destroyed, one hundred and thirty swords, fifty Colts' pistols, forty cans of powder, sixteen hundred and fifty rounds of shot, shell and canister for ten and twenty-pounder Parrott guns, three hundred and seventy-five shells, grape stands and canister, forty-six thousand rounds of ammunition for small arms, five hundred and sixty-three animals, together with a considerable quantity of quartermaster's and commissary stores fell into our hands. One hundred and seventy wagons and a large portion of the stores were destroyed for want of means to bring them away.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, was nine hundred and seventy-seven, while that of the enemy was much larger.

Although this victory of Arkansas Post was a most brilliant and decisive one, and second only to that of Fort Donelson, it was by no means approved of by General Grant, the commander of the department, who could not (or would not,) see the benefits derived therefrom. He peremptorily ordered General McClernand, who had intended to attack Little Rock next, to return with his army to Young's Point to dig canals. Thus this fine army, which by its brilliant success at Post Arkansas, been partially recovered from the consequences of its disastrous defeat under General Sherman, at Vicksburg, was again forced to forego all hope of actual service for the present.

Under these depressing circumstances, however, it was some consolation to General McClernand and his noble army, to know that their success were acknowledged and appreciated by the President, by the Governor of Illinois, and by the loyal masses over the whole Union, and this reflection caused them to be of good cheer. Mr. Lincoln had expressed his thanks to General McClernand and his brave troops "for this great victory gained at a time when disaster after disaster was befalling our armies," closing his letter of gratitude with these remarkable words: "Your success on the Arkansas was both brilliant and valuable, and is fully appreciated by the country and the Government."

How consoling also was the kind and encouraging letter of Governor Yates, of Illinois, to our brave soldiers and their beloved General. He says:

"I regard the victory of Arkansas Post, gained under the energetic generalship of a distinguished officer and citizen of Illinois, as second in importance and consequences to that of Fort Donelson, in which that officer also prominently participated. Fort Donelson and Arkansas Post, my dear General, I regard as the two great positive victories of the war in the West."

General McClelland and his troops were now employed, neither gloriously nor even usefully in digging a canal which, after all the labor expended on it, turned out to be totally insufficient for the purpose intended. In this fruitless labor they spent their precious time up to the 29th of March, 1863.

After many fruitless attempts to penetrate the State of Mississippi above Vicksburg, and to turn the rear of that city, it became a question of the highest importance, whether a point below, on the Mississippi river, might not be reached, and a way thus opened to the attainment of the same end.

General McClelland's corps was fortunately in a favorable condition to test the question, and only await an opportunity to do so. The General himself, sharing in the feeling of his troops, was rejoiced when he obtained permission to cross the peninsula from Milliken's Bend to New Carthage.

Accordingly, on the 29th of March 1863, a detachment of infantry, artillery and cavalry was ordered to march on to Richmond, Louisiana. These soon dislodged the garrison and occupied the place, capturing a few of the enemy in their retreat. This victory cut off all supplies to Vicksburg from that fertile region of country traversed by the Texas river, and the Bayou Macon.

On the night of the 3d of April, a bridge two hundred feet in length, was thrown across Roundaway bayou, at Richmond, and a way opened by which the troops were rapidly moved forward and so disposed, as to hold the only practicable land route between Milliken's Bend and Smith's Plantation, two miles north of New Carthage. Meantime, old roads were repaired, new ones constructed, boats were built for the transportation of men and supplies, twenty miles of levee sleeplessly guarded day and night, and every precaution taken to prevent the rising flood from breaking through the lines and engulfing the whole army.

Having taken possession of New Carthage, and driven the enemy in several skirmishes from positions which they had occupied to oppose the advance of our troops, on the 29th of April, General McClelland embarked the greater portion of his forces in steamers and barges, for Grand Gulf, which place he had previously reconnoitered, and found it to be a place of great strength. The gunboats were steamed toward the Gulf, and closely approaching the enemy's batteries opened fire upon them, while our troops held themselves in readiness in the transports to push forward and disembark, the moment the enemy's water batteries should be silenced. But the gunboats had to be withdrawn after a bombardment of five hours and a half, the principal batteries not having been silenced, and several of the gunboats being badly crippled.

But though foiled here, a footing must be gained at some other point, and Bruinsburg was decided upon. Hence General McClelland embarking his corps once more on the 30th, proceeded to that place and disembarked before noon. He then pushed on by a forced march as far as possible, in order to surprise the enemy next day in his position near Port Gibson, to prevent him destroying the bridge over Bayou Pierre, on the roads leading to Grand Gulf and to Jackson.

BATTLE OF PORT GIBSON.

About one o'clock, on the morning of the 1st of May, 1863, the advance of General McClelland's column was attacked near Magnolia Church, thirteen miles beyond Bruinsburg, and four from Port Gibson, by a light fire of the enemy's infantry and soon after by his artillery.

This attack was repulsed, and the General, coming up about dawn, learned of a negro that the enemy was in force in his front and intended to accept battle. By personal observation this was found to be correct, so preparations were made accordingly.

It would be impossible in our brief space to give a detailed account of this great battle and brilliant victory of our armies; suffice it to say that after many hours of hard and obstinate fighting on both sides, the enemy was finally driven from his first position with the loss of four hundred prisoners, two stand of colors, two twelve pound howitzers, three caissons and a considerable quantity of ammunition. About this time Major General Grant arrived on the field of action, from Bruinsburg.

The second position taken by the enemy was stronger than the first. It was a creek bottom

covered with trees and underbrush, the approach to which was through open fields and rugged and exposed hill slopes. Here General Hovey and Carr's divisions again encountered the enemy. A hot engagement ensued, the result of which was to force the enemy back with considerable loss upon his center. Here, with a large concentration of forces, he renewed the attack, but after an obstinate struggle he was again beaten back upon the high ridge on the opposite side of the bottom and within a mile of Port Gibson.

At dawn on the morning of the 2d, General McClelland's whole corps triumphantly entered Port Gibson, through which place the enemy had fled the night before, burning the bridge across the Bayou Pierre in his rear.

The battle of Port Gibson was undoubtedly one of the most brilliant achievements of the war, and it was highly important as determining the splendid series of successes which followed. It continued twelve hours, and cost us eight hundred and three men in killed, wounded and missing.

The loss of the enemy was three stand of colors, six pieces of cannon, three caissons, a quantity of ammunition, a number of small arms, and five hundred and eighty prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded must have been considerable.

One of the immediate results of this battle was the evacuation of Grand Gulf, only seven miles distant from Port Gibson. A naval force took possession of the Gulf without resistance.

BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILL.

On the 3d, General McClelland's corps, in obedience to orders, left Port Gibson and marched on the Raymond road to Willow Springs; on the 6th, to Rocky Springs; on the 8th, to Little Sand, and on the 9th, to Big Sand; on the 11th, it marched to Five-mile Creek, and on the 12th, to Fourteen-mile Creek, subsisting during the last thirteen days on six day's rations and what scanty supply the country afforded; was wholly without tents and almost without cooking utensils; yet was cheerful and prompt in the discharge of every duty.

Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, had been the objective point, but hearing that the enemy were advancing from Vicksburg and had crossed the Big Black, General Grant had changed the objective point to Edwards Station, a point on the Vicksburg & Jackson Railroad, nearly midway between these two places, and towards this point accordingly the several divisions were ordered to march.

In executing that order the enemy's pickets were encountered on the fifteenth, about four miles from Edward's station, at a place named Midway, or Champion Hill, from the fact of its being half way between Jackson and Vicksburg, and the reputed property of a citizen named Champion.

Here the two hostile armies encountered each other, and at 11 o'clock, a. m., the engagement became general all along the lines, and continued to rage with increasing fury, till noon, when the enemy were driven back with great slaughter, leaving in our hands about three hundred prisoners and eleven pieces of cannon. But, being reinforced, and rallying, he renewed the conflict with great fury and bore heavily on our men in turn, particularly on General Hovey's division of McClelland's corps. That officer being hard pressed, called for the support of a division of McPherson's corps, which, however, was too long delayed. When it finally came it also was borne back slowly, however, and disputing every inch of ground, till our men reached the brow of the hill.

Here they rallied and checked the advance of the enemy, and a heavy blow was struck by General Hovey, which seemed to retrieve the fortunes of the day on this part of the field.

By similar exertions in other parts of the field, the enemy was at length beaten at all points, and fled in confusion, the main body along the road to Vicksburg, a fragment to the left of this road, the former hotly pursued by General Carr's division, the latter by Lindsay's and Burbridge's brigades, until night closed in; each taking many prisoners.

The loss sustained by General McClelland's corps in this memorable battle was one thousand three hundred and thirty-three in the aggregate, exclusive of General Blair's loss, of which no report had been received.

The loss of the enemy must have been very great in killed and wounded. A large number of small arms were also taken, in addition to the captures already mentioned.

BATTLE OF BIG BLACK.

At 3:30 o'clock, on the morning of the 17th of May, 1863, General McClelland's corps again resumed the advance on the road to Black river bridge, six miles distant.

On the way, General Carr's division leading, captured a number of prisoners, and upon nearing a spot of wood marking the enemy's position, encountered and drove back his pickets.

Passing to the further end of the wood, the enemy was discovered in force, strongly en-

trenched, General Carr's division having entered the wood, was immediately formed in obedience to General McClelland's order, General Lawler's brigade on the right, resting its flank near Big Black, and General Benton's brigade on the left, and the right of the railroad. The different batteries of artillery were placed in commanding positions, and the action soon became general.

After some further arrangements had been made, the right, center and left of General McClelland's corps engaged the enemy with increased effect. General Lawlor, aided by another division, dashed forward, under a heavy fire, across a ravine and narrow field, and with fixed bayonets, carried the enemy's works, routing them and capturing many prisoners. This brilliant achievement determined the success of the day. Fleeing towards a steamer which formed a bridge across Big Black, most of the enemy escaped to the commanding bluff on the other side, while others, hotly pursued by Benton's brigade, and the right of Lindsay's, were cut off from victory, and were made prisoners.

No victory could have been more complete. The enemy burnt the bridge on which he had passed, also two other steamers, and the railroad bridge. About one thousand, five hundred prisoners, with their arms, fell into our hands, eighteen pieces of cannon, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and cotton. A number of the enemy were found dead upon the field, but his loss in killed and wounded could not be ascertained.

The loss on the part of the Union army was limited to General McClelland's corps, which alone were engaged in this battle. The loss was in all, three hundred and seventy-three killed, wounded, and missing.

A bridge having been hastily thrown across the Big Black on the night of the 17th, General McClelland crossed next day, and took up his line of march for Vicksburg, only twelve miles distant.

Early on the morning of the 19th, General McClelland, accompanied by his staff, made a personal reconnoissance of the approaches to Vicksburg.

The enemy's defenses consisted of an extended line of rifle-pits, occupied by infantry, and covered with a number of strong earthworks, occupied by artillery so arranged as to command, not only the approaches by the ravines and ridges in front, but also each other.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

In obedience to orders, General McClelland's corps moved forward, and in conjunction with the other corps of the army, commenced the siege of Vicksburg, about 6:30 o'clock a. m. Skirmishers were thrown forward, who engaged the enemy's skirmishers, and artillery was opened from the most commanding positions upon the enemy's works, and a body of infantry observed between them and Burbridge's brigade, on the right.

About 10:30 o'clock an order came from Major General Grant to all the corps commanders to gain as close a position as possible to the enemy's works, until 2 o'clock p. m., and at that hour to fire three volleys from all their pieces in position, when a general charge of all the corps along the whole line should be made. Another advance was accordingly made by all the corps, and the ground gained was firmly held, but the enemy's works were not carried. A number of brave officers and men fell in this advance.

Lively skirmishing continued during the two following days (20th and 21st), and a nearer approach to the enemy's works was made. On the evening of the 21st, General McClelland received an order from Major General Grant, to the following effect:

"A simultaneous attack will be made to-morrow, at 10 o'clock a. m., by all the army corps of this army. During the day, army corps commanders will have examined all practical routes over which troops can possibly pass. They will get in position all the artillery possible, and gain all the ground they can with the infantry and skirmishers. At an early hour in the morning a vigorous attack will be commenced by artillery and skirmishers. The infantry, with the exception of reserves and skirmishers, will be placed in columns of platoons, or by a flank if the ground will not admit of a greater front, ready to move forward at the hour designated, when all will start at quick time, with bayonets fixed, and march upon the enemy without firing a gun, until the outer works are carried. Skirmishers will advance as soon as possible after the heads of columns pass them, and scale the walls of such works as may confront them."

General McClelland communicated General Grant's order to his division commanders the same evening, and used every possible exertion in order to secure success.

Five minutes before ten o'clock a. m., his columns of attack moved forward, and within fifteen minutes, Lawler's and Landrum's brigades

had carried the ditch, slope and bastion of a fort. Some of the men rushed into the fort, where they found a piece of artillery, and saw the men who had served it escaping behind another defence. All these daring men were shot down, except Sergeant Joseph Griffith, of the Twenty-second Iowa, who, recovering from the stunning effects of a shot, seized his loaded musket, and captured and brought away thirteen rebels, who had returned and discharged their pieces. We are happy to say that this heroic soldier has been since promoted. The colors of the One hundredth and thirtieth Illinois were planted upon the counterscarp of the ditch, while those of the Forty-eighth Ohio and Seventy-seventh Illinois waved over the bastion.

The above particulars we have gleaned from General McClernand's valuable report to General Grant. We shall give the remainder of what we have to say on this subject in his own words. He continues:

"Within fifteen minutes after Landrum's success, Benton's and Burbridge's brigades, fired by the example, rushed forward and carried the ditch and slope of a heavy earthwork and planted their colors on the latter. Crowning this brilliant feat with a parallel to Sergeant Joseph Griffith's daring, Captain White, of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, carried forward one of his pieces by hand, quite to the ditch, and double-shotting it, fired into an embrasure; disabling a gun in it nearly ready to be discharged, and scattering death and dismay among the rebel cannoners.

"Men never fought more gallantly, nay, more desperately. For more than eight long hours they maintained their ground with death-like tenacity. Neither the blazing sun nor the deadly fire of the enemy shook them. Their constancy and valor filled me with admiration. The spectacle was one never to be forgotten. * * *

"Alarmed for his safety, the enemy hastened to mass large numbers from his right and left on my front. * * All my forces were now engaged. Failure and loss of my hard won advantages became imminent.

"Advising General McArthur (who was on his way from Warrenton) of the state of affairs, I requested reinforcements, and notified General Grant of the fact. At 11 o'clock a. m., I also informed him that I was hotly pressed. * * * Again, at 12 o'clock, that I was in partial possession of two forts, and suggested whether a vigorous push ought not to be made all along our lines.

"Responsively to these dispatches, General Grant directed me to communicate with General McArthur, to use his forces to the best advantage, and informed me that General Sherman was getting on well. This dispatch was dated 2:30 o'clock p. m. About the same time, I received information that General Quimby was coming to my support. * * *

"But McArthur's division being several miles distant, did not arrive till next day; two brigades of General Quimby's division coming up late in the evening, and much exhausted, their services were not available, and night set in and terminated the struggle before either of these brigades could be fully applied; indeed, before one of them was entirely formed. My loss during this memorable day comprised three-fourths of my whole loss before Vicksburg. My whole loss was one thousand four hundred and eighty-seven, in killed, wounded and missing."

On the 30th of May, General McClernand issued a congratulatory order to his troops, which was highly creditable to him and to them, but which seemed not to have been so well received by the General-in-Chief, on the ground that General McClernand's Adjutant had neglected to furnish General Grant with a copy. This omission was made the pretext for the dismissal of General McClernand from his command, and for his banishment from the department.

This congratulatory address is one of the most soul-stirring and powerful war papers we have ever perused, but it must be read entire in order to be appreciated, and it will not bear to be cut up into fragments.

On the 18th of June, General McClernand received the following dispatch from General Grant:

"GENERAL:—Inclosed I send you what purports to be your congratulatory address to the Thirtieth Army Corps. I would respectfully ask if it is a true copy. If it is not a correct copy, furnish me one by bearer, as required by the regulations, &c."

To this General McClernand replied as follows, on the same day:

"MAJOR GENERAL GRANT:—I have just returned. The newspaper slip is a correct copy of my congratulatory order, No. 721. I am prepared to maintain its statements. I regret that my Adjutant did not send you a copy promptly, and I thought he had."

The following order, dated the same day, was the reply received by General McClernand:

"Major General John A. McClernand is hereby relieved of the command of the Thir-

teenth Army Corps. He may proceed to any point he may select in the State of Illinois, and report by letter to the headquarters of the army for orders. Major General E. O. C. Ord is hereby appointed to the command of the Thirtieth Army Corps, subject to the approval of the President, and will immediately assume charge of the same."

To this General McClelland replied that, having been appointed by the President to the command under a definite act of Congress, he might justly challenge General Grant's authority in the premises, but forbore to do so for the present. He also wished that any statement of fact in his congratulatory order, to which exceptions might be taken, should be made the subject of investigation, not doubting the result.

On the 23d of June, General McClelland addressed a letter to the President of the United States, which sets forth the facts of his removal, and enters at some length into its pretended cause. He is at a total loss to account for the fact that he has been dismissed, and says he is in doubt as to what the real cause of his dismissal was: "If my Adjutant delayed sending a copy of a harmless order, I was ignorant of it, and avowed my right at it. * * * It was impossible for me personally to superintend the routine of the Adjutant's office. The contents of the order (issued to my soldiers) were true, and reflected on no one, and were couched in no hurtful language. General Grant could only have arrested and tried me if I had offended.

* * * I ask for redress and that justice which it is the right of the humblest citizen to demand, and which it is the bounden duty of those having the power to afford.

"I challenge an investigation both of General Grant's conduct and my own," commencing with Belmont and terminating with Vicksburg, and he asks, indignantly, "If I was worthy to be trusted in leading the advance to Belmont, to Fort Henry, to Donelson, to Port Gibson, to Champion Hill and to Big Black; if I planned the successful battles of Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hill and Big Black, and gained the largest, perhaps, the only measure of success at Vicksburg on the 22d; if, in all these battles, I either bore the brunt or a material part; if only two days before my dismissal and banishment General Grant deemed himself justified in adding one division certainly and two other divisions contingently to my command, making it larger than the two others in my corps combined, why should I have been prescribed at the moment when it was supposed Vicksburg

must fall, and the Mississippi river expedition, which I had early advocated, if not originated, would soon be crowned with success? What-ever may be said to the contrary, I am in no wise responsible for the failure at Vicksburg. General Grant planned that assault, and is alone responsible. * * * Many of his ablest officers deemed it unwise and fatiguitous. They could not see that an assault by an attenuated line of attack on the most elaborate works ever seen on this continent could eventuate in success."

In answer to various letters from General McClelland, he received from the Secretary of War a communication dated Washington City, August 29, 1863. The following is an extract:

"The President instructs me to say that no charges against you have come to his knowledge requiring an investigation by a court of inquiry, nor have any been made against General Grant which in his judgment require such an investigation. An investigation, therefore, will not be ordered."

General McClelland then requested an investigation of his own conduct as a United States officer in the present war, or if that may not be, of his conduct in connection with the Mississippi river expedition, or that from Millikin's Bend around to Vicksburg, and resulting in the fall of that place.

In answer to this reasonable application, Mr. Stanton says:

"The President directs me to say that a court of inquiry, in hearing any one of the subjects specified in that letter, would withdraw from the field many officers whose presence is indispensable to the service. For these reasons, he declines, at present, your application."

A personal appeal was made to the President, to which he replied that he was very "grateful for his services and the early interest which he took in the life-and-death struggle of the Union; that no charges requiring the interference of a court of inquiry had been brought against him; that General Grant's statements of his reasons for dismissing General McClelland he (Mr. Lincoln) had never seen nor sought to see; that his interference between them could not but be of evil effect, and that it was better to leave it where the law of the case had placed it; that the permanent estimate of what a General does in the field is fixed by the 'cloud of witnesses' who have been with him in the field, and that, relying on these, he who has the right needs not to fear!"

In his report of the operations of the 22d, General Grant intimated that the position which he occupied at the time gave him a better opportunity of observing the movements of the Thirteenth Army Corps than the commander of it enjoyed. He says: "I could not see McClelland's possession of forts, nor necessity for reinforcements, as he had represented, up to the time I left, which was between twelve m. and one p. m., and I expressed doubts of their correctness,—which doubts the facts subsequently, but too late, confirmed."

Now, to this, General McClelland replies:

"General Grant was about a mile and a-half to the right of my position, which was a commanding one—only five or six hundred yards in the rear of the center of my advance and of the enemy's works. I did see flags of my corps planted on the enemy's works, and did see officers and men of my command enter them, and rebel captives brought out by them."

General McClelland proves these statements by testimony, in addition to General Lawler's dispatch, stating that "we ought to have reinforcements," and to that of Colonel J. Landrum, commanding the Second Brigade, both of whose commands formed one of General McClelland's columns of attack—who (Landrum) says "our men are holding the flanks of the fort in our front," we will here submit a few extracts from the letters of respectable gentlemen who were eye witnesses to what they attest.

W. M. Stone, Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa, says: "I was in command of the Twenty-second Iowa, which regiment was in the Second brigade, Fourteenth division of the Thirteenth army corps. On the evening of the 21st of May, I was served with a notice, (or copy) of an order directing the assault to be made next day, at 10 a. m. I was informed by my brigade commander, General Lawler, that I would have the advance, and that I could approach any point of the enemy's works I considered the most salient, and in any form I thought proper. Between sundown and dark I went up to within fifty yards of the enemy's lines. My observation satisfied me that the fort next the railroad could be carried more easily and with less sacrifice than any other point in our front, and I determined to direct my regiment against it. I took my regiment over the hill in front of Maloney's siege battery that night, and had it in readiness for the morning's work.

"At a little before 10 o'clock next morning, by my time, I received the order to advance, and

I did so immediately and directly against the fort, * * and within ten minutes from the time we started, my men entered it and held it to my knowledge for over an hour. The fort was small and the open space inside very limited, and but few men could find room in it.

"When the enemy were driven from the fort, they also retired from the rifle-pits, on our right between that and the railroad. The Eleventh Wisconsin had also advanced against the second fort, some three hundred yards from the first one, and I saw the enemy leave that one. They also retired from the pits between the two forts, and went down the hill into the ravine beyond, toward the city. I stood with Lieutenant Colonel Dunlap, of the Twenty-first Iowa, on the highest and most exposed point, near the fort. We saw them leave, and conversed about it. I sent word back to General Carr to send me a brigade and I would hold the works; I regarded the thing as easily done. I do not know that my message reached the General. I then regarded the door to Vicksburg as opened, and so said to Colonel Dunlap. * * * *

"I ordered the color-bearer of the Seventy-seventh Illinois to bring up his colors, as mine were down in the hollow on the left, and my own men planted them on the top of the fort. Soon after this my own colors were brought up and placed beside them. They remained there, to my knowledge, till six o'clock in the evening.

"Had we been reinforced at any time before noon by a fresh brigade, I have no doubt that the whole army could have gone into Vicksburg. I stated this opinion to several after I went back. There were no interior works at that time in the rear of the works we held, as I could see far beyond. Maloney's battery of siege guns was about five hundred yards directly in the rear of our position, and commanded a fine view of all our movements. I do not know where General McPherson's headquarters were, but I should think there was no point from which our operations could have been so correctly observed as from this battery. General Grant was at or near McPherson's headquarters according to his report.

W. M. STONE,

Late Colonel Twenty-second Iowa."

Harvey Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa, says:

"It is my firm conviction and belief that had the Thirteenth Army corps been re-inforced by a few brigades, thus enabling you to send support to the front, the success of your command would have been complete. Victory was in your hands, but was wrested from you by superior numbers."

In fact, Colonel Graham confirms the testimony of Colonel Stone in every particular, so that it would be but repeating the same thing to give his letter in full. So does Major Atherton, of the Twenty-second Iowa. Sergeant Rugg, Company A, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry, certifies that he saw the flags of the Seventy-seventh planted on the rebel forts, and that the National colors were afterwards carried in and captured, together with a number of men, after night-fall.

To all this, add the testimony of Lieutenant Colonel Warmoth, Captain Mason, Captain Blount, of the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and a whole "cloud of other witnesses" too numerous to mention, but which may be consulted in General McClelland's Protest.

We here subjoin a brief synopsis of General McClelland's summing up of this evidence. He says:

"These documents not only prove all I have denied or approved, but they prove more. They prove the promptness of my assault; the planting of my colors on the enemy's works, and their occupation by my men; that prisoners had been captured and brought out of the fort assaulted by Lawler and Landrum; that an officer brought word to me afterwards that the same fort was ours and that it should not be further fired upon. That Lieutenant Colonel Graham, of the Twenty-second Iowa, wrote a note inside the fort stating it was ours, and that the Twenty-second Iowa advanced against one fort and the Eleventh Wisconsin against another; that Colonel Stone saw this himself, and saw the enemy retire from both.

"They prove that I could have used more men in making my assault (which General Grant denies,) and with timely reinforcements would have crowned with success; that my position was much more favorable than General Grant's for seeing what was going on in front of my lines; that my position was near the center of my line and only five or six hundred yards from the enemy's works, while that of General Grant was about a mile and a half, to the right of my position; that my dispatches to General Grant were a qualification rather than an exaggeration of my success; and that the reinforcements, finally ordered by General Grant, did not arrive in time.

"General Grant says that the works entered by Sergeant Griffith, from their position, could give no practical advantage, unless others to the right and left of it were seized and held at the same time.

"Is not this assertion too broad? Is not this as much as to say; that no practical advantage could have been derived from taking any part less than the whole of the enemy's works at once * * that the only condition of our success was the impossible one of carrying the whole of the enemy's line, which was larger than our own, at once, and consequently, that our attack must have been by line instead of by column, as he directed; and yet, strange enough, he censures me for asking the co-operation of a simultaneous attack, according to the terms of his original plan, and without which, according to his own admission, no practical advantage could have resulted from Griffith's partial success. By his own showing, I only asked for what his original plan promised, and what, by his own admission, was necessary to our success.

"This, of itself, is a sufficient refutation of the charge, that what I asked for makes me responsible for the increase of our mortality list by full fifty per cent. No! General Grant's order of the 21st of May makes him responsible, not only for my loss, but for our whole loss. He knew well our diminished numbers, then exhausted, and the roughness of the ground, and he had at least a partial knowledge of the enemy's strong position. This order for the assault of the 22d, was deemed by all judges as an unfortunate one, and more likely to bring disaster upon ourselves than upon the enemy."

General McClelland's removal struck the officers and men of his command with astonishment and surprise. When they heard of it they rushed in crowds to his tent, and many, with tears in their eyes, expressed their deep sympathy, and they presented a written address to their General, replete with confidence and regard.

But his friends and former constituents at home were no less surprised and grieved at this event than the brave soldiers and officers who were so long his comrades and the sharers of his toils and dangers. The people were anxious and impatient to learn the cause, and hundreds of his townsmen flocked to his mansion to ascertain it, but the General was careful not to utter a word, or even a hint, that might implicate his military superiors in blame. He merely assured his friends, and they believed him, that he had faithfully discharged his duty to his country, and had done no act of which he or they could feel ashamed, and that he hoped a speedy investigation, which he had petitioned for, would re-instate him in his proper position before the country and the world.

General McClernand was invited to speak at various public meetings, and wherever he went he was received with marks of approbation and enthusiastically cheered for the noble and patriotic course he had pursued.

So long as our noble language shall endure, his great speech at Indianapolis, on the 20th of August, 1863, will be read with admiration and delight by every lover of liberty and pure democratic government in the country or in the world. We cannot find space for this speech, and it must be read entire to do it justice. We must, however, give one brief extract:

"It is said, however, that we cannot conquer the rebellion. And indeed is that so? Is it not an insult to loyal men and to the North to say so? What! twenty millions of freemen not able to uphold the Constitution and the laws against the efforts of eight millions of rebels? What! the *right*, backed by wealth and power and National renown, not able to put down the enemy? What! a people who have voluntarily poured out their blood and treasure, as the people of the North have done, not able to vindicate their superiority in this contest? He who says so, if not a traitor himself, is not in sympathy with the earnest, enthusiastic, determined masses of the North.

"When and where were North men finally subdued? Never! Their arms conquered the 'Roman World.' Their enterprise compassed the globe itself. Their genius is dispelling the superstition of ages, and everywhere illuminating the path of man to a higher and nobler civilization. As the great blazing orb of day itself, they have coursed the earth and left a radiance behind, tracing in light the track of their glorious transit."

The following extract from the Jacksonville Journal, will illustrate the popular feeling towards General McClernand at that time. This is a report of a mass meeting held in that town in the summer of 1863, for the purpose of giving the General a reception after his removal from his command before Vicksburg. The Journal says:

"His (McClernand's) exposition of the objects of the Union, the causes of the war, the end, objects and deep criminality of the conspirators, of the infamy and final utter ruin of all who either co-operate or sympathise with them, whether in the North or South, was truthful and just in all points, statesmanlike and philosophical, and in many points peculiarly eloquent and fervid."

His letter to the President, taken in connection with the well known subsequent events in his military career, clearly show that the great Northwest owe, to say the least, as much to General McClernand, for the opening of the Mississippi river and the fall of Vicksburg, as to any other man.

Innumerable testimonials of the same kind might be added, had we the space to record them.

Having long waited, in the hope that some inquiry should be made into the case, and that justice should be done to him, and having received no answer from Washington to his protest up to the 15th of December, he frequently urged his friends to remind the President of his case. Governor Yates, being in Washington, called the attention of the President to General McClernand's protest, who replied that he had not yet read it, but that he would do so as soon as he got time.

At last he wrote the following letter to the Hon. Lyman Trumbull:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., December 15, 1863.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull, U. S. Senator:

DEAR SIR:—I believe you are aware of the reason that has restrained me from resigning my military commission. It is because friends, both of the President and myself, have protested against it. I have been led to believe that both were averse to such a step. If I am mistaken in this, so far as the President's views are concerned, or if I am not to be made useful by being assigned to an active command, I wish to know it. In either case, I shall resign, and relieve both the President and myself from further trouble. I think, however, that the President should indemnify my public character by placing it in as favorable a light as he found it. Let him say to the people I have done well, or show wherein I have done ill. If he has read the papers I have forwarded to him, he must be convinced that gross and cruel injustice has been done to me. If he would summon me before him, I doubt not that I would be able to turn the tables upon my enemies. Can you enlighten me upon this point? If the task is not an ungracious or troublesome one, oblige me by doing so.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND."

To the above letter, General McClernand received the following answer, dated at Washington, December 20, 1863:

"Major-General John A. McClernand:

MY DEAR SIR:—I had had a conversation with the President in regard to your position, before the receipt of yours of the 15th.

The President is aware that you have been unjustly treated, and in reply to my suggestion that he ought to do something for you, stated that when he got another matter off his hands (alluding to the Missouri troubles), he would see what could be done for you. Hon J. Gillespie was present at the interview, and, should you meet him, he may be able to tell you more particularly what occurred, though I have given you the purport. I shall endeavor to see the President again at an early day.

Yours very truly, LYMAN TRUMBULL."

Here we see the impression which the perusal of General McClelland's protest made on Mr. Lincoln—an impression which it cannot fail to make on every impartial reader. It convinced him that General McClelland had been "unjustly treated," and induced him to say that when he got another matter off his hands, he would see what could be done for him.

Believing himself without any hope of redress, and being unwilling to receive pay any longer for services which were merely nominal, he came to the conclusion to tender his resignation, and he did so accordingly on the fourteenth of January, 1864.

The resignation of General McClelland was not received, and he soon afterwards was ordered to report to General Banks, and returned to the command of his old Thirteenth Army Corps.

The campaign in the rear of Vicksburg calls for some general observations. As a military conception it was bold and far-reaching. It united the perceptions of the statesman with the skill of the practical military strategist. Its execution was marked with unflinching vigor and persistency amid trying difficulties and critical perils. It comprised a rapid succession of victories, adding to the glory of the Union armies. The battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the surrender of Vicksburg fell within a shorter space of time than the battles of Lodi, Castiglione, Arcola, and the surrender of Mantua, and when distance of time shall have clothed them with the colors of vivid imagination, they will be taken to denote a campaign as brilliant as that of the French in Italy, in 1796, led by General Bonaparte.

General McClelland was as much, if not more, identified with the authorship and execution of the movement in the rear of Vicksburg as, or than, was any other commander. Hence, it is not surprising that many persons should have murmured at his sudden and peremptory

exclusion from participation in the final act of the drama, realized in the downfall of Vicksburg. Nor is it surprising that many loyal and distinguished men should have desired and rejoiced at his restoration to active military duty. The public is often just when individuals, swayed by passion, prejudice or envy, are unjust.

It followed, by order of President Lincoln, communicated by Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, that General McClelland was, in fact, restored to active command. This order bore date of the 23d of January, 1864, and directed General McClelland to report for duty to Major General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf. This order reached General McClelland at Springfield, Illinois, on the 31st. Tidings of the fact were eagerly welcomed by the press and the people. To give expression to the prevailing sentiment, an ovation was improvised, which was to take place at the hall of the House of Representatives. The hall, at an early hour, was filled with military and non-military attendants, including many ladies. Captain Isaac Keyes officiated as Chairman, and Presco Wright and L. M. Snell as Secretaries. General John Williams and Colonel Dudley Wickersham, Hons. Charles S. Zane, H. G. Fitzhugh and Charles W. Matheny, and H. C. Myers and L. Coleman were appointed a committee to wait on General McClelland and escort him to the hall. While the committee was away on its errand, bands discoursed martial music, and the Union Glee Club sang patriotic songs for the entertainment of the audience. Upon the return of the committee with General McClelland, accompanied by Governor Yates, Colonel Matheny, Colonel Mudd, Major Schwartz, Hon. J. Grimeshaw, Hon. O. H. Hatch, Hon. J. K. Dubois and other distinguished men, and, on the subsidence of the applause evoked by their appearance, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, in pursuance of previous appointment, rose and said:

"GENERAL McCLELLAND:—Your friends and fellow-citizens in this city have been informed to-day that you were about to leave for the scenes of war. They are here now in haste to testify to their appreciation of your merits and valuable services in this terrible crisis of our country.

"The loyal people of this city and State, ay, and Nation, have waited long and impatiently to hear the announcement that you were again permitted to take the field in defense of the old flag and the free institutions of our land. They have sometimes felt that the Government, with

that great and good man, our President, at its head, was failing to recognize, in some instances, its truest patriots and defenders; but true to his nobler impulses and generous heart, Mr. Lincoln, though slow sometimes, as we think, always sees and protects the right; and to-night you are on the eve of leaving our city to report to General Banks.

"Sir: Your neighbors and friends here remember well your bravery and patriotism, as displayed in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Arkansas Post, and the rapid series of battles fought by you and the brave boys in your command prior to the memorable siege of Vicksburg. The people of Springfield and Illinois are proud to know that they have brave Generals as well as humble soldiers, who never turn their backs to traitors. * * *

"It is no flattery to you, sir, to say that we feel and know that you have done much towards maintaining the Government. In the halls of Congress, when the rebellion first began to threaten, your voice was loudly heard in behalf of the Government. From your official position as a legislator, you went to the battle-field impelled by the same patriotic desire. From the battle-field, with the smoke of battle still upon you, you returned home under orders, where your energy and ability have done much to kindle a burning patriotism in the hearts of the brave boys of the Prairie State. You go again to the field. The good will of the loyal people of this State will follow you; they will watch your movements with interest; and when you have finished your military career, and this war is over and the country saved, we shall be glad to welcome you home again with new and brighter laurels upon your head."

This address struck the key-note of both the General's and the people's temper, and was loudly applauded.

The General's reply was spontaneous and characteristic. He said, in substance: "You have been pleased, sir, to allude to my services in the field, and the regard in which I am supposed to be held by the Thirteenth Army Corps. I have only to say that I have tried to do my duty, in all circumstances, and that I am rejoiced—not so much on my own account as on that of our common country—that that corps has rendered valuable and victorious service in its behalf. None could have borne themselves more bravely and nobly than the officers and men of that corps under my command. At the call of duty, the corps always advanced fearlessly and with alacrity, in the face of danger and death. It has

passed the ordeal of many battles, and still survives, though with decimated numbers; to add, with opportunity, to its hard-won laurels. Composed of western men, for the most part, it will continue to be, I doubt not, a faithful exemplar of western spirit and character. All that I claimed for it in the bloody assault upon the defences of Vicksburg was performed by it,—and the statements seen to the contrary are evidently false.

"I hope, sir, the future will afford no cause of regret, either to you or anyone, for the honor conferred on me by this popular demonstration, for which I return my sincerest thanks.

"I assure you no effort or sacrifice of mine shall be spared to merit your continued regard and confidence, and to push on the great cause of our country to a successful termination—a cause for which each and all of us should be willing to devote our lives and fortunes, if necessary. Adieu, my friends."

When the prolonged and rapturous applause with which the General's remarks were received had subsided, Colonel Loomis reported from a committee, a series of resolutions which were offered as expressive of the sense of the meeting, upon the subject to which they relate. They are couched in the following terms:

"WHEREAS, Our distinguished townsman and friend, Major General John A. McClernand, is about to leave us to assume an important command assigned him by the President in the Department of the Gulf, be it

"Resolved, That we remember his history as a Representative of Illinois in the councils of the Nation, as one who dignified the position with all the qualities of a just and able statesman; one who, when the dignity and honor of the Government were assailed and the perpetuity of the Nation endangered by traitors, was among the very first to raise his voice to sustain the legally constituted authorities and to demand the rigid enforcement of the laws, regardless of past political associations, personal prejudices or private interest, and in his bold and manly support of the Government before the people to prove that of all else, *he loved his country best.*

"Resolved, That after voluntarily surrendering his seat in Congress, and taking up the sword in defense of the position he there assumed, we have watched his course in rallying his friends, the people, to the battle standard of the Union, his command in the army of the West on those fields which have made the luster of our arms imperishable, with feelings of the profoundest gratitude.



W. Hope Davis, M.D.

"*Resolved*, That our most earnest sympathy, wishes and prayers accompany him from home and friends to the scenes of future conflict. His past services, his name and fair fame will be remembered as among the names whom a loyal people will delight to honor."

The final resolution expressed hearty commendation and approval of the President's order assigning General McClernand to a prominent position in General Banks's command, and anticipated their cordial co-operation to conserve the interests of Constitutional Government and human freedom.

Governor Yates, Colonel Matheny, Hon. Jackson Grimshaw and others, followed in glowing tributes to the services rendered by General McClernand, at and since the commencement of the war; and to the gallantry and unwavering constancy of the Thirteenth Corps. The resolutions were adopted in the same spirit they breathed, that is with unanimous acclaim.

We have dwelt upon these incidents as evidencing what was the co-temporaneous opinion of eminent and well informed men in respect to General McClernand's military merits, and the unexpected order that retired him for a time, from the command of the Thirteenth Corps and active service in the field, and so barred him from sharing the final fruits and glory of the memorable campaign against Vicksburg. We have dwelt upon them to vindicate the truth of history, and to dispel the vague and groundless rumors, which passing from mouth to mouth, have long clouded the path of an honest and deserving man, whose life and services are worthy of a place in the history of the Nation, as well as of Illinois.

On the 15th of February, General McClernand reported in person to General Banks, at his headquarters in New Orleans.

On the 20th, General Banks made the following order:

"By the direction of the President, Major General John A. McClernand, United States Volunteers, will relieve General E. O. C. Ord, in command of the Thirteenth Army Corps."

On the 23d, General McClernand issued the following order:

"HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS:—The undersigned hereby resumes command of the Thirteenth Army Corps. All officers on staff duty at these headquarters, except Major General Ord's personal staff, will continue in discharge of their present duties until otherwise ordered.

"Comrades! In thus renewing our former relations, I cannot forbear the expression of my

gratification at so welcome an event. The memories of our common trials and successes in the service of our beloved country have endeared you to me. I never will cease to admire your heroism and applaud your virtues. Arkansas Post, Richmond, New Carthage, Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, Champion Hills and Big Black are so many testimonials to your gallantry and good conduct. These brilliant victories, rapidly achieved, together with the triumph of Major General Banks in reducing Port Hudson, reopened the Mississippi river to the pining commerce of the grateful millions who inhabit its valley. Your assaults of the 19th and 22d of May upon the defenses of Vicksburg, will ever justly rank among the prodigies of military daring and constancy. All that I claimed for you in that and other respects, in my congratulatory order of the 30th of last May, stands unshaken by time and official scrutiny. Indeed, its contents, as the plain and simple truth, have become a part of the authentic history of the war. That I was not permitted to share in the consummation of the Mississippi campaign, by leading you into Vicksburg, is my misfortune, rather than my fault. My non-participation in that memorable event was involuntary and constrained, and is deeply regretted by me.

"I am profoundly thankful to the President that he has interposed to restore us to each other, after a separation that has been, to me, so long and painful. Your services, meantime, in this department are unfamiliar to me, but I doubt not that they are worthy of your antecedents, of the character of the distinguished commander whom I succeed, and of the able and successful chief of this important department.

"Comrades! New fields of duty and peril are before us. Let us hasten to make them historic with the valor and success of American arms. Our cause is a just one; approved, as we trust, by God and the civilized world. Our countrymen are spectators of our conduct; their hearts throb in unison with our ardor, our courage, and our devotion. Let us not disappoint their just expectations."

This stirring appeal was not miscalculated; a pre-existing military and popular sentiment in New Orleans was eager to welcome it. General McClernand's arrival at that city was hailed with congratulations, notably by a body of the Second Illinois Cavalry, which had re-enlisted, and was about to return on leave of absence to their homes.

The General returned their congratulations in brief but grateful terms; "wishing them a safe

trip home, a happy time there, a speedy return, and the country an early and permanent peace."

The press echoed the feeling of the rank and file and the people; announcing the "expectation that he would resume command of the corps;" adding, "Nothing could be more eminently proper. No commander ever enjoyed the confidence and affection of his men to a greater extent. And the confidence was mutual. It was the Thirteenth Corps that won the General's laurels, and it was under his gallant leadership that the corps became immortal."

The General, however, found that the corps had been dismembered, and scattered in detachments all the way from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande. This was a painful vicissitude to veterans who had so long maintained an intact organization, and who were wedded to each other by the memories of their common sufferings and glory.

General Banks was now busied with preparations for the Red river expedition. General McClelland, meanwhile, was informing himself of the condition and particular geographical dispositions of the different detachments of the corps, and desired, if it might be, that these detachments should be re-combined for effective, independent, co-operative service. But contrary to his desire, it fell out that shortly before General Banks embarked for the Red river expedition, he ordered General McClelland to proceed to Matagorda Island and assume the control of military affairs on the coast and frontier of Texas, and after arriving there to visit the several principal points occupied by the United States forces, and to report frequently and fully to the department headquarters, making such suggestions as he may deem for the good of the service.

In order to a full apprehension of the latent as well as the express import of this order, it is necessary to indulge at least a partial survey of the cotemporaneous situation within and on the coast, and southern frontier of Texas. Within, loyal citizens were hunted down as wild beasts by marauding bands of rebels. Often they were murdered without regard to age or sex; often their dwellings were burned; often they were impressed into the rebel army; in short, ever exhibition of patriotism, either by act or word was visited with a swift and vengeful expiation. Hope was yielding to despair.

On the coast, and across the Rio Grande, a stealthy but extensive trade was carried on in the exchange of cotton for arms and munitions, which were used to sustain the rebellion. This

trade was in violation of the laws of war, and President Lincoln's proclamation of blockade.

Civil war was distracting and desolating Mexico; a civil war, waged on the one side by the Emperor Maximilian, supported by the arms of the disaffected Mexicans and the French—the whole deriving its inspiration from Napoleon III.; on the other side by the Republic of Mexico, represented by President Juarez. The imperial forces of Maximilian, flushed with success, were sweeping down to the Rio Grande, driving before them the tottering and fleeing government of the republic, and must soon, if not arrested, confront the United States forces on the narrow line of that stream. The "Monroe doctrine," a traditional American protest against the extension of the monarchical systems of the Old World to the Western Continent, and dedicating that continent to the destiny of popular government was in these events already violated, and, as was believed, perhaps, by the great body of the American people, because our own domestic strife invited it by opportunity and a supposed immunity.

At the same time a horde of the most turbulent and dissolute characters of Texas, congregated at Metamoras, Mexico, in view of the United States forces, was conspiring by offensive bearing and the calumnies of a press in that city, inspired and owned by themselves, to embroil the United States with the Imperial Government of Maximilian and Napoleon. In these delicate and fortuitous circumstances, an act of portentous interference, a random shot, nay any untoward accident might suffice for that purpose, or to entail some other unhappy complication.

Thus General Banks' order virtually charges General McClelland with the part and responsibilities of a publicist and diplomatist and a commander. He was to make suggestions on passing and possible events which might enter into the motives or action of his government in momentous affairs affecting the peaceful or belligerent relations of nations.

Crossing the Gulf, he arrived at Matagorda Island on the 8th of March, established his headquarters there, saw the outpost at Indianola withdrawn in obedience to General Bank's order, reorganized the forces so withdrawn with those on the island into brigades, and a division, assigning to each a commander, drove back the reconnoitering parties of the enemy, and sent counter parties of reconnoissance into the interior, established relays of mounted couriers from his headquarters twenty miles to the foot

of the island, to bring information of any hostile attempt to cross by a shallow reef from the mainland to the rear of his camp, offered the refuge of this camp to fugitive loyalists, augmented his supplies, and on the 30th embarked with his staff on the steamer Clinton, for other posts. On the same day the vessel was driven by a gale on the bar off Arkansas Post, and probably would have been lost in sight of other wrecks, but for the assistance lent by the General and his staff to the officers and crew of the vessel. After seven hours peril, the vessel escaped and anchored over night in a neighboring pass.

On the three succeeding days, the General visited the posts respectively on Mustang Island and at Brazos, Santiago, and Point Isabel, inspecting them and their garrisons, and reviewing the latter, and left such orders as their condition and service seemed to require.

The ruins of the works commemorative of General Taylor and the war with Mexico, were viewed by General McClernand hard by; but, on a survey of the situation and relations of the post at Point Isabel, he determined to abandon it, and build a railroad from Brazos to a point on the Rio Grande below Brownsville, for the transportation of troops and stores, and as answering a better purpose.

On the 2d of April, he arrived by stage at Clarksville, an American town nearly opposite Bagdad in Mexico. At Clarksville, he saw off the mouth of the Rio Grande a fleet of merchant vessels flying the flags of different nations, and waiting, presumably, for cargoes of contraband cotton, brought to Metamoras and Bagdad, from Texas. He also saw a French ship of war riding at anchor, and learned that another had the day before sent a small boat around with a cannon to sound the approach to the mouth of that river. These circumstances were viewed by him as carrying a sinister and ominous import, but, much to his satisfaction, he found a United States man-of-war on the look-out for what might happen.

After inspecting the garrison at Clarksville, and impressing the officer in charge of it with the importance of vigilance and firmness in the discharge of his trust, he resumed his journey by stage, and arrived at Brownsville at 8 o'clock that night. Here he heard of mutual estrangement and suspicions between General Herron, who was in immediate command on the frontier, and Cortina, who was Governor and Commandant of the State of Tamaulipas.

On the 3d, General McClernand determined on rebuilding old Fort Brown upon a larger scale of area and defences, in order to meet the contingency of any attack which the Mexicans, French and Confederates might make collectively or separately, and also appointed a review of the troops for the same day and invited Governor Cortina to visit it, who, accepting the invitation, did so, accompanied by his civil and military staffs. The review was of the second division of the Thirteenth Corps, consisting of infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers, assembled near old Fort Brown, wearing new uniforms and carrying bright arms. The appointments of the corps were complete. It passed in review in splendid style, and executed several manœuvres with practiced skill and promptitude. Governor Cortina was delighted, and, turning to General McClernand, exclaimed: "Oh! that our forces were so perfectly equipped. Then we would be able to turn back the tide of victory against the Imperialists."

The military exercises finished, the Governor and his staff returned with General McClernand and a number of his officers to partake of a banquet, which had been ordered by the latter, and had been spread by a German comrade and admirer of General Houston, of Texan renown. Confidence now restored between the military authorities on both banks of the Rio Grande, the Governor the next day sent an invitation to the General and his staff and other officers to partake of a State dinner at Metamoras, the capital of Tamaulipas, and they, accepting, were met by the Governor, attended by his staff and a cavalry guard, at the river and escorted to the city, amid the acclaim of church bells and salvos of artillery. The banquet was a sumptuous and elegant one, and, when it was over, the General unbelted his sword, and, advancing in the presence of the assembly, presented it to the Governor, remarking that "it was offered as a token of his personal sympathy for the cause of the Mexican Republic, and in the belief that it would be as faithfully used in that cause as it had been in the cause of the American Union." The effect was electrical, the spectators enthusiastically approved, and the Governor himself, falling upon the General's breast, passionately replied: "I will try to prove myself worthy of the gift and the honor it imparts. We are friends to the death. I offered my services to the Union cause in the beginning. I will offer them again, with those of my adherents who will not fall away, if the French should unhappily drive me out of my country. I am familiar

with Texas, and can be useful to you there." The banquet was supplemented with a magnificent ball at the palace, attended by the Governor, wife and daughter, and all the *elite* of the city. At a late hour the dancing ceased, and the General and his party were escorted back to the river with the same state they had been escorted from it. On the way back the General, reverting to the strained state of the Mexican finances, urged the Governor to seize and sell the large stores of cotton at Metamoras, and turn the money received into the public treasury for public use, and to banish from the city the turbulent host of American rebels that infested it. The Governor replied, "He had the good will to do so, but whether of his own motion was a delicate question." Resuming the subject next day, through one of his officers, he offered to send an agent with any that the General might send, to urge it upon the favorable consideration of the Government, then at Monterey, and, as an evidence of his earnestness, without delay repressed rebel machinations and disorders at Metamoras. Governor Hamilton and Colonel Haynes, both of Texas, by appointment of General McClelland, and joined with an agent appointed by Governor Cortina, proceeded to Monterey on this mission, of which, under date of the 25th, near Brownsville, Colonel Haynes made full report, from which we take the following extract:

"In an interview with the President (Juarez), at which was present the Secretary of the Treasury, I urged upon him the importance to their Government of availing themselves of your proposition, and represented to them the open violation of the laws of neutrality long continued on this frontier, in furnishing the rebels with arms, ammunition, and all supplies of war; and that the continuance of this trade through their territory was not calculated to increase the good-will which yourself, as well as the great body of the people felt, in this country, for the Mexican nation in its struggle for nationality.

"The President replied that no trade in articles contraband of war should hereafter be carried on, and that such trade heretofore had been the work of Governor Vidanri, in contravention of orders from the Supreme Government; but as for the seizure of cotton in Mexico, for reasons already given, that could not be done.

"A few days after, I requested an audience with General Negrete, the Minister of War, to whom I stated that, as he was a soldier, I should speak more freely. * * * I represented to him the injury done us by the immense supplies

of material of war which had been openly carried into the hands of the rebels, through Metamoras and Monterey, and that so far as we could see there had been no diminution of these supplies; that such trade could but be offensive; * * * that both cities were filled with rebel agents and spies, some of them wearing the rebel uniform; that they had been allowed to establish a newspaper at Monterey, to misrepresent and malign our government; that commissioners had been received and treated with about the cotton trade; * * that this cotton belonged to the rebel Government, notwithstanding any flimsy pretense of ownership on the part of private owners * * . I represented * * the friendly feeling existing in our country towards his; * and asked him, if the cotton should be seized by force, * * if his Government would consider the seizure an act of hostility? His reply was, 'We would have to make a great outcry about it, but not a musket should be fired.'

Colonel Haynes adds that intelligence of the object of his mission having in some way transpired, it was jealously and actively opposed by interested agents waiting about the government.

General McClelland left Brownsville on the 8th with the intention of early returning and resuming the work which he had commenced or projected at that place, and arrived at Matagorda on the 9th.

On the 17th, an order came from General Banks to General McClelland, much to the surprise of the latter, that he should hasten with reinforcements and report to former, wherever he should be found on the Red river. Crossing the Gulf with the First Division of the Thirteenth Corps, to New Orleans, General McClelland learned there the details of the failure of the Red river expedition, and the fearful decimation of a detachment of that corps as one of its calamitous incidents. Re-embarking at New Orleans on river transports, he arrived at Alexandria, Louisiana, with the First Division about night-fall of the 24th, and immediately reported the fact to General Banks, who welcomed him in terms of surprise and compliment. The same night he disembarked his forces and marched to the front. Fortunately, he arrived in time to assist in the work of averting further disaster.

On the 26th, he advanced his forces, and covered the retreat of a cavalry picket, of which he caused report to be made to General Banks, as also of his purpose to accept or force an engagement with their pursuers. General Banks at first sent a message of approval, but followed

it by another, ordering General McClelland to fall back with his forces to a defensive line quite near Alexandria. Had this engagement transpired, there is persuasive reason to believe that it would have issued in a victory, reversing the current of the campaign, and redeeming its character, for it was a fact, subsequently ascertained, that only a portion of the rebel forces lingered about Alexandria, while the rest had been sent in two detachments—one to co-operate with General Price in Arkansas, the other to cut our communication by water below Alexandria. Beating the force lingering about Alexandria, we could have turned upon the one descending by the right bank of the river, and beaten it also, and then have marched into Texas to meet General McGruder, or into Arkansas to co-operate with General Steele against Price at our discretion. In other words, opportunity served for a venture to cut off the enemy's forces in detail. This was in accordance with the spirit of the General's part in the great campaign upon the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Arkansas, and Mississippi. Without daring, great opportunities are sometimes lost.

The evacuation of Alexandria was now, no doubt, in the contemplation of General Banks, but an obstacle presented itself, which deeply agitated the minds of all. The Red river was subsiding, and the Mississippi Flotilla, moored above the rapids near Alexandria, unless it was extricated before the evacuation took place, must be left to fall into the hands of the enemy. Such a catastrophe would have sent a shudder through the minds of all loyal men. It engaged General McClelland's anxieties, in common with those of the whole army; and, although he was now confined to his tent by severe sickness, he lent his co-operation, through the skill and energy of his pioneer corps and a regiment of Wisconsin infantry in the work of extrication, which was finally crowned with success, amid great joy.

About the 12th of May, the curtain dropped upon the painful scene of evacuation, and the gunboats and the army started on their doleful return to the Mississippi. At the same time General McClelland was carried on stretchers on board a transport, already crowded with the sick and wounded, and accompanying female nurses, started down the Red river for New Orleans. Intelligence of the boat and of the identity of the boat carrying him, had in some way as was subsequently learned, reached the rebels, who waylaid the boat for some distance and fired into it from the cover of trees and

houses. The pilot was wounded and replaced by another, and men and women terrified by the danger, resorted to the General lying helpless on his cot, with an appeal to order the colors to be struck, and the boat to be landed and surrendered. Instead, he ordered that a wall of boxes, beds, and chairs should be raised on the guards and about the pilot house as a defense, and that the boat should continue her passage until she escaped or went to the bottom. This ended the question of surrender, and the boat kept on her way to Fort de Russe, where the General was transferred to a hospital boat and carried to New Orleans. For a while after his arrival there, his physicians despairing of his recovery, he beckoned them to him and whispered: "Take courage, I am not dead yet, but with help will recover." He lingered there, however, until the 12th of June, when he was borne on stretchers to a steamer and carried by it to Illinois.

When he had so far recovered as to be able to resume service, he asked to be re-assigned to duty in the field or permitted to raise and command a special corps to itinerate the Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans on armed steamers, for the purpose of protecting the commerce of that river, and to relieve and remit to their several organizations in the field the multitude of garrisons disposed along that river. Waiting for a reply and receiving none, on the twenty-eighth of July he tendered his resignation, but failing to be assigned to duty and the tender of his resignation not being accepted, he renewed the latter in November, 1865, putting it upon the ground, among others, that he was "unwilling to retain an office without opportunity to exercise its functions." His resignation was finally accepted.

Thus ceasing his connection with the military service, he addressed himself to the task of regulating his private affairs, and in 1870 resumed the practice of the law. In the same year he was invited by the Legal Bar of Springfield to become a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, and, accepting the invitation, was elected to that station without opposition.

As Judge he evinced the same qualities of diligence and readiness that had characterized him as a commander. His learning, abilities, and impartiality were admitted; and clearing the docket, encumbered with cases which had been accumulating for years, he ceased his judicial functions in June, 1873.

In 1876, as President of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, he delivered an address which, for both style and matter, was

much admired and commended; and in 1878, as marshal of the day, he conducted the ceremonies which signalized the transfer of the colors and battle flags of the Illinois Volunteers from the old Arsenal to the hall prepared for their reception in the new State House, and on the same occasion delivered an eloquent address.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

On Monday morning, April 3, 1865, at eight o'clock, General Weitzel entered the city of Richmond, at the head of his troops, it having been evacuated by the rebels the day previous. The news was quickly flashed over the wires, and before night of that day it was known all over the land that Richmond was ours, and the final victory was near at hand. Richmond, the seat of rebel power, the stronghold of rebel armies, after having been fortified by every appliance of skill and science, and having withstood all the assaults of the Union armies for four years—had at last fallen!

There was great rejoicing in every city, village and hamlet throughout the country, and nowhere more so than in the homes of the loyal citizens of Sangamon county. But this was only the beginning of the good news. Every succeeding day brought the cheering news that other rebel strongholds had fallen; thousands of prisoners had been captured, and the rebels had been disheartened. No one doubted the dark war cloud had been pierced by the sunlight of peace.

On Sunday, April 9, General Lee surrendered his entire army to General Grant, and on the morning of the 10th, the State Journal celebrated the victory in startling head lines, as follows:

VICTORY!

—
GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST.

—
PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

—
THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

—
LEE SURRENDERED.

—
HIS WHOLE ARMY CAPTURED.

—
LAST ACT IN THE GRAND DRAMA.

—
THE UNION TRIUMPHANT.

—
TREASON CRUSHED.

A mass meeting was called, in the following terms, for Monday evening, to celebrate the victories:

"The loyal citizens of Springfield and vicinity who rejoice over the recent success of the Union armies in Virginia, and their triumph over the hosts of treason and rebellion, and who would do honor to the names of Grant, Sheridan, and their brave compeers, whether officers or soldiers, and to all others, both of the army and navy, who have contributed in any way to those glorious successes, are invited to assemble at the State House, this (Monday) evening, April 10, for the purpose of commemorating the capture of Richmond and the brilliant victories lately won. Let the thunder of the cannon, the ringing of the bells, the brilliant display of fireworks, processions, music, bon-fires and illuminations test the joy of the people.

"There will be speaking in the Representative Hall and the rotunda of the State House, by the following gentlemen: Governor Oglesby, General Isham N. Haynie, Hon. Shelby M. Culom, Colonel James H. Matheny, Hon. James C. Conkling, Hon. William H. Herndon, John E. Rosette, Charles S. Zane and E. L. Gross.

"Let all turn out to do honor to our 'brave boys in blue,' and exchange congratulations in view of a speedy return of permanent peace, with the Union preserved, the Constitution vindicated, rebellion punished and freedom triumphant."

When the foregoing call was issued it was not known that General Lee had surrendered, although the call and the news of the surrender were published in the same paper. As soon as the fact was known, however, at a very early hour Monday morning, all business came to a standstill; flags leaped as if by magic from public buildings and private residences all over the city. One hour later, and the business houses about the square were principally closed, and almost the entire population sought the square and public thoroughfares to congratulate each other on the glorious news that came borne on the wires from Old Virginia. Another hour and the excitement became intense; the enthusiasm of the citizens knew no bounds, and their feelings found expression in hurrahs and songs, processions of various kinds, and to make the scene more joyous, the church and fire bells rang a merry peal, which was kept up for some hours, until the whole air was filled with the many sounds of a general jubilee. Flags were attached to houses, horses vehicles, hats, coats, and finally almost every place where a flag could be displayed. Flags were seen upon houses where they were never seen before. The enthusiasm was contagious.

At about 2 o'clock the Pioneer Fire Department, preceded by a band of music, the Pioneer Hose Company, the Journal Cart, with a fine escort with flags, and the Star of the West Hose Company, appeared in procession upon the streets and marched around the square and through several of the principal streets. This was an impromptu procession and attracted considerable attention.

During the afternoon a novel sight appeared upon the public square, which elicited shouts and the applause of the multitude. The show consisted of a large mule covered with a blanket, bearing the inscriptions, on one side, "Jeff Davis' Last Ride," and on the other "Jeff Davis and Suit," while over the tail of the animal hung the inscription, "Lee's End." Upon the mule was mounted an individual personating Jeff Davis, and by his side walked an attendant in mask and wearing ragged regimentals, followed by a forlorn looking escort. Shouts arose from every quarter where Jeff and his attendant passed. There also appeared a company in black masks, headed by a "six foot" fellow in a blue mask, on horseback, who marched his brigade from point to point, much to the amusement of the crowd. Hacks, buggies, wagons and drays, filled with a joyous, jubilant set of fellows, waving flags, singing, and shouting, were driven around the square.

The square was profusely ornamented with flags and drapery of red, white, and blue. Among the most conspicuous houses decorated were those of Stuart & Lutz, Matheny & Co., C. M. Smith & Co., J. Thayer & Co., R. F. Ruth, E. B. Hawley & Co., Kimber & Ragsdale, C. A. Gehrman, John Williams & Co., and Hammerslough Bros. The headquarters of Adjutant General Haynie, Marshal Keys, and Captain Campbell were most beautifully decorated with flags. Governor Oglesby displayed from his mansion the gallant Eighth regiment flag, under which he and his regiment fought at Fort Donelson. From the former residence of President Lincoln, a splendid flag was displayed.

At about four o'clock the Twenty-fourth Michigan regiment arrived from Camp Butler, under command of Brigadier General Morrow, and marched around the square, preceded by the splendid post band of Camp Butler, and afterwards paraded the State House yard, where they were addressed by Governor Oglesby and Brigadier General Morrow.

About half-past six o'clock, a salute of twenty guns was fired, after which there was a grand display of fireworks. Immediately after the

fireworks, the Fire Department had a grand parade and torchlight procession, in which all the companies of the Fire Department joined, also a large number of the Fenian Brotherhood, wearing their badges and carrying a banner which elicited the admiration of all. "Old Bob," a splendid old horse of dark bay color, with the eye of an eagle, swelling nostrils, and a proud and elastic step, formerly the property of President Lincoln, was led in the procession by a colored groom. He attracted a large share of attention, from the fact that he had carried President Lincoln many hundred miles during his political campaign. "Old Bob" sported a rich blanket of red, white, and blue, thickly studded with flags, and bearing the inscription, "Old Abe's Horse." The flags were nearly all secured by the people as mementoes.

About 8 o'clock a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Representatives' Hall, addressed by those mentioned in the call. Never was such enthusiasm and joy manifested as on this occasion. The day will long be remembered by the citizens of Springfield.

The general Government now issued orders to stop drafting and recruiting, believing the war to be almost at an end. General Johnston with his command was the only considerable force our army now had to contend. True, scattered detachments of rebel forces were throughout the South, but the number was small. After considerable negotiations, Johnston surrendered his forces on the 28th day of April, on the same terms granted to Lee.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Amid all the rejoicing over the evacuation of Richmond, the capture of Lee, and other Union victories, the startling intelligence was flashed across the continent that President Lincoln was assassinated. Instantly every expression of joy vanished, and sorrow filled the hearts of all. Abraham Lincoln, the great, the noble and good, struck down by the hand of an assassin! The news was too dreadful to believe, and each hoped against hope there was some mistake in the intelligence. The news was received in Springfield at a very early hour on the morning of the 15th of April, and spread rapidly through the city. Citizens began to gather upon the streets, listening to the dispatches, or discussing the horrible details. The minds of loyal men and women were overwhelmed with mingled horror and sorrow, in view of the event which had deprived them of a valuable friend and former townsman, and the Nation of an honored and

patriotic President. Before 8 o'clock the news had spread generally through the city. The business houses which had been opened were, by common consent, closed almost immediately, and the stillness of the Sabbath prevailed, except as indicated in the anxious faces and hurried inquiries upon the streets.

As soon as the telegraph office opened, the anxiety to procure further details became intense, and the appearance of the bulletins was awaited with impatient and eager interest. Soon came the intelligence that the President was dead. All feared the worst, but still clung to hope. The announcement fell with a crushing weight upon all loyal hearts, though all had reason to expect the event. By-and-bye there came a rumor that Secretary Seward was dead also. All felt that the Nation had suffered the loss of two of its noblest leaders. Then came the rumor that Booth, the assassin of the President, had been captured. This, though unconfirmed, gave great satisfaction. In the afternoon the intelligence came that Mr. Seward was not dead, and that his wounds were not considered mortal. This relieved, to some extent, the painful anxiety that pressed upon all.

Soon after the death of President Lincoln became known, the principal business houses were draped in mourning. Flags were draped and placed at half mast, and various other emblems of the general sorrow were displayed. Among the buildings draped were the State House, and offices of the different State officers: the headquarters of General Cook, commanding the district, of General Oakes, Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, and of Captain Keyes, Provost Marshal of the District; the hall of the Fenian Brotherhood and Union League; the Postoffice, the chambers of the City Council, all the business houses on the public square and principal streets, the principal hotels, churches, the houses of the different fire companies, newspaper offices and the Soldiers' Home. In many cases black was gracefully intertwined with white or the National colors. Much the larger portion of private houses were similarly draped, or bore some emblem of mourning. The bells of the different churches and engine houses were tolled during the morning. At the State Arsenal the cannon were tastefully draped with the American flag, and over the entrance the stars and stripes were artistically arranged and draped in mourning, whilst from the flag-staff floated a dark colored pennant at half mast. The whole city presented a funeral aspect, as if the Death Angel had taken a member from

every family. Never was there a day of such universal solemnity and sadness seen in this or any other city.

A meeting of the City Council was held in the morning, and in response to a call issued in the course of the forenoon, a very large and solemn meeting of citizens assembled at the State House, to take into consideration the terrible calamity that had befallen the city and Nation. At 12 o'clock, m., the meeting was called to order by Hon. S. M. Cullom, who said:

"Fellow-Citizens:—We are met together to mourn over a great calamity. Abraham Lincoln, your fellow citizen, who went out from this city four years ago, called by the American people to preside over the Nation, is no more. He has been stricken down by the hands of a dastardly, bloody assassin. In view of the long acquaintance, and the sympathy existing between that great and good man and our fellow citizen, J. K. Dubois, I nominate him to preside over our meeting."

The nomination was unanimously confirmed by the meeting, and upon assuming the chair, Mr. Dubois spoke briefly and pertinently, alluding to the long and friendly intercourse between himself and the lamented dead.

The following named were chosen Vice Presidents of the meeting: Stephen T. Logan, John Williams, William F. Elkin, Elijah Iles, N. H. Ridgely, E. B. Hawley, Thomas Condell, James L. Lamb, Gershom Jayne, Richard Latham, A. G. Herndon, Rev. Albert Hale, and Rev. J. G. Bergen. For Secretaries, were chosen James C. Conkling, E. L. Baker, and E. L. Merritt.

John T. Stuart addressed the audience, condoling with it upon the deep grief which had befallen the American people, and relating some interesting circumstances connected with his last interview with the martyr President. On his motion, the following-named were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: John T. Stuart, S. M. Cullom, S. H. Treat, Milton Hay, Lawrence Weldon, William Jayne, O. M. Hatch, B. S. Edwards, and Alexander Starne. The committee, thereupon, after retiring a few minutes, reported the following, which were adopted:

"WHEREAS, We have learned by telegraph from the City of Washington of the assassination of President Lincoln;

"AND, WHEREAS, We, his neighbors and friends, regard his death as a great and irreparable National calamity.

"Resolved, therefore, That we, his neighbors and friends, without distinction of party, forgetting all past differences of opinion, unite in

solemn accord in the expression of our deep sympathy for his family, his friends, our country, and the peace of mankind, for this his untimely death, in this hour of our country's struggle, when were to be called into exercise those high qualities of head and heart which have endeared him as a man, and made him distinguished as a President.

"Resolved, That since the unexampled success of our arms, we have with patriotic pride beheld indications upon the part of Mr. Lincoln of a policy of restoration and reunion, in the consummation of which the peace of the country and the wonted National integrity would again be restored to our stricken Union.

"Resolved, That in this National bereavement it is the duty of all good citizens to rely with confidence and hope on the over-ruling Providence of God, preserve calmness, and faithfully submit and adhere to the sovereign laws of the land.

"Resolved, That, inasmuch as this city has for a long time been the home of the President, in which he has graced with his kindness of heart and honesty of purpose all the relations of life, it is appropriate that its 'city of the dead' should be the final resting place of all that on earth remains of him that is mortal, and to this end we respectfully request the appointment of a committee on the part of the City Council, to act in conjunction with the Governor of the State, with a view of bringing his remains for interment."

The City Council, at a called meeting, passed the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, A sad and deplorable calamity has befallen the Nation in the violent death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States,

"WHEREAS, It becomes us, a people, to bow solemnly in awe to the mysterious dispensations of Providence; and,

"WHEREAS, To us the sudden dispensation may seem dark and inscrutable, and, trusting as we do in the guardian kindness of Him who 'holds the Nations in the hollow of His hand,' therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Common Council of the City of Springfield, That we, in common with every true American heart, deplore the sad calamity befallen us as a people, and join the universal sorrow that hangs upon the Nation to-day, like the pall of death.

"Resolved, That in this terrible hour of sadness and gloom, when darkness shadows the counsels and judgments of men, and a strange

and unnatural fear is chilling every heart, and fearful forebodings of coming disaster gather gloomily about us, it becomes us to turn trustingly and hopefully to the God of Nations, and in humbleness and humility receive the stroke of His chastening rod; but yet feeling an abiding faith that in this, the hour of our desolation, that He will be to us, for all time to come, "as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

"Resolved, That although the murderous hand of treason has stricken to death the chosen Executive of the Government, yet the Government itself 'still lives,' and will live, as the glorious embodiment of political life, liberty, and human hope.

"Resolved, That we, the Common Council of the City of Springfield, deeply sympathize with the bereaved family, and much deplore the heavy loss which they have sustained in the unexpected and sudden death of a husband and father.

"Resolved, That the City Council Chamber be clothed in mourning for sixty days.

"Resolved, That the members of the City Council wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days."

On a preceding page is given the address of the martyr President on taking his departure for Washington. The scene at the depot was an impressive one. The simple and touching eloquence of the great and good man saddened every heart and moistened every eye, and many turned away, as the train moved off, with misgivings and forebodings for the future. He was as he said, "going to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon Washington." The oppressive sadness which seemed to hang over him was shared by many friends. There seemed to be prophecy in the last sentence of his speech—"With these few words I must leave you, *for how long I know not.* Many felt that they were portentous of the dreadful death which at last overtook him. Mr. Lincoln never returned to the city of his adoption alive.

"Bow low your heads,
Prone on the earth, and grovel in the dust!"
Bow low your heads—
The last sad tribute to the good and just!
Bow low your heads!
The greatest grief that e'er befell mankind
Lies on the heart, and preys upon the mind!

"Weep for the loss,
O Freedom! of thy greatest champion.
Weep for the loss,
O Greatness! of thy brightest diadem.
Weep for thy loss,
O Honesty and Truth! O Patriot Worth!
Thy loss and ours—the loss of all the earth.

"A Nation's tears
Bedew the bier whereon his dust doth lay;
A Nation's tears
Are hallowed in their contact with his clay.
A Nation's tears
From its deep heart upwell in bitter woe.
Nor seeks to check their still increasing flow.

"O Martyr pure,
Thy country's altar's sanctified anew;
O martyr pure,
Slain for thy love and faith unto the true.
O martyr pure,
As thou hast died for Freedom, so do we,
Her children, dedicate our lives to thee!"

On Wednesday, April 19, the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln occurred in Washington. In accordance with the recommendations of the Acting Secretary of State at Washington, and the proclamation of Governor Oglesby, services for the purpose of solemnizing the occasion, were held at the First Presbyterian, Second Presbyterian, Third Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, North Baptist, German Catholic, English Lutheran and First Baptist Churches. All places of business were closed.

It having been announced that the remains of Mr. Lincoln would be brought to Springfield for interment, in accordance with a universally expressed desire, it was arranged that the funeral train should make stops at several points on the road in order to give the people an opportunity of viewing the lifeless body of him who was of the people, and whom the people loved. At Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago, many thousands turned out, public and private buildings were draped in mourning, and such honors were paid to the dead as were never given any hero of ancient or modern times.

Extensive preparations were made in Springfield to receive and deposit in their last resting place the remains of one they loved so well. Thursday, May 4th, was appointed for the funeral. On the previous day the long funeral train arrived. Never was there a day in the annals of the city so fraught with solemn interest. A day in which the remains of the beloved Chief Magistrate of a great people were returned to the midst of his friends and neighbors, who loved and revered him through a long life, for final sepulchre. All former demonstrations on the death of great and good men were insignificant compared with the grief and sorrow on this occasion. The day broke bright and beautiful upon the vast crowds which at an early hour had sought the city to witness the return

of all that was mortal of the late President. Long previous to the time appointed for the arrival of the remains, crowds of people, numbering thousands, were gathered at the Chicago & Alton depot, and along the line of the road for a long distance. Every building and house-top in the vicinity was covered with anxious and solemn men, eager to see the funeral train. Never was there such an assemblage gathered under such solemn circumstances. Every class was represented in the throng of human beings and intense was the feeling and anxiety that had called them together.

Previous to the arrival of the funeral train, minute guns were being fired by a section of Battery K, Second Missouri Light Artillery. The deep booming of the guns gave a solemn interest to the scene.

The funeral train had been announced to arrive at 8 o'clock a. m., but did not make its appearance until a few minutes before 9 o'clock. When the "pilot engine," dressed in mourning, made its appearance, which was understood to precede the funeral train by ten minutes, the feelings of the people were intense, but only manifested by the almost breathless silence which pervaded the vast crowd.

Just previous to the arrival of the train, which consisted of nine cars beautifully draped in mourning, one of which contained the remains of the late President, the committee of reception, the military, and the members of the several delegations made their appearance and formed according to programme on Jefferson street, under direction of General Cook. The remains were then transferred from the funeral car to the beautiful hearse tendered by the Mayor of St. Louis to the Mayor of Springfield, drawn by six superb black horses, draped in mourning and wearing plumes upon their crests. The hearse was also draped, the corners being surmounted with black plumes, the whole presenting a solemn and magnificent spectacle.

After the procession was formed it proceeded to the Hall of Representatives, where the catafalque, resting on the dais underneath the canopy, and opened by the embalmer, after which the guard of honor took their stations around the remains, guards being placed in various parts of the hall and at the entrances. The coffin, when opened, revealed the marked and well-known features of the noble dead, which wore a calm expression,—and had it not been for a slight discoloration of the face, it would have appeared as though he had "fallen into a quiet sleep."

At a few minutes past ten o'clock a. m., the arrangements having been completed, the vast crowd was admitted to review the remains. In doing so, they entered at the north entrance of the capitol, and passing through the Hall, along the side and around the head of the coffin, thence into the rotunda, leaving by the south door. It was estimated that twenty-five thousand persons entered the Hall in the course of ten hours.

The scene inside the Hall was most solemn and impressive; the elegance and appropriateness of the decorations, the rich catafalque underneath a splendid canopy, the silent dead, the officers and guard, making up a sad picture. The decorations were in most excellent taste; the general arrangement being such as to make them correspond with the room, which is a semi-circumcollonade of eleven Corinthian columns, supporting a half-dome, the straight side being toward the west, in the centre of which was the Speaker's chair (which was removed for the occasion). At the apex of the dome was a rising sun, radiating to the circumference. On the floor a dais was erected, ascended by three steps; on the dais, a hexagon canopy supported on columns twelve feet high, the shaft covered with black velvet, the capitals wrought in white velvet, with silver bands and fillets; the canopy rising seven feet in the centre, tent-shaped, covered with heavy black broadcloth in radiating slack folds, surmounted at the apex and at each angle with heavy black plumes with white centre, with draped eagle on the center of each crown-mould; the cornice, corresponding with the capitals, covered with black velvet, the moulding and bands of silver; the lining of the canopy was of white crepe, in radiating folds over blue, thick set with stars of silver, with black velvet and silver fillets inside the cornice; between columns a rich velvet valance, in folds, with heavy silver fringe, from under which depended velvet curtains extending from each column two-thirds of the distance from the capitals to the cornice, looped with bands, the whole so disposed as to exhibit both columns and capitals inside and out. The effect of the canopy, with its supports and drapery, was very imposing, the whole being unique and elegant, combining lightness with massiveness with great effect. Twelve brilliant jets of gas, burning in globes, shining from the columns, lit the interior, reflecting from the folds of the canopy a soft and pleasing light.

The catafalque was covered with black velvet, trimmed with silver bands, and adorned with thirty-six stars of burnished silver—twelve at

the head, and twelve at each side. The floor of the dais was covered with evergreens strewn with white flowers. The steps of the dais were covered with massive broadcloth drapery, bordered with silver.

The columns of the Hall were draped with black crepe, and the capitals festooned and entwined with the same, and ornamented with rosettes. The cornice was appropriately draped, and bearing around the entire circumference, in large, white letters, on a black ground, the words of President Lincoln at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, February 22, 1861: "SOONER THAN SURRENDER THESE PRINCIPLES, I WOULD BE ASSASSINATED ON THE SPOT." In front of the gallery, were black velvet panels, nine feet by two and a half, having silver bands and fringe, with crossed olive branches in the center. Above the gallery were looped curtains of black crepe, extending around the semi-circle. Below the gallery were white crepe curtains, with black looped upon it. Each column was ornamented by a beautiful wreath of evergreens and white flowers.

On the top of the gallery, and extending around, was a wreath of evergreens. The Corinthian cornice is continued on the west, at each side, twenty-three feet, toward the center, supported by pillars of the same order, the space between being surmounted by an obtuse arch, reaching within one foot of the apex, projecting six inches, leaving a depression resembling a panel, thirty-three feet wide by thirty-seven feet high at the extreme height. In the upper portion of this was placed a blue semi-circular field, sixteen feet across, bearing stars six inches in diameter, and from which radiated the thirteen stripes of the American flag in delicate crepe, two feet wide at the circumference of the blue field, increasing in width to five feet at the extreme lower angle, breaking on the dais below, and the pilasters on either side, the whole surmounted by cloud work in blue and black crepe, and so disposed as to correspond with the blue field, stars, and radiated panel of the ceiling. The center red stripe falls opposite the opening in the curtains at the head of the catafalque. On the cornice, each side of the flag work, were placed two mottoes, corresponding to that on the semi-circular cornice, forming together one, in these words: "WASHINGTON THE FATHER; LINCOLN THE SAVIOR." A life-sized portrait of Washington, the frame draped in blue crepe, stood at the head of the catafalque. The interior decorations were perfected under the direction of G. F. Wright, the catafalque by

Colonel Schwartz, and the exterior of the building by E. E. Myers.

The coffin was probably the handsomest ever constructed in this country. It was mahogany, lined with lead, and covered with black cloth of the richest and most expensive quality, heavily fringed with silver, with four silver medalions on each side in which were set the handles. The outside of the coffin was festooned with massive silver tacks, representing drapery, in each fold of which was a silver star, the outer edges adorned with silver braid, with five tassels, five inches in length, each side having upon it four massive handles, and at the head and foot were stars. Upon the top was a row of silver tacks, extending the entire length on both sides, about two inches from the edge. Upon the center was a silver plate encircled by a shield, formed also of silver tacks, and the face lid and top were united with five silver stars. The inside of the face lid was raised white satin, the centre piece being trimmed with black and white silk braid festooned at each corner with four silver stars.

The buildings around the public square, and a large majority of the private residences of the city, were beautifully draped, manifesting the sorrow of the people at the tragic death of a loved one. The late President's house was tastefully decorated with the National mourning colors and evergreens. It was visited by many visitors from abroad. The following poem, without credit, was published in the Journal:

"LINCOLN! thy Country's Savior, hail!
We bid thee welcome, but bewail;
Welcome unto thy chosen home;
Triumphant, glorious dost thou come.

"Before the rebels struck the blow
That laid thee in a moment low,
God gave thy wish: it was to see
OUR UNION SAFE, OUR COUNTRY FREE.

"A country where the gospel truth
Shall reach the heart of age and youth,
And move, unchained, in majesty,
A model land of liberty.

"When Jacob's bones, from Egypt borne,
Regained their home, the people mourn,
Great mourning then at Ephron's cave,
Both Abraham's and Isaac's grave.

"Far greater is the mourning now;
Our land one emblem wide of woe;
And where thy coffin-car appears,
Do not the people throng in tears?

"Thy triumph of a thousand miles,
Like eastern conqueror with his spoils—
A million hearts thy captive led,
All weeping for thy Chieftain dead.

"Thy chariot, moved with eagle's speed
Without the aid of prancing steed,
Has brought thee to thy destined tomb:
Springfield, thy home, will give thee room.

"LINCOLN, the martyr, welcome home!
What lessons blossom on thy tomb:
In God's pure truth and law delight,
With firm unwavering soul, do right.

"Be condescending, kind and just;
In God's wise counsels put thy trust.
Let no proud soul e'er dare rebel,
Moved by vile passion sprung from hell.

"Come, sleep with us in sweet repose,
Till we, as Christ from death arose,
Shall in His glorious image rise
To dwell with Him beyond the skies."

The crowd in Springfield on this occasion was very great. Thousands could not obtain a place to lay their head during the long night of Wednesday, May 3. All night long the sound of tramping feet was heard upon the pavement as the weary night watches wore away. The interest to see the remains was unparalleled, and ere it was light upon Thursday morning, the crowd was pressing in long columns toward Representatives Hall. At about 10 o'clock, a. m., the coffin was closed, and the beloved features were shut out from the people forever. While these preparations were being made a choir of two hundred and fifty singers assembled on the steps of the Capitol, and under the direction of Professor Meissner, sang "Peace, troubled soul," by Paesillo. The harmony was very fine and it had a solemn but pleasing effect. As the remains were being brought out of the Capitol to be placed in the hearse, the choir sang with fine effect, Pleyel's hymn, "Children of the Heavenly King."

After the remains were placed in the hearse, the procession was formed and wended its way to Oak Ridge Cemetery. It was one of the most imposing ever seen in this country. On its arrival at the cemetery, the remains were placed in the tomb, after which the choir sang the "Dead March in Saul"—"Unveil thy Bosom." Rev. Albert Hale then made an eloquent, feeling and appropriate prayer, after which the choir sang the following dirge, composed for the occasion. Music by George F. Root; words by L. M. Dawes. It was sung with much feeling and effect:

FAREWELL, FATHER, FRIEND AND GUARDIAN.

"All our land is draped in mourning,
Hearts are bowed and strong men weep;
For our loved, our noble leader,
Sleeps his last, his dreamless sleep.
Gone forever, gone forever,

Fallen by a traitor's hand;
Though preserv'd his dearest treasure,
Our redeem'd beloved land.
Rest in peace.

"Through our night of bloody struggle,
Ever dauntless, firm and true,
Bravely, gently forth he led us,
Till the morn burst on our view—
Till he saw the day of triumph,
Saw the field our heroes won;
Then his honor'd life was ended,
Then his glorious work was done.
Rest in peace.

"When from mountain, hill and valley,
To their homes our brave boys come,
When with welcome notes we greet them;
Song and cheer and peeling drum;
When we miss our loved ones fallen,
When to weep we turn aside;
Then for him our tears shall mingle,
He has suffered—he has died.
Rest in peace.

"Honor'd leader, long and fondly
Shall thy mem'ry cherished be;
Hearts shall bless thee for their freedom,
Hearts unborn shall sigh for thee;
He who gave thee might and wisdom,
Gave thy spirit sweet release;
Farewell, Father, friend and guardian,
Rest forever, rest in peace. ♦
Rest in peace."

A portion of Scripture was then read by Rev. N. W. Miner, after which the choir sang, "To Thee, O Lord," from Oratorio of St. Paul. The President's last Inaugural was read by Rev. A. C. Hubbard, when the choir sang the dirge, "As when Thy cross was bleeding," by Otto. At the conclusion of the singing, Bishop Simpson delivered a most eloquent funeral oration, which was listened to with marked attention, and at its conclusion, "Over the Valley the Angels Smile," was sung. After a few remarks by Dr. Gurley, the following hymn and doxology was sung:

FUNERAL HYMN.

"Rest, noble martyr! rest in peace;
Rest with the true and brave,
Who, like thee, fell in Freedom's cause,
The Nation's life to save.

"Thy name shall live while time endures,
And men shall say of thee,
'He saved his country from its foes,
And bade the slave be free.'

"These deeds shall be thy monument,
Better than brass or stone;
They leave thy fame in glory's light,
Unrival'd and alone.

"This consecrated spot shall be
To Freedom ever dear.
And Freedom's sons of every race
Shall weep and worship here.

"O God! before whom we, in tears,
Our fallen Chief deplore;
Grant that the cause, for which he died,
May live for evermore."

DOXOLOGY.

"To the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
To God whom we adore,
Be glory as it was, is now,
And shall be evermore."

After benediction by Rev. P. D. Gurley, the troops and the fire department re-formed and marched back to the city, where they were dismissed to their respective headquarters. Thus ended the obsequies of the late President Abraham Lincoln.

THE END.

While the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln were taking place, our armies were fast gathering around the rebel hosts, and seldom a day passed but more or less of them were captured. Jeff Davis, the rebel chief, fled from the capital of the Confederacy, Lee was a prisoner, and Johnston surrounded. A few days more and both Davis and Johnston were captured, and with their capture the Confederacy collapsed. Regiment after regiment of Illinois troops were dispatched to Camp Butler for final payment, and discharged during the summer and early fall. A royal welcome did they receive. The noble ladies of Springfield who labored earnestly and zealously to relieve their wants while in the field, now sought to show their regard by kind and thoughtful attention on their return. On the fourth day of July it was planned to celebrate the day by a public reception and welcome to the returning soldiers. On that day, at an early hour, people began to arrive from the surrounding country, and by nine o'clock the streets wore the appearance of a gala-day. About half past nine o'clock, a train of forty cars, drawn by two locomotives, filled with soldiers from Camp Butler, arrived in Springfield, where, after forming in line, they marched to the square, and from thence to Wright's Grove, west of the city. On arriving at the Grove, the soldiers were marched to the speakers' stand, when after prayer by Rev. Albert Hale, J. C. Conkling, President of the day, introduced Governor Oglesby, who spoke substantially as follows:

"Mr. President, Fellow Soldiers and Fellow Citizens:—The pleasant duty of extending a welcome to these brave soldiers has devolved upon me, and when this duty is performed you will listen to a prayer and oration; and when this part is over, the fair ladies and citizens of

this place have cordially invited you to a good dinner, if not our best in all respects, it is good for the stomach. On the 4th day of July, 1860, found us at peace with all the world and ourselves. We had been progressing in everything that constitutes a great people. Intellectual and material wealth had made us one of the first Nations of the earth.

"The 4th day of July, 1861, found us at peace with the world but at war with ourselves. This year thirteen States, under the erroneous doctrine of State rights, that a man's allegiance to his State took precedence of his allegiance to his Government, seceded from the Union, on what they called the ordinance of secession. On the 21st day of July, we stood dishonored before the world by the events of Bull Run. Our beautiful and loved flag was dishonored and trailed in the dust.

"The 4th of July, 1862, found us in better condition. We had captured Fort Donelson, had obtained possession of Kentucky, most of Tennessee, and had opened the Mississippi river two hundred and forty miles below Cairo. A large number of the bravest and best men of the country had responded to their country's call and had gone forth to fight its battles.

"The 4th of July, 1863, found us in possession of Vicksburg; we had won the battle of Gettysburg, and taken many important points. The disgrace of Bull Run had been wiped from our flag, and the seven days' battle and defeat had been wiped out, the rebels had been whipped. We now held the rebels by the neck by a cord of American soldiers, and they were pulling the cord at both ends."

Continuing, the Governor spoke in glowing and eloquent terms of the 4th of July, 1864, when Grant swept the country, and with the army of the Potomac, held the rebels as in a vise. The fourth of July, 1865, was glorious. Glory to God, said he, for the grandeur and happiness of our condition; and thanks to the brave men as instruments in carrying forward the great work of redeeming the country. Their names were written in the hearts of a grateful people, and should be inscribed on tablets of marble and of iron in testimony of their great and glorious services. He welcomed them home from the bottom of his heart—he welcomed them home in the name of the city and its brave and generous people. His duty was done; he did not come to advise them in relation to their deportment, or to tell them to be good citizens, but to tell them they were among men and women who respected and honored them as the brave defend-

ers of their country. Without the presence of the brave soldiers, the people would not be so happy to-day. He referred in eloquent terms to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and asked them if they could stand upon the platform therein contained, as applied to rebels and traitors? We will hold them, he said, as we hold the rest of mankind: enemies in war; in peace, friends. As for himself, he was not exactly prepared for it—not exactly cool enough—could not adopt it just then. For the last four years they had been at war; they were his enemies, and he would think about adopting the sentiment hereafter. He closed his remarks amid the greatest applause.

After the Veteran Reserve Band had discoursed some fine music, the President of the day introduced Robert J. Ingersoll, who delivered an oration such as only he could deliver, after which a benediction was pronounced by Rev. N. W. Miner, and the soldiers formed in line and marched to the tables, where a grand charge was made upon the good things provided for the occasion, and all felt happy and thankful for the blessings received and that the "cruel war" was over.

After dinner, a large number of citizens assembled at the stand, where a number of toasts were read, among which were the following:

"*The Day we Celebrate.*—The principles of liberty promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, by our fathers of 1776, have been triumphantly vindicated by their heroic children; and we meet in 1865 to rejoice in the fact the inspired maxims of that immortal instrument are no longer 'glittering generalities,' but the assured and absolute basis of the Government, and destined so to be, to the latest generation."

"*The Soldiers of Illinois.*—In vindicating the honor of the flag and preserving the National Union, they have conferred immortal honor upon their State."

To this sentiment General Brayman responded in some eloquent and appropriate remarks, in the course of which he alluded to the lofty patriotism and self-denying spirit which led the volunteer soldiers to enlist in the great work of redeeming their country. He referred to the glorious day which was being celebrated, and to a restored country and a free people. His reference to the noble and brave soldiers of Illinois was just and flattering to them and the State they represented. To the memory of Abraham Lincoln, he paid a just and eloquent tribute—no circumstances could daunt him; he was equal to every emergency.

"*The Loyal Women of the North.*—Their persistent devotion to the cause of their country—their patient endurance, unwearied labors, heroic sacrifices, and inspiring cheerfulness and hope through the long midnight of agony and woe—all this is at once the most beautiful and sublimest spectacle of the war. God bless and reward the loyal women of America."

Captain George R. Weber responded to the foregoing toast in some eloquent and appropriate remarks, which were received with great applause:

"*The Patriotic Soldier of Illinois.*—Their patient endurance and impetuous valor have shed imperishable lustre upon the arms of the State that delights to do them honor—braver and truer men never trod on battle-field—wel-

come, thrice welcome from the fields of their renown."

Colonel George H. Harlow responded in appropriate remarks:

"*Our Fallen Heroes.*—We miss them here to-day. 'They sleep their last sleep, they have fought their last battle; no sound can awaken them to glory again'—but shrined in the hearts of a grateful people, their names and deeds shall live in immortal glory."

This sentiment was received in silence.

"*Richard Yates.*—The 'Cour de Leon' of the Union hosts of Illinois, during the four years of war. Traitors hated him as Governor; they will hate him worse as United States Senator."

This sentiment was received with immense cheering, and music by the band.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION—CONTINUED.

A history of Sangamon county, without a record of her brave sons in the field, would indeed be incomplete. The reader can well understand the historical sketches of the regiments must be short; and even then, only those can be given that are represented by any considerable number of men from Sangamon county. A full and complete list of soldiers from the county is given, as far, at least, as can be compiled from the Adjutant-General's reports. When possible, the list of the various regiments have been revised by some one familiar with the names.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The Seventh Infantry Illinois Volunteers is claimed to be the first regiment organized in the State of Illinois, under the first call of the President for three months' troops. The Seventh was mustered into the United States service at Camp Yates, Illinois, April 25, 1861, by Captain John Pope, U. S. A.; was forwarded to Alton, St. Louis, Cairo and Mound City, where it remained during three months' service.

The Seventh was re-organized, and mustered for three years' service July 25, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A.; proceeded to Ironton, Missouri, and joined the command of Brigadier General B. M. Prentiss, August 23, 1861; marched to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where it remained some time; Colonel Cook commanding post. The garrison consisted of a brigade: Seventh and Twenty-eighth Illinois and McAllister's battery. General Grant commanded the District of Cairo.

Was with the reconnoitering expedition under General Grant, in the rear of Columbus, Kentucky. During the battle of Belmont, was sent to Elliott's Mills, just above Columbus. On February 3, 1862, embarked for Fort Henry, and on the 12th for Fort Donelson; taking part in the investment and siege of that place, Feb-

ruary 13, 14 and 15, and was in the last charge on the left of the enemy's works. At Donelson, the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Babcock. Colonel Cook was commanding Third Brigade, Second Division; Major General C. F. Smith commanding. Loss, three killed, including the gallant Captain Mendall, of Company I, and nineteen wounded.

February 21, 1862, left Fort Donelson for Clarksville, Tennessee, Major Rowett commanding; Lieutenant Colonel Babcock, absent—sick and Colonel Cook commanding brigade. Ordered to Nashville, and afterwards to Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived February 22, 1862. Was engaged continually, April 6 and 7, at the battle of Shiloh under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rowett, Colonel Babcock being absent—sick, and Colonel Cook having been promoted to Brigadier General on the 21st of March.

Loss at battle of Shiloh.—Two commissioned officers and thirteen men killed, and seventy-nine wounded.

Was engaged up to May 30, with Third brigade, Second division, and in centre of right wing, moving upon Corinth—meanwhile having several skirmishes with the enemy. On evacuation of Corinth May 30, by the enemy, the regiment marched to Farmington and Booneville Mississippi, repairing roads and bridges and returned to Corinth June 11, 1862. At battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, the regiment was engaged both days entire, on right of Third brigade and still in Second division. Colonel Babcock was in command. On 5th of October marched in pursuit of enemy as far as Ruckerville and returned on 10th.

Loss at Corinth.—Two commissioned officers and six men killed, forty-six wounded. Also twenty-one prisoners, who were afterward exchanged and returned to duty.



R. F. Root

December 18, marched to Lexington Missouri, in pursuit of guerrillas, April 16, 1863, marched with General Dodge's command through Iuka, Glendale and Barnsville to Bear Creek, on the Alabama line.

On 17th, deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy from the creek, and as soon as the cavalry had crossed, companies C and K pushed forward at a double quick, in support of a battery.

The remainder of the brigade then crossed, and moving forward to Cherokee, engaged the rebels. The Seventh on the right killed twelve of the enemy, and captured two prisoners. At dark retired, and next morning removed back to Bear Creek.

April 25, again moved forward to Tuscumbia, and the same evening to South Florence, joining the Ninth Illinois (mounted) infantry. The next day, moved with main column to Town creek. April 28, crossed Town creek, and drove the enemy three miles, and remained on the ground during the second night with the Second Iowa infantry. On 29th, re-crossed, and returned to Corinth with the command, arriving May 2. Loss during this expedition, one man killed—accidentally shot.

May 12 to June 8, 1863, guarded railroad from Bethel to Jackson, Tennessee. June 18, mounted by order of Major General Dodge, and the remainder of the month was scouting through West Tennessee. July 7 to 9, on scout. July 26 to August 5, on expedition, under command of Colonel Rowett, of the Seventh, capturing forty-two prisoners, including one Colonel and two Captains, and many horses and mules. Lost one man, accidentally killed. Again went out with 100 men of the Tenth Missouri cavalry. Had several skirmishes, and captured twenty prisoners.

September 26, commenced a four days' expedition with the Seventh Kansas cavalry, Colonel Rowett in command. Had some very brisk skirmishes, and captured thirty prisoners and several horses, and mules. October 4, relieved Eighteenth Missouri at Chervalla, and was again relieved on the 28th.

October 26, proceeded to Iuka. Here guarded approaches until the 6th of November, when marched to Eastport, and crossing the Tennessee river, moved on flanks of Dodge's command, capturing horses, etc., and fighting guerrillas until November 12, when camped at Pulaska. November 17 to 19, scouted to and beyond Lawrenceburg, capturing thirty prisoners. December 10, ordered on scout toward Shreve creek and Florence, Alabama. Engaged Moreland's battalion,

and captured thirty-five prisoners, including four commissioned officers.

The enemy left eight dead on the field, and many wounded.

Besides the above skirmishes and marches, detachments of the regiment had been constantly employed carrying dispatches, and have had many small skirmishes, captured many prisoners, etc. December 22, 1863, the regiment re-enlisted as Veteran Volunteers, and January 7, 1864, started to Springfield for the Veterans' furlough.

The regiment was mustered out July 9, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, and arrived at Camp Butler, July 12, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

In the three months' service, Sangamon county was represented by the Colonel of the regiment and Companies G and I. In the three years' service it had, when organized, the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Surgeon, and a large number of men, as will be seen in the accompanying roster.

The promotions, during the service, of men from Sangamon county, in the Seventh Infantry, was as follows: Colonel Cook, to Brigadier General; Andrew J. Babcock, from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel; Edward S. Johnson, from First Lieutenant to Captain, and then Major; Thomas N. Francis, from Second to First Lieutenant and Adjutant; Solomon T. Flint, from Sergeant Major to First Lieutenant; Benjamin F. Smith, to First Lieutenant, and then to General Cook's staff; Edward R. Roberts, from Second to First Lieutenant and Captain; Alexander Adams, to Second Lieutenant; John E. Sullivan, from Sergeant to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain; Joseph S. Fisher, to Second Lieutenant; William E. Norton, from private to First Lieutenant.

ROSTER OF THREE MONTHS' MEN.

Regimental Officers.

Colonel—John Cook

COMPANY G

Officers.

Captain—William Sands
First Lieutenant—Daniel L. Canfield
Second Lieutenant—Walter G. Kercheval

First Sergeant.

Henry W. Allen

Sergeants.

Robert D. Walker George Sloan
Adam E. Vrooman

Corporals

John W. Tomlinson William Grissom
George W. Tipton M. Belleville Griffin

Musicians.
John L. Kain Irenus P. Howell

Privates.
Adlong, Lewis Lowe, Charles C.
Brown, Charles N. McCray, William B.
Brown, Frederick C. Mayers, George
Barr, Henry C. Mantle, John
Bedy, Patrick L. Marshall Jeremiah
Burgoon, Columbus W. Morgan, Byron E.
Barr, William A. Morgan, John W.
Cantrall, George W. Oats, James
Deck, Valentine Pilcher, John
Drake, Henry B. * Pebham, William B.
Daly, John Rush, Archer H.
Dunlap, John K. Rucker, Alexander
Early, William A. Renne, James S.
Edwards, Archie L. Sanders, William
Farmer, Samuel L. Short, James L.
Fink, Earnest Schwitzer, John
Foster, William Scott, Walter M.
Garrett, George Shepherd, Oscar F.
Gambrel, Joseph C. Stone, John B.
Haselrigg, Ashton Sturmer, James B.
Hobbs, William M. Tipton, Isaac H.
Hively, Adam Troy, James
Hanon, Andrew J. Tomlinson, William D.
Haines, Benjamin K. Taylor, John W.
Hudson, Frank M. Walsh, Walter
Hurd, Stephen William, Thomas J.
Howell, William S. Wilcox, John H.
Hempstead, George Wachterlee, George
Haines, William F. Wood, Albert S.
James, William Wood, Bazzle M.
Keeple, Matthias Walters, James A.
Killmartin, James A.

COMPANY I.
Officers.
Captain—Andrew J. Babcock
First Lieutenant—Thomas G. Moffatt
Second Lieutenant—Noah E. Mendell

First Sergeant.
Edward S. Johnson

Sergeants.
John C. Reynolds William A. Dubois
Henry C. Vanhoff

Corporals.
Edward R. Roberts Thomas L. Bishop
John H. Canfield John M. Pearson

Musicians.
Albert M. Kane Alexander Adams

Privates.
Armstrong, John W. Morris, Thomas A.
Alden, William McCleave, John
Alsop, Henry McIntire, Marshall M.
Arnold, Alfred V. Nixon, William A.
Butler, Thomas H. Norton, Luke
Butts, Thomas Newman, William
Boring, William Naval, Joseph D.
Clark, William H. Opydyke, Thomas G.
Cook, Thomas H. Post, Truman S.
Caulfield, John C. Polusky, Daniel R.
Decker, John C. Rerse, Lanson
Dickerson, Samuel Ruth, J. Diller
Early, Charles J. Ruby, Andrew M.
Fessenden, George T. Russell, Samuel H.
Francis, Thomas N. Riley, Asher B.
Ferguson, Robert I. Richmond, John S.

Fisher, Joseph S.
Fox, James
Gourley, Charles S.
Green, Francis M.
Gregory, Peter F.
Gibson, John
Hickox, Silas W.
Higgins, Edwin L.
Heskitt, Benjamin L.
Ide, Albert L.
Johns, Chester
Jayne, Henry
Klippel, Jacob
Keslin, George W.
Keefner, George
Lawhead, Charles C.
Manning, George G.

Strickland, Edward P.
Sullivan, John E.
Spriggs, Frederick R.
Saunders, Henry A.
Shankland, John H.
Steel, Ruben M.
Sweaingun, Thomas A.
Stockdale, William G.
Thorpe, Thomas
Tremman, Ortin
Taylor, Charles A.
Uhlir, Martin J.
Wells, Charles H.
Wilson, William S.
Wyatt, Frank
Williams, Louis

ROSTER OF THREE YEARS' MEN.

Regimental Officers.

Colonel—John Cook.
Lieutenant Colonel—Andrew J. Babcock
Surgeon—Richard Metcalf.
First Assistant Surgeon—James Hamilton
First Assistant Surgeon—Elijah P. Burton

*COMPANY C.**Officers.*

First Lieutenant—Hudson R. Roberts

Privates.

Campbell, John H. Thayer, Clarence C.

*COMPANY G.**Officers.*

Captain—Henry W. Allen.
First Lieutenant—George W. Tipton
Second Lieutenant—Adam E. Vrooman

*COMPANY I.**Officers.*

Captain—Noah E. Mindell
First Lieutenant—Edward S. Johnson
Second Lieutenant—Newton Francis

First Sergeant.

John E. Sullivan

Sergeants.

Joseph S. Fisher Luke Norton
Charles H. Traver John H. Shankland

Corporals.

William H. Clark Jacob Klippel
William Boring John W. Campbell
Charles J. Myers Charles M. Fellows
William B. Baker Onen Gunstunson

Wagoner.

Joseph O. Pulliam

Privates.

Baker, D. J. May, John
Bollyjack, John McAtti, Thomas J.
Brown, J. V. Millard, Lawrence J.
Bussan, George W. Miller, Peter
Barrell, Henry C. McGinnis, Marcus F.
Bruce, Henry E. Morgan, Byron E.
Cameron, William Nelson, John
Campbell, Anderson A. Norton, William E.
Craven, James O'Hara, John
Crowley, Patrick O'Keep, David
Daniels, Seth J. Phillips, John M.
Davis, William Porter, Ole
Edwards, Elbert Pyle, Lorenzo

Edwards, William M.
Ecker, William J.
Elder, Samuel
Flint, Solomon F.
Flannagan, Thomas J.
Gambrell, James L.
Hamilton, Henry H.
Hamilton, Seth
Heskell, Benj. L.
Hill, Thomas
Hilling, Gustave F.
Marsh, George
McDonald, Dugald

Rape, James H.
Rappelye, Levi A.
Rosier, William C.
Rogers, William S.
Royal, Thomas M.
Sargent, William J.
Stonebarger, Geo. W.
Tipton, Bryant
Toner, Michael
Unkley, John
Walsh, Michael L.
Wallens, Robert G.

CONSOLIDATION OF COMPANIES I AND G.

Sergeants.

William Sanders Isaac H. Tipton
Charles Lewis

Corporals.

George T. Sayles Thomas J. Robinson
William H. Lowe

Privates.

Brown, William, jr.
Baldwin, William A.
Bailey, James L.
Bashaw, Hiram
Brown, Fred C.
Daly, John
Dougherty, John H.
Hillis, Joshua
Mitts, Thomas J.
Nicholson, William G.
Schuler, John
Thomas, Silas
Williams, Albert C.
Delany, Thomas
Duffy, Patrick
Ely, John L.
Forman, Thomas
Francis, Charles S.
Gibland, John
Gunstonson, John
Hervey, George M.
Helms, Isaac
Hillis, Joshua W.
Humphries, Urias
Half, James B.
O'Conner, Michael
Picott, Edmund
Phelps, Jonathan C.
Parker, Jacob J.
Pletz, Andrew
Ryan, James
Rosback, Peter
Riggans, Nathaniel D.
Robinson, William L.
Scott, Alfred W.
Sollars, William
Smith, Andrew
Tipton, George W.
Tipton, Landon P.
Tomlinson, John W.
Ungles, Squire.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Hoges, James McCully, Richard
Gaggard, Samuel Valentine, Harvey L.
Unassigned.
Showalter, Thomas

NINTH INFANTRY.

Sangamon county was represented in this regiment by but few men, as given below. James Oates was promoted from Sergeant to Second and then First Lieutenant. The following are the names of those from this county:

COMPANY F.

Sergeant.

Thomas C. Kidd

Corporals.

R. J. Simpkins Robert Crump

COMPANY I.

Private.

Jones, John

COMPANY K.

Sergeant.

James Oates

Corporals.

George Meyers James Troy

Privates.

Tomlinson, Wm. George Kirsch
Jones, John August Meisel

TENTH INFANTRY.

Company I of this regiment, in the three months' service, was from this county; but as re-organized for the three years' service, but few men went out from here. The following is the original roster of names from Sangamon county:

COMPANY I.

Officers.

Captain—Caleb Hopkins
First Lieutenant—James P. Flood
Second Lieutenant—Wills Bertram

First Sergeant.

Bartram Ward

Sergeants.

Alexander Bush Isaac Bigelow
Jacob Scott

Corporals.

John J. Robbins Robert A. Connelly
Abel Putney Fredrick Hartwick

Privates.

Allender, Samuel Kringbourn, Richard
Avenanti, Thomas Lee, Fredrick W.
Bowers, Amos Louridge, Edward
Billington, James Murry, Thomas C.
Barr, James Maginis, John
Burchelburg, Rudolph McIntyre, Thomas C.
Brown, William W. McCarty, James
Bowers, George Mock, Jacob Y.
Bowen, Patrick Marvin, George H.
Bass, Hugh Metlock, John
Bowen, Lawrence Metlock, Micajah
Beerup, Charles Mosher, Lang
Chick, Robert Moore, William
Conway, Peter McCanley, Patrick
Clark, James Pringle, John

Culver, Phineas N.
Crosby, James
Connell, Thomas N.
Cole, Edgar
Davis, Napoleon
Dunn, John
Edmons, John W.
Fox, Thomas
Frank, John W.
Garner, Elijah
Galvin, Daniel
Gibson, Benjamin
Grimley, James
Grisom, Albert N.
Hays, William
Johnson, George W.
Kennedy, Thomas W.

Pringle, James
Pratt, Charles L.
Penney, Nicholas
Roach, Henry
Rogers, A. W.
Reynolds, Thomas M.
Robertson, Jesse
Spath, George
Seaman, Joseph
Sharp, Henry
Sweeny, James
St. John, Francis
Tedrow, William L.
Welland, Christopher
Wheeler, F. G.
White, Edward H.
West, Charles.

TENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Officers.

Lieutenant—Richmond Wolcott

Privates.

McConnell, Zacheus Mappin, John J.
Tuthill, George W.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

In the three months service of the Eleventh infantry, Sangamon county is quoted with the following named:

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Captain—Frederick W. Shaw
First Lieutenant—Greenbury L. Fort
Second Lieutenant—John M. McClanahan

First Sergeant.
Thomas Ellis

Sergeants.

Merwin Black Henry Burk
Benjamin F. Blackstone

Corporals.

Ralph S. Tuttle George Wright
Samuel Cutler Richard H. Maxwell

Musicians.

Israel Coburn Albert W. Gore

Privates.

Addington, William S. McDonald, Arthur
Buck, Jerry M. McKinzie, John
Boice, Welcome H. McMahon, Daniel
Bauer, John McAuley, Robert P.
Blanchard, Nathaniel Newport, Thomas E.
Bender, James T. Ogg, George E.
Bommer, John Powers Alexander
Barnhart, Jacob Platt, James
Carney, James T. Peck, Warren
Carmichael, Isaac Ryan, Charles
Corrigan, John Rump, Harmon
Corrington, George D. Rump, August
Drake, Andrew Rogers, Michael
Dean, Samuel B. Sebring, James M.
Eisenhawer, Casper Scholl, Philip
For, Amos Shaw, George B.
Fuller, John W. Smith, John A.
Felmon, William Scott, Walter
Gay, George W. Scott, Alonzo
Gray, Thomas Stenger, David

Hatton, Andrew
Hess, Alexander
Hurlbut, Egbert R.
Hurlbut, Willis
Hower, Solomon H.
Hall, Peter A.
Jenkins, Edwin
Justice, Harvey
Jones, Fred B.
Kuhl, Jacob
Lewis, Thomas N.
Liend, John W.
Lynn, George
Latourette, Joseph
Leighton, Andrew J.
Moren, Terrence
Murry, Elijah
Miller, John W.
Morley, Howard G.
Maurice, William G.
Madden, James H.
McDonald, Charles

Sewall, Martin W.
Thompson, Henry B.
Traver, Jesse
Traver, Harvey W.
Traver, August P.
Tompson James
Varney, Horace A.
Vanantwert, Hiram
Wies, Peter
Wilson, Cornelius
Wright, Calvin
Wright, Daniel W.
Walker, Joseph
Wiar, Solomon
Wynar, John M.
Wesley, James W.
Worley Loren A.
Wilcox, Alfred B.
Wright, James W.
Walker Anderson
Zimmerman, Franc

COMPANY C.

Officers.

Captain—Aaron L. Rockwood
First Lieutenant—S. P. Jones
Second Lieutenant—J. C. Jewell

First Sergeant.
George C. McKee

Sergeants.

John F. Whitney Hugh F. McWilliams
George W. Lewis

Corporals.

Antony W. Young William J. Ribley
Charles Arthur William Howe

Musicians.

Marcus Perry

Privates.

Andisch, Anton Jehu, Robert
Bluthart, Adolphus Joliff, Elijah
Burnet, Franklin Keller, Jacob
Buckley, Benjamin Kattoffer, John O.
Baker, Peter Kies, Josiah
Burk, Edmon H. Lents, Charles
Brookins, William A. Leiter, Charles
Bartlett, William Lane, William
Clark, Thomas H. Moffitt, Tunis A.
Carter, Richard H. Morris, Franklin
Christy, Robert H. Moore, Joseph
Cain, James McWilliams, John S.
Cameron, Robert A. Nelms, Archie T.
Crabtree, George W. Perry, John S.
Clements, John M. Parkhurst, Byron W.
Cameron, William Purdie, Joseph
Dailey, John R. Pugh, Joseph W.
Eagle, Theodore Pitts, Joel
Egger, William Pride, William
Free, Leroy Pettcher, George
Fowler, Oscar B. Roper, Charles A.
Falkner, Agaris Smith, Henry W.
Golan, Henry Smith, Martin A.
Groch, Jacob Sinclair, James J.
House, Robert J. Smith, John F.
Hamilton, James Snyder, Henry F.
Hathaway, Val. E. Seawell, Densey
Harratt, James F. Teets, Benjamin F.

Houston, John B.
Hutter, William
Hadsall, Daniel W.
Hanson, Thomas
Hill, James L.
Hoskins, William A.
Hamilton, William G.
Johnson, Alonzo

Taylor, Thomas B.
Thomas, John E.
Teichner, Theodore
Willis, Spellman F.
Walden, Jesse
Watson, James M.
Walsh, Raymon
Willis, Theophilus F.

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Captain—Garret Nevius
First Lieutenant—Rhensdyne A. Bird
Second Lieutenant—William D. E. Andrus

First Sergeant.

Henry H. Dean

Sergeants.

Randolph D. Hobart James H. Manny
Charles B. Hull

Corporals.

Edward F. Lugin Orin C. Town
Thomas Anyon Frederick Brown

Musicians.

John A. Hobart Mills F. Needham

Privates.

Arnold, Charles E.
Atkins, William
Bander, Leander
Burker, Alfred
Bryan, Thomas J.
Butolph, David O.
Brown, Henry L.
Beatson, John
Brown, Alpheus D.
Blakesley, Alpheus M.
Brown, George C.
Bentson, Benjamin
Beddoes, Thomas
Cole, Thomas W.
Cram, Orin W.
Clark, Andrew
Champlain, Bradford A.
Cooling, Henry W.
Clark, Ervin E.
Clark, William W.
Compton, Richard A.
Crooker, Philip
Clark, Charles D.
Darling, George W.
Dolphin, George E.
Daggett, Elisha S.
Dunham, Charles L.
Davis, John L.
Davis, Nathan A.
Eaton, Charles B.
Ellison, Judson A.
Elliott, John
Engalls, Peter
Frost, William D.
Gifford, Almond
Hemenway, Harvey
Holmes, Derastus
Hosmer, Simon
Hawkinson, Charles
Hest, Leoren R.
Horsman, Frederick I.
Hitchcock, G. Jerome

Love, Harrington
Lee, Daniel E.
Mosher, Neri R.
McGuire, John
Maguire, George W.
Magee, Edward E.
Manlove, George J.
Manchester, George W.
Mesick, William L.
Pittenger, Charles
Price, Charles W.
Pitney, Levi
Posson, Frederick L.
Pierce, Luman G.
Penoyer, Floyd B.
Peake, Rudolph W.
Putnam, William M.
Roberts, Charles
Reckard, Walter
Strunk, Shepard P.
Schlunt, Louis
Shields, Joseph
Stevens, Erastus C.
Skeed, William H.
Strong, Henry P.
Stearns, Ambrose
Southgate, J. Murry
Shank, Christopher C.
Stevens, James M.
Stevens, Thomas A.
Smith, Edward S.
Swift, Edwin
Thomas, Edward P.
Van Patten, Riley
Wagner, John
Whitney, Rufus L.
Warfield, John W.
Warner, John
Winter, William
Wilkin, George
Weed, William G. D.
Wakeman, Francis B.

COMPANY E.

Officers.

Captain—Thomas E. G. Ransom
First Lieutenant—Lloyd D. Waddell
Second Lieutenant—Alvin H. Morey

First Sergeant.

Harrison C. Vore

Sergeants.

William Murdock Schuyler Bascome
Jo W. Leith

Corporals.

Milligan Reed Henry Armstrong
John Goodbake Christian Monroe

Musicians.

James McQuillin Henry M. Ricker

Privates.

Armstrong, Edwin N.
Booth, Edward W.
Baker, Bolin
Brown, Amos
Breese, Jacob
Beach, Franklin
Craig, William C.
Craig, Thomas W.
Cook, Jacob A.
Cansey, John W. D.F.
Carter, Joazer A.
Comfort, John
Cram, George W.
Chase, David W.
Davidson, LaFayette L.
Driskell, Jeremiah
Dolson, James
Dolson, Oscar
Dixon, William H.
Daggett, Charles R.
Day, Charles
Ervin, James M.
Fancher, Isaac J.
Fuller, Nelson W.
Goodrake, Solomon
Gumane, James
Harrison, William
Hall, Franklin
Humphrey, Luther L.
Hopkins, Ira
Halsted, William
Jenkins, Thomas R.
Johnson, Hiram
Johnson, Carol T.
Jarrett, William C.

Jones, George W.
Kelly, Thomas S.
Lacey, Thomas S.
Lacey, William F.
LeBron, Lawrence
Long, Jonathan
Langdall, Richard
Mathis, George W.
Morin, John
Maybry, James C.
McConkey, Theodious
Miller, August
Maher, Steven
McGirt, Michael
Nifong, Walter
Pieronette, Charles
Ransom, Fred E.
Rushin, Robert
Richardson, Daniel L.
Rockwood, William D.
Reese, B. Franklin
Stewart, Edwin B.
Sim, Thomas F.
Stevens, Henry C.
Simonton, Joseph
Shaffer, Simon C.
Smith, Samuel
Smith, William C.
Shirts, George
Troter, Daniel
Williamson, Silas
Woolsey, James H.
Wallace, John
Wells, Harry H.
Ziller, Benjamin

COMPANY F.

Officers.

Captain—William T. Hopkins
First Lieutenant—Samuel Elton
Second Lieutenant—George S. Doane

First Sergeant.

Phillip Sulbach

Sergeants.

Robert E. Rogers William Armstrong
William W. Webber

Corporals.

George H. Hopkins Job P. Dodge
John S. Fairman C. Henry McIlvain

Musicians.

William D. Field Thomas Hoyt

Privates.

Abbott, Wesley L.
 Abbott, John
 Brodt, Peter
 Bradshaw, Robert R.
 Bradshaw, Francis M.
 Berrisford, William
 Barber, Robert C.
 Boyle, Frank
 Blair, Cyrus
 Better, Fritz
 Brunk, William
 Beckwith, Samuel H.
 Bardwell, David
 Clark, John
 Carpenter, Marion
 Carney, John
 Comgys, David W.
 Clapp, Elmer F.
 Dedsall, Martin
 Darvean, Louis D.
 Dove, Henry
 Davis, Henry
 Dispennett, John
 Freeman, William
 Frary, George B.
 Fey, Henry
 Fisk, Charles W.
 Fry, Philip
 Gutzwiller, Joseph
 Gibson, William S.
 Hochkiss, Charles T.
 Henry, Martin
 Hughes, Thomas
 Harvey, Michael
 Heth, Isaac
 Horsley, George W.
 Jones, Lewis
 Johnson, William C.
 Johnston, Peter
 Kappet, Sebastian
 Litsey, William
 Linsday, Davis W.
 Lyne, John

COMPANY G.

Officers.

Captain—J. Warren Filler
 First Lieutenant—John H. J. Lacey
 Second Lieutenant—George W. Parks

First Sergeant.

Albert W. Lecrosse

Sergeants.

Merritt B. Redding James H. Sprinkle
 Clarence Laird

Corporals.

David P. Murphy William J. Boyce
 George E. Abbott Hiram A. W. Newcomb

Musicians.

Vincent A. Wright Josiah Buckner

Privates.

Ashbaugh, William W.
 Ashberry, Cornelious G.
 Barkley, John F.
 Brewster, George W.
 Bean, George W.
 Bumgardner, Wm. M.

Miller, John W.
 Martin, John T.
 Martin, Darrell
 Moore Calvin
 Meek William
 McLarun, John C.

Bumgardner, Andrew J.
 Bumgardner, Issiah
 Batey, William C.
 Bailey, Wyatt
 Bailey, Nathaniel M.
 Buurk, Thomas
 Combs, Andrew
 Carpenter, Isaac F.
 Carroll, John R.
 Caldwell, Henry D.
 Carroll, George R. D.
 Coleman, Benjamin A.
 Carey, Robert T.
 Cooley, John J.
 Ducher, John H.
 Defebaugh, James C.
 Daner, David J.
 Elliott, Augustus L.
 Francisco, Samuel
 Forest, Daniel
 Ginter, William O.
 Hughes, Henry H.
 Hammond, Russel B.
 Henry, Aaron A.
 Hukin, Joseph
 Kellogg, Joseph
 Kershner, John W.
 Lee, Lucious L.
 Leatherman, Daniel
 Lecrone, William C.
 Lay, John W.

Murphy, William B.
 Miller, George W.
 Minton, James
 Mulliner, Liberty P.
 Nelson, Jonathan R.
 Pinston, Louis L.
 Park Jonathan E.
 Parks, Lafayette A.
 Parks, William H.
 Parks, Samuel A.
 Parish, Wickham
 Proula, Frank
 Phillips, William R.
 Peters, John
 Skipper, Nathan
 Schooley, Fidellus B.
 Shore, Amansel L.
 Storms, John N.
 Short, William
 Smith, John H.
 Schneithergan, Harmon
 Taylor, George N.
 Unspaw, Michael
 Wrigg, Morgan W.
 Wilson, William
 Wallace, David R.
 Wilcox, William
 Weston, John
 Wise, Simon
 Welker, Marvin

COMPANY H.

Officers.

Captain—Theodore C. Gibson
 First Lieutenant—Benjamin F. Hochkiss
 Second Lieutenant—Douglas Hasseman

First Sergeant.

Quincy D. Whitman

Sergeants.

James H. Leland Alex H. Carpenter
 Charles Huston

Corporals.

William P. Gregg Seldon B. Griswold
 George J. Cloud Henry A. Jackson

Musicians.

Jeremiah Sample Cyrus Leland

Privates.

Armstrong, William S.
 Allen, Warren
 Andress, Charles A.
 Allen, Jeremiah
 Bardeen, Henry F.
 Baldwin, Samuel B.
 Barber, Eliphalet
 Barber, Moses
 Brush, David T.
 Campbell, Emery J.
 Curtis, John
 Collins, Henry
 Clark, Dorr M.
 Dean, Josiah W.
 Gillham, Orsimus B.
 Hudson, William L.
 Hammond, John
 Hibbs, Lucy
 Hopkins, Alonzo

Miller, Harrison J.
 Macomber, William S.
 Murdock, David
 Melaise, Charles
 Morse, Willard N.
 Nicholson, Stephen
 Olmstead Samuel B.
 Phelps, Fletcher R. H.
 Pratt, Charles R.
 Rood, James P.
 Ready Jesse
 Rowe, James L.
 Romary, Henry
 Sample, Joseph
 Spradling, Enoch J.
 Snelling, John A.
 Slattery, Daniel
 Smith, James M.
 Sanderson, Oliver

Johnson, Richard
Johnson, Darlington
Kellogg, George
King, Richard W.
Kennedy, Lewis N.
Lanigan, James A.
Lewis, William A.
Lewis, George
Ladd, Erastus E.
Lincoln, Edward
Marston, James Jr.
Morse, Charles C.
Mason, James P.
McLaury, Hamilton S.

Stewart, William K.
Spiller, John
Smirnof Alexander
Toombs, George B.
Ternary, John W.
Wiram, Caleb
Wakefield, George W.
Wickersham, Ewing M.
Wentz, George G.
Weeks, Thomas
Ward, George W.
Wilkinson, William
Wooden, George S.
Whipple, Josiah L.

COMPANY I.

Officers.

Captain—William L. Gibson
First Lieutenant—Joseph E. Skinner
Second Lieutenant—E. A. Mullett

First Sergeant.

Charles Stout

Sergeants.

Orville R. Powers
Patrick Buckley

Corporals.

Abner W. Hollister
Ralph W. Buchanan

Musicians.

Wilson L. Smith
Alfred J. Doolittle,

Privates.

Barney, Thomas
Barritt, Morris
Brundager, Charles F.
Baker, T. Spencer
Collins, Nathaniel
Cooper, George A.
Clarke, Charles
Crawford, Henry B.
Coffin, Francis M.
Cavarly, Henry
Doty, John S. H.
Dewey, William F.
Demmens, William
Dewey, Ransom P.
Dennison, William H.
Donnar, William
Elting, William
Ebersol, Albert H.
Elder, Peter
Elder, William A.
Eberhard, Norval W.
Fredenburgh, Henry
Febus, James H.
First, Joseph
Guard, Henry
Graham, John
Grant, Orrin B.
Gurry, John
Hamilton, Henry
Hinman, Charles P.
Harmony, Webster
Hall, Augustus S.
Harris, John D.
Knapp, William H.
King, Francis
Kellogg, Frank
Kneader, John J.
Lewis, Ebenezer

Lathrop, Francis
Lane, Samuel
Lammey, William
Lawrence, Phillip
Meanney, Richard
Mullett, George H.
McCormick, Bruce
Martin, Charles
Norton, Henry
Nichols, James H.
Pickens, Theodore L. W.
Parker, Samuel
Reddy, Thomas
Roberts, John Q.
Reed, Franklin
Reed, Elias P.
Russell, James M.
Stout, James
Simpson, Robert
Scott, John
Stumph, Elisha H.
Smith, Jarvis B.
Swap, Andrew
Shaw, Charles M.
Skinner, Charles J.
Strawn, Christopher C.
Schermerhorn, Edward
Sergeant, Henry B.
Tambling, Villroy A.
Tompson, Levant M.
Valleurean, Gustavus
Van Doren, Lucas W.
Van Doreau, Chester W.
Wyman, Peter
Widneer, John H.
Williams, Lewis
Wilson, Homer A.
Wright, Henry Q.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Sangamon county had but two representatives in this regiment, both privates,

Dearborn, Frank
Murray, John B.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

In this regiment of three months' men Sangamon county was represented as follows:

COMPANY E.

Officers.

Captain—Vincent Ridgely
First Lieutenant—John W. Fisher
Second Lieutenant—Nathaniel Sanford

First Sergeant.

Henry V. Seller

Sergeants.

Quincy J. Drake
Henry E. Blynn
John W. Neal.

Corporals.

Henry C. Harding
Joshua M. Hogan

Musicians.

James H. Smith
James Cofield

Privates.

Athor, Nathaniel D.
Appleby, Robert
Baker, Henry
Beyles, Henry C.
Blackmar, Daniel B.
Ronsar, William H.
Bowders, J. H.
Bush, Franklin L.
Campbell, John F.
Celvin, Amos
Clark, Elisha
Craig, Samuel
Cassell, Augustus
Davis, Henry W.
Dewey, Isaac M.
Dowdness, Edward P.
Drinkell, Jonathan M.
Dole, William R.
Dickinson, William W.
Elliott, Robert J.
Elliott, Ira K.
Elliott, George W.
Elliott, William J.
Flood, James
Foulke, William L.
Gooldy, Oscar H.
Goodman, John
Hannah, John W.
Hartley, Marshall A.
Hartley, William, jr.
Hall, Henry B.
Henson, William J.
Hansam, Adam
Huntine, Charles H.
Johnson, Leonard M.
Kohc, Benjamin E.
Koogle, John A.
Link, John E.
Lycan, Leander.
Long, Stroder M.
Legrange, Jacob S.
Miller, Joseph F.
Mallonee, Wm. A.
McDonald, Wm.
McElvey, Nathaniel
Moss, Washington
Moss, John C.
Neely, Wm. M.
Nelson, Joseph K.
Osborne, Francis M.
Patton, Benjamin B.
Phillips, Charles H.
Parish, David C.
Ruby, George D.
Runion, Jesse R.
Stout, Cyrus
Smith, Williamson
Simpkins, Wm. H.
Sanders, Hiram V.
Treviss, Bill D. T.
Varice, James A.
White, George W.
Wallace, John
Wyeth, James
York, Henry C.

In the three years' service were:

Corporal

John L. Wilson

Privates.

John S. Williams
Lloyd Kilby

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

The following named form the quota of Sangamon county in the Fourteenth Regiment:

Regimental Officers.

Surgeon—George T. Allen
Surgeon—Benjamin F. Stephenson

COMPANY G.

Officers.

Captain—Louis C. Reiner
First Lieutenant—Adam Smith
Second Lieutenant—Jacob Rippstein

First Sergeant.
Fredrick Steiny

Sergeants.

Charles Milde Charles Shevan

Corporals.

Phillip Beil Casper Resser
George Reinhart Max Helmick
Henry Apt August Barthling

Wagoner.

Christ Heinemann

Musician.

George Luero

Privates.

Alberto, Fred Schoenthal, William
Falk, Johann Schluter, Christ
Gutzman, August Segen, Adolph
Hees, George Stroish, Charles
Huberty, Matthias Schilder, Jacob
Kniesel, Charles Strop, Heinrich
Klein, Louis Simon, Frank
Myers, Frank Walk, Nicholas
Miller, John Hauenstein, Jacob
Preisser, John Koehler, Carl
Ruemin, Fred Sanders, Andreas
Schwartz, Fred Schnidler, Jacob

Recruits.

Barthume, William Lemmer, Paul
Grebe, Balthasar Stuber, Frederick
Hauenstein, Jacob Schafer, Joseph
Jake, Jacob Sanders, Andreas
Kibele, Oscar

COMPANY H.

Keeton, Samuel

COMPANY I.

Barger, William F. Neal, William A.

VETERANS.

COMPANY B.

Yakel, Jacob

COMPANY D.

Havenster, Jacob Reed, John

COMPANY E.

Koehler, Carl
Quinn, Andrew

In the line of promotions from the men of this county are the following: George T. Allen, from regimental to brigade surgeon; Balzer Grebs, from the ranks of Second Lieutenant.

This regiment was first called into the State service for thirty days under the "Ten Regiment Bill." It rendezvoused at Jacksonville,

Illinois, and was mustered into the service of the State for thirty days, on the 4th of May, 1861.

On the 25th of the same month it was mustered into the United States service for three years, by Captain Pitcher, U. S. A.

The regiment remained at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, until the latter part of June, for instructions; then proceeded to Quincy, Illinois, and from thence to Missouri, July 5, where, in connection with the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, it did good service in keeping down the rebellion.

The forces under Martin E. Green, were dispersed, and James Green, United States Senator, a fomentor of secession, was captured and paroled. The regiment left Rolla, Missouri, for Jefferson City, accompanying General Fremont on his memorable campaign to Springfield, Missouri, after General Price; then returned and went into winter quarters at Otterville.

In the month of February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Fort Donalson, where it arrived the day subsequent to its surrender; was brigaded with the Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois, and Twenty-fifth Indiana, and assigned to the Second brigade, Fourth division, under Brigadier General Stephen A. Hurlbut.

In the meantime, Colonel Palmer had been promoted, and Major Hall, Seventh Illinois cavalry, originally Captain of one of the companies, had been promoted to Colonel.

From Fort Donalson the regiment proceeded to Fort Henry, where it embarked on transports and proceeded up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing.

In the sanguinary engagements of the 6th and 7th of April, when the regiment first smelt powder from the enemy, the loss in killed and wounded was fully one-half the command engaged. The colors which came out of this bloody conflict, with forty-two bullet holes through them, fully attest the gallantry of the command in the memorable struggle. In the grand charge on the enemy, of April 7th, which was the consummation of that splendid victory over the hosts of rebels, the Fourteenth Illinois was in the advance and led by Colonel Hall. In the official report of General Veach, commander of the brigade, to which the Fourteenth was attached, the following language is employed. "Colonel Hall, of the Fourteenth Illinois, led with his regiment that gallant charge on Monday evening, which drove the enemy beyond our lines and closed the struggle of that memorable day."

The regiment took an active part in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation, it proceeded to Memphis, and thence to Boliver, Tennessee.

October 4, 1863, the Fourth Division, under General Hurlbut, was ordered to proceed to Corinth, as a "forlorn hope," to relieve the beleaguered garrison at that place; but the gallant Rosecrans, before Corinth was reached, had already severely punished the enemy, and the "forlorn hope" met the retreating rebels at the village of Metamora, on the Hatchie river. In the glorious victory that followed eight hours' hard fighting, the Fourteenth Illinois well sustained its reputation earned at Shiloh.

The regiment constituted a part of the right wing of Grant's army, in the march into Northern Mississippi, through Holly Springs, to Yaconee Patafa, under the immediate command of the lamented McPherson. VanDorn having recaptured Holly Springs, and General Sherman being unable to effect a dislodgment of the rebels from Vicksburg, Grant's army was obliged to retreat; and on January 18, 1863, the Fourteenth Illinois went into winter quarters, at La Fayette, Tennessee.

Early in the spring the command was ordered to Vicksburg, where it took part in the siege of that stronghold until its final fall, July 4, 1863. Also, accompanied the expedition to Jackson, Mississippi; taking part in the siege until its evacuation.

In August, proceeded to Natchez, and formed part of the force which marched across the great swamps of Northeastern Louisiana, to Hairsburg, on Wichita river, and captured Fort Beauregard, where, the spring before, the ram "Queen of the West" had been sunk. It accompanied General Sherman on his Meriden raid. After the return, a large portion re-enlisted as veterans,—though its time would have expired in a few months. Returning from the North, where it had been on veteran furlough, it formed a part of the army in the advance on Atlanta.

Here the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Veterans, ever together since the fall of 1862, sharers of each others' sorrows and joys, weary marches and honorably earned laurels, were consolidated into the "Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Veteran Battalion."

The battalion was detailed to guard railroad communications at and near Ackworth, Georgia, a most important and dangerous duty, as it was the only route by which General Sherman could supply his immense army with subsistence, etc.

In the month of October, 1864, when the rebel General Hood made his demonstration against Sherman's rear, a large number of the battalion were killed and the major part of the balance were taken prisoners and sent to Andersonville prison. Those who escaped capture were mounted, and, on the grand march to the sea, acted as scouts, and were continually in the advance, being the first to drive the rebel pickets into Savannah, Georgia.

During the long and weary march through North and South Carolina, the battalion was on duty day and night, being constantly in the presence of the enemy, gaining notoriety as skirmishers. The battalion was the first to enter Cheraw, South Carolina, and Fayetteville, North Carolina, and also took part in the battle of Bentonville.

At Goldsborough, North Carolina, in the spring of 1865, the battalion organization was discontinued, a sufficient number of organized companies of recruits having arrived by way of New York and Morehead City, North Carolina, to fill up the two regiments, Colonel Hull again being assigned to the command of the Fourteenth.

After the capitulation of Johnson, the regiment marched to Washington, D. C., where, on the 24th of May, it took part in the grand review of Sherman's army. It afterwards proceeded by rail and river to Louisville, Kentucky, thence, by river, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; thence marched to Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, and back.

Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 16, 1865, arriving at Springfield, Illinois, September 22, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

The aggregate number of men who have belonged to this organization was one thousand nine hundred and eighty, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth was four hundred and eighty. During its four years and four months of arduous service, the regiment marched four thousand four hundred and ninety miles; traveled by rail, two thousand three hundred and thirty miles, and by river, four thousand four hundred and ninety miles, making an aggregate of eleven thousand six hundred and seventy miles.

Sangamon county was represented by men in Companies G H and I, the greater number being in Company G. Only one promotion made; Balger Grebe being promoted from private to Second Lieutenant.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Adjutant—William B. Fondley.

RE-ORGANIZED EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel—Jules C. Weber.
Private—Nelson Judd.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised in the summer of 1861, and in the organization were the following named from Sangamon county:

Officers.

First Assistant Surgeon—Preston H. Bailhache.

COMPANY E.

Corporals

William Davidson James McGraw

Privates

Atwood, Amos	Murphy, William
Barr, Thomas	O'Brien, Daniel
Blackney, Samuel	Patterson, William
Cunningham, Edward S.	Pettit, William C.
Elmore, Travis	Strong, Stephen
Grove, Augustus	Schmidt, Philip
Kelley, Martin	Thrasher, James H.
McGuire, John	Witherow, Isaac N.
McEvoy, Daniel	Walsh, Thomas C.
Wignall, Thomas	

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Griffin, Samuel	Mitchell, Henry
Kellog, Oscar D.	Rhinebarger, Ira D.
Monteice, Cornelius W.	VanBrunt, John
Moor, Christopher	Wentworth, John
McCormack, Andrew	Welch, William
Myers, James	Zane, William

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Holloway, John Sweeney, Thomas

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

This regiment is known as General Grant's regiment, and did noble service during the war. Sangamon county had a few representatives in six of its ten companies, as follows:

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Ruby, John	Wise, John T.
Lee, Robert S.	Woodman, Elwood

COMPANY B.

Privates

Biglow, William H.	Wright, Richard
Lake, Andrew J.	Filson, James

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Britt, Patrick	Nicholson, Robert
Bannon, John	Harker, Silas
Jackson, Andrew W.	Byrne, Charles
McLaughlin, John	Finney, Patrick
Maynehan, Michael	

COMPANY D.

Private.

Rhinebarger, William

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Burn, John	Goodenough, Elliott
Carver, William	Pigitt Leander
Doneges, Killian	Prestof, William

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Pierson, Silas C.	Sutherland, John
Romang, Christopher	Houlhi, Larry

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Cope, Peter W.	Miller, Jacob
Harnady, Noah	Ross, Joshua B.

Unassigned.

Davis, E. H.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA—BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

I was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry by Governor Richard Yates, some time early in the month of June, 1861, and assumed command of the regiment on the 16th of that month. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States in the latter part of the same month.

Being ordered to rendezvous the regiment at Quincy, Illinois, I thought for the purpose of discipline and speedy efficiency for the field, it would be well to march the regiment across the country, instead of transporting by rail.

Accordingly, on the 3d of July, 1861, the march was commenced from Camp Yates, Springfield, Illinois, and continued until about three miles beyond the Illinois river, when dispatches were received, changing the destination of the regiment to Ironton, Missouri, and directing me to return to the river and take a steamer, which had been sent there for the purpose of transporting the regiment to St. Louis. The steamer failing to reach the point of embarkment, several days were here lost. In the meantime, a portion of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Smith, were reported surrounded by the enemy at a point on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, west of Palmyra, and the Twenty-first was ordered to their relief.

Under these circumstances, expedition was necessary; accordingly, the march was abandoned, and the railroad was called into requisition.

Before the Twenty-first reached its new destination, the Sixteenth had extricated itself. The Twenty-first was then kept on duty on the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad for about two weeks, without, however, meeting an enemy

or an incident worth relating. We did make one march, however, during that time from Salt river, Missouri, to Florida, Missouri, and returned in search of Tom Harris, who was reported in that neighborhood with a handful of rebels. It was impossible, however, to get nearer than a day's march of him.

From Salt river, the regiment went to Mexico, Missouri, where it remained for two weeks; thence to Ironton, Missouri, passing through St. Louis on the 7th of August, where I was assigned to duty as a Brigadier General, and turned over the command of the regiment to that gallant and Christian officer, Colonel Alexander, who afterwards yielded up his life, whilst nobly leading it in the battle of Chickamauga.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant General.

The Seventh Congressional District Regiment was organized at Mattoon, Illinois, on the 9th of May, 1861. On the 15th of May, it was mustered into the State service for thirty days, by Captain U. S. Grant.

On the 28th of June, it was mustered into United States service for three years, by Captain Pitcher, U. S. A., with Captain U. S. Grant as Colonel. Colonel Grant was commissioned Brigadier General, August 6, 1861, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel J. W. S. Alexander, who was killed, September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga. On the 4th of July, 1861, the regiment marched for Mosoure. On the 22d, arrived at Mexico, where it remained until August 6, when it proceeded by rail to Ironton, Missouri. October 20, marched from Ironton, and on the 21st participated in the battle of Fredricktown. Remained at Ironton until January 29, 1862. Marched with General Steele's expedition to Jacksonport, Arkansas, where it was ordered to Corinth, *via* Cape Girardeau. Arrived at Hamburg Landing, May 24, 1862. On the evacuation of Corinth, pursued the enemy from Farmington, Mississippi, to Booneville. Returning from the pursuit, it formed a part of an expedition to Holly Springs. On the 14th of August, 1862, was ordered to join General Buell's army, in East Tennessee. Marched *via* Eastport, Mississippi; Columbia, Tennessee; Florence, Alabama; Franklin, Murfreesboro and Nashville, Tennessee; and arrived at Louisville September 27, 1862. Engaged in the battle of Perryville, October 8, and Chaplin Hill. Company F, Captain David Blackburn, was the first in Perryville. From thence marched to Crab Tree Orchard and Bowling Green, Kentucky, and to Nashville, Tennessee.

When the army marched from Nashville, December 26, 1862, this regiment formed a part of the Second Brigade, First Division Twentieth Army Corps, and was in the skirmish at Knob Gap.

On December 30, in connection with Fifteenth Wisconsin, Thirty-eighth Illinois, and One Hundred-and-First Ohio, it had a severe engagement with the enemy near Murfreesboro, where it charged the famous Washington (rebel) Light Artillery, twelve Parrott guns, and succeeded in driving every man from the battery, when it was compelled to fall back by a division of rebel infantry. During the battle of Murfreesboro it was fiercely engaged, and did gallant duty, losing more men than any other regiment engaged.

The Twenty-first was with General Rosecrans' army from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, and was engaged in a severe skirmish at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863. Was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, where it lost two hundred and thirty-eight officers and men.

Colonel Alexander being killed, and Lieutenant Colonel McMackin being wounded, Captain C. K. Knight took command of the regiment.

After the battle of Chickamauga, the Twenty-first was attached to First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and remained at Bridgeport, Alabama, during October, November, and December, 1863.

Mustered out December 16, 1865, at San Antonio, Texas. Arrived at Camp Butler January 18, 1866, for final payment and discharge.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Private.

Herman Bellett

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Private.

Michael Burke.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

The following named compose those credited to Sangamon county in the report of the Adjutant General, at the close of the war:

Sergeant Majors.

James W. Booker Robert C. Reed

Principal Musicians.

Morgan Beldon

COMPANY B.

Private.

Slater, Albert S.

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Captain—John B. Harris

First Lieutenant—William W. Foutch

Second Lieutenant—George W. Kerlin

First Sergeant.

Asail Carson

Sergeants.

John S. Richmond James W. Booker
Robert C. Reed James Malyon

Corporals.

Ezra Bradford James E. Stice
Thomas W. Harmon William R. Clark
William H. H. Cline John S. Wilson
Richard L. Ballard Thomas Westfall

Musicians.

Morgan Belden Richard F. Ellis

Privates.

Arloth, Augustus
Brumer, John
Boehme, Conrad
Bingham, John
Burns, Andrew
Baine, Jesse
Breedon, Russell
Blaney, Joseph H.
Cole, John
Carson, Townsend
Clark, James L.
Conrad, Henry
Canon, Patrick
Clark, Andrew
Delaney, William
Diehl, Cinly
Fugate, John W.
Foster, Isaac
Grant, Horatio W.
Gilpin, John H.
Gilpin, James
Gill, Michael
Gebhart, John
Harris, John
Hammonds, John A.
Hammonds, John
Harvey, John
Hansen, Ole A.

Hicks, Charles W.
Jenkins, John H.
King, Samuel Noble
Maxwell, Abner Y.
Morris, Edward T.
Mecham, Meredith L.
Malin, Thomas
Owen, Napoleon
Proctor, William H.
Pease, Calvin A.
Riley, William
Slosser, Andrew
Scott, David R.
Snider, Leonard N.
Simpson, Jackson B.
Sheets, Isaac
Sneider, Peter
Seal, Moreland
Seelig, Franz
Smith, William
Williams, Reuben C.
Wilson, Elias H.
Wilson, Robert J.
Welch, William H.
Wilson, Charles
Yates, James H.
Zane, George B.

Veterans.

Booker, James W.
Bradford, Ezra
Blaney, Joseph H.
Belden, Morgan
Bruden, Russell
Clark, William R.
Cline, William H. H.
Corson, Townsend
Clark, James L.
Canon, Patrick
Clark, Andrew
Diehl, Cinley
Gilpin, John H.
Giblin, James
Gebhart, John
Hicks, Charles W.
Hammonds, John A.
Morris, Edward T.

Meacham, Meredith L.
Malyon, James
Malin, Thomas
Richmond, John S.
Riley, William
Snider, Leonard N.
Sheets, Isaac
Snyder, Peter
Seal, Moreland
Westfall, Thomas F.
Wilson, Elias H.
Wilson, Robert J.
Wilson, John S.
Wilson, Charles
Welch, William H.
Yates, James H.
Zane, George B.

Recruits.

Avenz, Robert W.
Corson, Richard
Clark, John R.
Costley, William H.
Eaton, Horace G.

Erickson, William
Hays, James
Richards, James P.
Reed, Wiley J.
Starks, Homer E.

*COMPANY E.**Private.*

Secker, Mathias.

*COMPANY F.**Private.*

Whalen, George.

*COMPANY G.**Privates.*

Arnold, John A. Garrett, George
Wells, William

Unassigned.

Flemming, Fred I. Proutz, William H.

The following promotions were made of Sangamon county men: John B. Harris, from Captain to Major; Morgan Belden, from Musician to Adjutant; Samuel N. King, from private to Second and First Lieutenant; George W. Kerlin, from Second to First Lieutenant, and Captain; John S. Richmond, from Sergeant to Captain; Calvin A. Pease, from private to Second and First Lieutenant; William H. H. Cline, from Corporal to First Lieutenant; Ashel Corson, from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant; James W. Booker, from Sergeant to Captain.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was mustered into the United States' service, with seven companies at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 31, 1861, and were ordered to Quincy, Illinois, for the protection of that place. Not having been armed, the regiment did general duty with hickory clubs.

During the autumn, the regiment did duty on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and were armed with old English Tower muskets—Colonel John Mason Loomis, commanding post at Hannibal.

Prior to January 1, 1862, three more companies were raised, completing the organization. February 19, 1862, left Hannibal, Missouri, for the South, stopping at Commerce, where the regiment was assigned to Brigadier General J. B. Plummer's brigade, Brigadier General Schuyler Hamilton's division, Major General John Pope's corps.

Arriving at New Madrid, March 3d, and were engaged in action there. Marched to Point Pleasant, and arriving on the 6th, engaged rebel gun boats, sharp shooters, and prevented the landing of the enemy.

Marched to intercept the flying enemy from Island No. 10, and assisted in capturing many prisoners.

After remaining some time at New Madrid, joined an expedition against Fort Pillow. Returning, proceeded up the Ohio and Tennessee rivers to Hamburg Landing. Took part in the

siege of Corinth. May 8 and 9, were engaged at Farmington, the regiment losing five killed and thirty wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Tinkham was among the wounded.

Colonel Loomis commanded brigade, and General Stanley the division. May 28, engaged the enemy one mile from Corinth, the regiment losing four killed and twenty-five wounded. Major Gilmore was wounded.

Company G, of the Twenty-sixth, was the first to enter Corinth on evacuation by enemy. Engaged in pursuit to Boonville, and returned to Clear Creek, four miles from Corinth. June 23, ordered to Danville, Mississippi, where it remained till August 18, 1861, at which time joined brigade commanded by Colonel R. C. Murphy (Eighth Wisconsin), and marched for Tusculum. Arrived 21st. September 8, with Forty-seventh and Twenty-sixth, Lieutenant Colonel Tinkham commanding. Marched to Clear creek.

September 18, marched for Iuka; 19th, were engaged with the enemy in a brigade commanded by Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Mower, of the Eleventh Missouri. Enemy evacuating in the night, it joined in pursuit, arriving at Corinth October 3, and participating in the battle of Corinth.

After the battle, followed the retreating enemy as far as Ripley, ten days afterward arriving again at Corinth, where it stayed until November 2. Marched, *via* Grand Junction, Holly Springs, and Lumpkins Mill, toward Tallahatchie river, the enemy being fortified on south side of river. Regiment was here detailed to guard a commissary train to Hudsonville, during the trip losing two men killed and two wounded, by guerrillas.

Ordered to Holly Springs for guard duty; thence to Oxford, Mississippi, where remained until December 20.

Ordered to Holly Springs, to prevent the capture of that place. On 21st, reached that place, enemy having fled. Remained here during the year, Colonel Loomis commanding the post, and Lieutenant Colonel Gilmore as chief of outposts.

In the beginning of the year 1863, the post at Holly Springs was broken up, and the army fell back to Lagrange, Tennessee, where the regiment was assigned to duty as provost guard, Colonel Loomis commanding the post. Here it remained until March 8th.

March 3, the regiment was brigaded with the Nineteenth Illinois, Twelfth and One Hundredth Indiana, Colonel Loomis, commanding.

March 8th, the brigade marched from Lagrange to Collierville, Tennessee, where they remained three months, engaged in fortifying the place and defending the railroad against guerrillas and bushwhackers.

June 7th, left Collierville for Memphis. The following day they embarked for Harnes' Bluff. The regiment subsequently went into camp at Oak Ridge, where it remained until after the fall of Vicksburg.

On the afternoon of July 4th, started in pursuit of the retreating forces of General Johnson. The siege of Jackson was marked by severe skirmishing, in one of which Captain James A. Dugget, of Company C, was instantly killed by a round shot through the breast, and a number of men were killed and wounded. About the 22d of July, began the march back to Vicksburg, and when the troops crossed Black river they went into camp for the summer. September 28, the camp was broken up and the regiment marched into Vicksburg and there embarked for Memphis, where it arrived on the 7th of October.

Here a few days was given for the purpose of outfitting the men, preparatory for the long march across the country from Memphis to Chattanooga, to relieve the besieged Army of the Cumberland.

The march began at 8 a. m., October 11th. Arrived at Bridgeport, November 15th, and on the 24th and 25th, took an active part in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing in killed and wounded, one hundred and one officers and men. Among the officers severely wounded were, Lieutenant Colonel Gillmore, Captain James P. Davis, company B, Adjutant Edward A. Tucker, and Lieutenant William Polk, company B.

The next morning started before daylight in pursuit of the defeated and flying enemy, followed them to Ringold, Georgia; burnt the bridges and destroyed the railroad; then returned to make the march of two hundred miles, without supplies, cooking utensils, camp equipments or change of clothing, to the relief of General Bunsides, at Knoxville. Returned to Bridgeport in the latter part of December; were re-clothed, paid off, and marched to Scottsboro, Alabama, and went into winter quarters.

On the 1st of January, 1864, there were five hundred and fifteen men present for duty, of whom four hundred and sixty-three re-enlisted as veterans. Of sixty-one men present in company K, sixty re-enlisted. January 12, started home on veteran furlough. At the expiration

of furlough, returned to the field with ranks well filled with recruits. Arrived at Scotsboro' March 3, and remained until May 1, when it started on the great Atlantic campaign. The regiment was actively engaged in all the marches, skirmishes and battles which finally resulted in the capture of Atlanta. On the 3d of August, a detail of nine hundred men was made from the division to charge the enemy's skirmish line. The charge was to be made over an old field, covered with high grass, a distance of about four hundred yards. When the signal was given, the men started on a keen run for the rebel works. John H. Wilson, of company D, which was raised in Sangamon county, a stout, active fellow, out-ran the rest, and soon found himself in front of a rebel pit, which had been concealed by the tall grass, filled with seventeen men and a commissioned officer. He drew up his musket, and told them "to fight or run, and that blamed quick." All surrendered except the officer, who started to run, when Wilson shot him. It was laughable to see "Buck," as he was called, marching back with his seventeen prisoners. By order of General Logan, he retained the officer's sword and a fine Whitney rifle, found in the pit, and now has them at home as mementoes of his gallantry. After the fall of Atlanta most of the old officers were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service. Only two of the original officers remained, one of whom, Captain Ira J. Bloomfield, company K, was made Colonel of the regiment.

About the same time, the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, was broken up, and the regiment was transferred to the First Division of the same corps, with which it remained until the close of the war. The regiment did some hard marching; following Hood upward Chattanooga, and off into Northern Alabama; thence returned to Atlanta; were paid and re-clothed, preparatory to "marching through Georgia."

The Twenty-sixth was engaged in the action of Forts Milledgeville, siege of Savannah and capture of Fort McAlister. A short time after the fall of Savannah, the regiment was ordered to Beaufort, South Carolina, and remained on duty there and at Port Royal Ferry, until the commencement of the northward march through the Carolinas. Were among the first regiments into Columbia, and were hotly engaged in the battle of Bentonville. Here the regiment was ordered to carry the bridge, across Mill creek, which was strongly guarded by the enemy. The regiment charged, and carried it, but lost a number of good men. Sergeant Smith, of Company K,

color-bearer, was charging, at the head of the column, across the bridge, and was shot, the colors falling into the stream. The enemy rushed forward to secure them, but Lieutenant Webster, with Company E, charged, drove them back, and saved the colors. Colonel Bloomfield had his horse shot under him, and narrowly escaped himself. Remained at Goldsboro, North Carolina, a few days; and April 10, began the march against Raleigh. Left Raleigh, May 1, for Washington, via Richmond. Participated in the grand review at Washington. Transported by rail to Parkersburg, Virginia; thence by boat to Louisville, Kentucky, where it remained in camp until July 20, 1865, when it was mustered out of service and started for Springfield, Illinois, for final payment and discharge. July 28, the regiment was paid off and disbanded.

The regiment had marched during its four years of service, six thousand nine hundred and thirty-one miles; fought twenty-eight hard battles, besides innumerable skirmishes. They were permitted by the orders of the commanding Generals to place upon their banner, "New Madrid," "Island No. 10," "Farmington," "Siege of Corinth," "Iuka," "Corinth, 3d and 4th October, 1862," "Holly Springs," "Vicksburg," "Jackson, Miss.," "Mission Ridge," "Resacca," "Kenesaw," "Ezra Church," "Atlanta," "Jonesboro," "Griswoldville," "McAlister," "Savannah," "Columbia," "Bentonville."

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Regimental Officers.

Major—Hall Wilson
Adjutant—Henry A. Rush
Surgeon—Henry C. Barrell

Privates.

Campbell, John G. Lynch, Patrick
Castello, Michael Orr, Archibald B.
Hammann, Frederick

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Private.

George Strode.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Sangamon county had about one hundred men in this regiment, distributed as follows:

Regimental Officers.

Major—Mason Brayman
Fife Major—Joseph F. Foulz

COMPANY A.

Private.

Gentry, David C.

COMPANY C.

Private.

Frame, James J.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Brown, George W.	Rodgers, David
Gholson, William T.	Rodgers, Williams
Glasscock, John J.	Sanders, James W.
Henry, Charles	Vinson, Robert D.
Humphreys, George W.	Vinson, Elias D.
Henson, Thomas	Vinson, David
Luther, Martin	Varrover, Wm. P. C.
Mobley, James C.	Webb, Asa
O'Hain, John	Webb, Benjamin A.

COMPANY E.

Private.

Easley, Ambrose

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Baker, James	Edwards, John
Edwards, Charles	Farless, Columbus
Edwards, Milton	Greer, William H.
Haney, John	Greer, William
Kiser, Daniel	Harvey, Felix A.
Quigley, Phillip C.	Hunt, Thomas
Starkey, Jesse	Joyner, Archibald W.
Williams, McDonald	Kiser, William P.
Yates, James A.	McGhee, George
Boleryjack, John E.	Porter, Thomas J.
Bowers, George	Payner, James J.
Cook, Charles	Tarrant, William H.
Davis, Alfred	Tronsdale, William A.

COMPANY I.

Officers.

Captain—Augustus O. Millington
 First Lieutenant—Marshall M. McIntire
 Second Lieutenant—Samuel H. Russell

First Sergeant.

Truman L. Post.

Corporals.

Joseph C. Campbell	Marion T. Huston
William Smith	Josiah Cox

Samuel Fairbanks

Musicians.

Alvah Doud

Privates.

Herbert, Thomas	Porterfield, L. Y.
Mullott, John	Smith, Henry
May, Jacob	Smith, Julius B.
McDonald, John	Thornton, Richard
O'Donnell, Andrew	Vaughn, Crawford
Parker, John L.	Woods, John M.
Pollard, James	

Veterans.

Barkhurst, Nathan	Hofer, Frank
Carter, John	Webb, James

COMPANY K.

Private.

Campbell, Andrew B.

Unassigned.

Fulk, Nelson S.	Nash, John T.
Hall, William J.	Pearson, William
Little, Henry C.	Scott, Lewis
Moore, Alfred	

As reported to the Adjutant General, the following were the promotions of Sangamon county

men: Mason Brayman, from Major to Colonel and Brigadier General; Samuel H. Russell, from Second to First Lieutenant and Captain; Truman S. Post, from Sergeant to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain.

HISTORY OF TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

The Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers was mustered into the United States service at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 19, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., and was commanded by Colonel James S. Reardon, and was assigned to the brigade of Brigadier General John A. McClernand.

Early in September it was ordered to Cairo. In October, formed a part of an expedition under the command of Colonel R. J. Oglesby, to Bloom, Missouri. In January, 1862, regiment was assigned to the brigade of Colonel R. J. Oglesby, (Eighth, Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois), and division Brigadier General McClernand. This command was the first to enter Fort Henry after its evacuation.

In the battle of Fort Donelson, the brigade formed the extreme right of the line of investment, meeting the enemy first and fighting them longer than any other portion of the army. Regiment lost one hundred men killed, of which thirty were killed on the field.

March 1, 1862, regiment was assigned to Colonel L. F. Ross' Brigade, composed of the Seventeenth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-third and Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and proceeded to Savannah, Tennessee. Twentieth of March, proceeded to Pittsburg Landing. April 1st, Captain E. M. Ferrill was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel *vice* Dunlap, resigned. The regiment bore a most honorable part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. With an effective strength of four hundred men, it lost one hundred killed and wounded.

April 15, 1862, Major M. Brayman was promoted Colonel *vice* Reardon, resigned. Regiment was constantly engaged during the siege of Corinth, May, 1862. June 6, was assigned to brigade of Colonel C. C. Marsh, composed of the Eleventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois, and during the month made frequent incursions into West Tennessee. October 1, sent to reinforce General Rosencrans at Corinth. Arriving too late for the battle, formed to advance of the advance of pursuit to Ripley, Mississippi, and returned to Jackson.

September, 25, Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Ferrill, promoted Colonel *vice* M. Brayman, promoted Brigadier General.

Adjutant Loren Kent, promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

December 1, regiment proceeded to rear of General Grant's army, at Cold Water, Mississippi, and shortly afterwards went into camp at Holly Springs. On 18th Lieutenant Colonel Kent, with two companies (D and K.) went to Jackson, Tennessee, to protect that place.

December 20, Colonel R. C. Murphy, of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, surrendered Holly Springs to rebel General Van Dorn, in a most cowardly and disgraceful manner. Eight companies of the regiment were paroled and sent to Benton Barracks. The camp and garrison equipment and books and records of the Twentyninth were destroyed.

The eight paroled companies were kept at Benton Barracks until July, 1863, when they were exchanged and returned to duty. The two remaining companies were assigned to the Western Navy in February, 1863, where they served with distinction during the siege of Vicksburg, losing one officer and several men in running the batteries at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf.

October 16, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel Kent was relieved, at his own request, as Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Tennessee, and assumed command of his regiment, which was assigned to General Logan's Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

October 19, the One Hundred and Thirty-first Illinois volunteers was consolidated with the Twentyninth, and Lieutenant Colonel Kent promoted Colonel, *vice* Colonel Ferrell, resigned.

December 1, 1863, moved to Natchez, and remained on garrison duty. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and was mustered as veterans; and July 19, received veterans' furloughs from Springfield, Illinois.

Moved from Springfield, August 22, 1864, and arrived at Natchez the last of the month, and remained until October, then moved to the mouth of White river, having been assigned to Third brigade reserve corps, Military Division of West Mississippi. A short time afterward was ordered to Memphis, and thence to Paducah, arriving October 20, 1864, for protection of Kentucky from enemy's cavalry, which appeared on the border. November 26, embarked for Memphis, camping in that city November 29. December 21, marched with expedition into the interior of Tennessee.

Hard marching, cold weather, and bad roads. Returned December 31. January 1, 1865, em-

barked for New Orleans. Camped above the city at Kenner on the 5th.

February 11, assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Colonel Kent commanding brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Callicott commanding regiment. Embarked for Mobile. Landed at Dauphin Island on 15th February. March 17, embarked for Fort Morgan, and landing, bivouacked on the beach. During eight succeeding days, were toiling over almost impassable roads to Spanish Fort, arriving on the 26th. Took an active part in the siege. Moved to Fort Blakely April 2, and was engaged in the whole siege, supporting the charge made by our Second brigade on the 9th, which resulted in the capture of the entire rebel army. Regiment lost during the campaign twenty-six men killed and wounded.

April 10, marched for Mobile. Arrived on the 12th, and remained in camp. June 26, embarked on steamship Scott for Texas. Arrived off Galveston July 1. The sea being quite rough, two or three days were required to disembark. Soon after were ordered to Millican, Texas, on Texas Central Railroad; arriving on the 9th.

July 26, Regimental Headquarters moved to Hempstead; two companies remaining at Millican, two at Brenham, and one at Beaumont.

The regiment being in Provisional Division Department of Texas, Major General F. Steele commanding, the regiment reported to Major General J. A. Mower, commanding Eastern District of Texas, until November 6, 1865, when it was mustered out of the United States service. B. W. Ladd, Ninety-eighth Ohio and A. C. M.

Placed *en route* for the State, November 8, and arrived 26th, receiving final pay and discharge November 28, 1865.

HISTORY OF THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

The Thirtieth Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 28, 1861, Colonel P. B. Fouke commanding.

September 1, 1861, moved to Cairo, Illinois, and was assigned to Brigadier General McClelland's Brigade. Brigadier General U. S. Grant, commanding District of Cairo, and Major General John C. Fremont, commanding Department of Missouri. October 22, went on scout into Kentucky, near Columbus. November 7, was engaged in the battle of Belmont. The regiment did gallant service during this action, and captured the celebrated "Watson's New Orleans Battery."

January 10, 1862, moved from Cairo, on reconnaissance into Kentucky, and returned on the 22d.

February 4, moved up Tennessee river; 6th, was in the attack and taking of Fort Henry, in Colonel Oglesby's brigade. Was engaged in the siege and taking of Fort Donelson, 13th, 14th and 15th of February, 1862.

Arrived at Pittsburg Landing April 25. Took part in the siege of Corinth, in Colonel Logan's brigade. June 4 and 5, marched from Corinth to Bethel; on the 8th, occupied Jackson, Tennessee; 13th and 14th of August, marched to Estenaula, and 31st to Denmark.

September 1, 1862, marched toward Meriden Station on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and about four miles from that place met the enemy's cavalry, six thousand strong, under General Armstrong, and after four hours of hard fighting, drove the enemy from the field, gaining a brilliant victory.

The Thirtieth was commanded by Major Warren Shedd, Colonel Dennis commanding brigade of Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, one section Schwartz's Illinois Battery, Captain Foster's company of Independent Ohio Cavalry, and thirty-four men of Fourth Illinois Cavalry. On 2d September, marched to Mendon; 3d to Jackson, 2d of November marched to Lagrange. On 11th marched toward Water Valley, Mississippi, arriving December 19; 21st, marched for Memphis, Tennessee, arriving January 19, 1863. Were stationed at Memphis, Tennessee, in Colonel Leggett's brigade, Major General Logan's division, Major General McPherson's corps.

February 22, 1863, moved to Lake Providence, Louisiana. Moved soon after to Vista's Plantation.

April 17, to Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. Joined Grant's army and moved to Bruinsburg, Mississippi—crossing Mississippi river. May 1st moved to Thompson's Hill, moved to Hankinson's Ferry, on Black river; skirmish with the enemy en route. Moved to Raymond, Mississippi, engaged in the battle of Raymond, May 12. Moved *via* Clinton to Jackson. Pursued the retreating enemy after their defeat of 14th of May.

May 16, engaged in the battle of Champion Hill, losing heavily. Crossed Black river with the army, and arrived in the rear of Vicksburg 19th of May, 1863.

May 25, moved with expedition to Mechanicsburg, under General Blair. Returning actively participated in the siege of Vicksburg until June 23, and then moved to Black river, under General Sherman, to watch the rebel General Johnston.

Moved with General Sherman's army to Jackson, and assisted in the investment of that place, after which the regiment moved to Vicksburg, arriving July 25. Remained in camp until August 20, when it moved to Monroe, Louisiana, returning on the 28th.

October 14, moved under General McPherson toward Canton, Mississippi. Was in engagement at Ragachitta creek. Returned same month.

January 1, 1864, mustered in as a veteran organization; 10th, moved with expedition up the Mississippi river against guerrillas, and returned on 15th. February 3, left Vicksburg on Meriden campaign, under General Sherman.

Participated in several skirmishes with the enemy, and arrived at Meriden, February 15. Returned March 3. Distance, 300 miles.

March 5, left Vicksburg on veteran furlough to Illinois, arriving at Camp Butler March 12. April 18, left Camp Butler, and on the 28th left Cairo with "Tennessee River Expedition," under General W. Q. Gresham.

Arrived at Clifton, Tennessee, on the 30th. March 5, marched *via* Pulaski, Tennessee, and Athens, Alabama, to Huntsville, Alabama. May 25, moved to Decatur, crossing the Tennessee river on 27th. Thence *via* Warrentown, Alabama, to Rome, Georgia; thence *via* Kingston, joining General Sherman's "Grand Army" at Ackworth, June 8. On 10th, moved to Big Shanty, and commenced skirmishing with the enemy. On the 27th, moved out to make a demonstration in front, losing about 20 killed and wounded.

On the night of July 2, moved with Seventeenth Army Corps to the right of General Sherman's, and on the 5th moved to Nickajack creek; 9th, regiment sent to guard Department Headquarters.

On 12th, moved to Sweet Water creek. July 17, moved toward Decatur *via* Marietta, crossing the Chattahoochee at Roswell's, and arriving at Decatur on 20th.

Was in battle of July 21 and 22, and lost heavily, and were actively engaged until the fall of Atlanta and Jonesboro. Camped at East Point September 6th. October 4, 1864, moved northward in the pursuit of General Hood, *via* Kenesaw Mountain, to Resaca, and returned to Smyrna Camp Ground *via* Galesville, Alabama, arriving November 5.

November 13, moved to Atlanta, and on the 15th moved with General Sherman's army in the "March to the Sea," participating in the capture of Savannah, Georgia, December 21. Left Savannah January 4, 1865, and moved by water

to Beaufort, South Carolina. Left Beaufort January 13, and participated in the capture of Pacotaligo, on the 15th. Remained at Pacotaligo until 30th; then marched with Sherman's army to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where the regiment arrived March 25, 1865. Was engaged during the march in the capture of Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, South Carolina, and Fayetteville, North Carolina; besides, destroying railroad track, etc.

April 10, moved to Raleigh, arriving there on the 14th, and remained in camp until the surrender of the rebel army under General Johnson.

April 29, marched northward, *via* Richmond, to Alexandria, Virginia, arriving May 19.

The regiment took part in the grand review, May 24, 1865, at Washington, D. C.; camped near Washington; and left June 7, *via* Baltimore and Ohio railroad, arriving at Parker's, Virginia, on the 9th. Proceeded by steamboat to Louisville, Kentucky, and remained at Louisville. Mustered out of United States service July 17, 1865, by First Lieutenant Aug. P. Noyes, A. C. M., Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

Arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 20. Received final payment, and discharged July 27, 1865.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, August 28, 1861, and commanded by Colonel P. B. Fouke. The following named men were from Sangamon county:

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Captain—John P. Davis
First Lieutenant—William R. Goodell
Second Lieutenant—William Huffmasster

First Sergeant.

Allison W. Cheaney

Sergeants.

David P. Colburn Isom Cotlett
William H. Sowell Henry Taylor

Corporals

Charles L. Stevenson Stephen Workman
David S. Alexander Henry C. Neal
John D. Vanderin Jeremiah D. Sanborn
Marcus Lindsay

Musician.

Arthur Harmon

Privates

Adwell, John McKee, William D.
Alsbury, Charles McMan, Robert
Alsbury, William Martin, Arthur
Brown, Daniel McClure, Anderson J.
Brown, Mason Murdock, Albert
Burk, Patrick Murdock, Jacob C.
Collier, Henry M. Pearce, Israel F.

Cawthorne, Chapman
Cassidy, John F.
Covington, Jesse H.
Davenport, James H.
Davis, James N.
Eaton, Sidney W.
Fisher, John B.
Greening, James
Hinton, John R.
Kenney, Lorenzo
Kelhams, Calvin D.
Lyons, Myron D.
Landers, James P.

Adwell, John
Brown, Daniel
Burke, Patrick
Colburn, David P.
Covington, Jesse H.
Fitzgerald, James
Fowls, Henry
Greening, James
Hammond, Arthur C.
Huff, John S.
Landers, James P.

Allen, Robert H.
Brister, Joseph
Barnes, William A.
Colburn, Francis L.
Colburn, John W.
Dawson, Aaron J.
Dodd, William N.
Eppler, Herman G.
Edwards, Achilles
Greening, John W.
Holley, Marshall B.
Hilderman, William
Henry, William
Hall, John C.
Hatch, Charles W.
Kinney, Martin V.
Kitchen, John T.
Lucas, Edward W.
Lambert, Joseph
Lane, William
Large, John H.
Landers, William

Lanhan, William N.
Rinker, John

Burk, Benjamin F.
McCleave, John

Weldon, Henry C.

Green, Albert
Arnes, Fisher
Johnson, George K.
Kalaim, Thomas J.
McCormack, Thomas

Phelps, Austin
Retherford, Martin V.
Ray, George W.
Robertson, Hamilton
Smith, George F.
Shumate, Joseph M.
Tungate, William M.
Taylor, George
Veach, Samuel
Veach, James F.
Vermillion, Charles W.
Workman, Samuel M.
Wycoff, John M.

Veterans.

Lucas, Edward W.
Murdock, Albert
Murdock, Jacob C.
Pillion, Thomas
Pierce, Israel F.
Ray, George W.
Retherford, Martin V.
Shumate, Joseph M.
Taylor, George A.
Vermillion, Charles W.
Veatch, Samuel

Recruits.

Large, Stephen
Miller, William
McGinnis, Irvin
Morris, William H.
Maxcy, Richard H.
Norris, Edward A.
Price, Andrew J.
Porter, Henry
Reynolds, George W.
Seals, Samuel H.
Stratton, Joseph C.
Swink, H. William
Smith, John
Summers, Elijah C.
Shetters, Martin V.
Stinland, F. M.
Taylor, Eli
Underwood, Jesse T.
Wyckaff, Henry C.
Workman, David
Williamson, Erastus
Young, Edward A.

COMPANY H.

Lanhan, William N.
Rinker, John
Lewis, Liston L.

COMPANY I.

Burk, Benjamin F.
McCleave, John

COMPANY K.

Weldon, Henry C.
Unassigned.
Greer, Martin

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Privates.

Parsley, William K.
Sarrell, William T.
Wood, John

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

In this regiment will be found the following named who represent the county:

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Barnes, Robert A	Hodge, Richard
Ducuing, Henry	Hungertord, Thomas J.
Grabendike, Hiram	

COMPANY D.

Sergeants.

Cleophas Breckenridge

Corporal.

Simpson Driscoll

Musicians.

James Bateman

Privates.

Driscoll, Lewis	Farmer, Ephraim
George, William	Havener, Wesley
Holland, Aaron	Howard, Thomas D.
Loyd, Reuben	Little, John
Martin, William	Martin, Isaac
Morgan, Tarthus	McDonald, James
Pelham, Daniel C.	Ross, John W.
Taff, James W.	Willis, James D.
Willis, Adam	Wuckley, George
William, George	Timothy, Regan
Bateman, James	Bateman, James
Grady, Robert M.	Kelly, Thomas
Schorndorf, Charles	

Recruits.

Baker, Walter	Carter, Alfred
Driskell, Joseph	Donnabarger, John
Elkin, John H.	Estell, William H.
Howey, Lewis	Harris, William W.
Hammond, George F.	Havener, Samuel
Hanes, Haskins	Leary, Richard
Lemon, John	Mosteller, John
McCoy, Samuel	Nettleton, Stephen
Pike, Thomas	Rosengrant, Hiram H.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Jenkins, Mark	Maag, Charles W.
Dwire, John	Wilkinson, William H.

COMPANY K.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—William A. Nixon

First Sergeant.

Edward Higgins

Privates.

Kent, Daniel	Kilgore, William H.
Hinchie, James M.	Luce, Henry

The following promotions were made: Hiram H. Rosengrant, private, to Captain; Wm. George, private, to Second Lieutenant; Wm. A. Nixon, First Lieutenant, to Captain; Edwin L. Higgins, sergeant, to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain.

The Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in the month of September, 1861, by Colonel Chas. E. Hovey,

and mustered into the United States service, by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A.

September 20, moved to Ironton Missouri, *via* St. Louis. Remained at Ironton during the winter, with occasional scouts into the country. On one of these, the battle of Fredricktown was fought; Company A on the skirmish line.

March, 1862, moved with the command of General Steele, southward; passing into Arkansas at Pitman's Ferry, and marching *via* Pochontas and Jacksonport, to Batesville, where it joined General Curtis' army; thence *via* Jackson, Augusta and Clarendon, to Helena. Was engaged in the battle of Cache, and in many skirmishes. At the battle of Cotton Plant, Company A on the skirmish line, met and checked a charge of two thousand Texas Rangers. During July and August, were camped twenty miles west of Helena, and engaged in eight expeditions up and down the river. September 1, was moved up the river to Sulphur Springs, and thence to Pilot Knob, where it arrived the middle of October, 1862. November 15, moved to VanBuren, Arkansas, in Colonel Harris' Brigade, Brigadier General W. P. Benton's Division, of General Davidson's Corps. Made winter campaign in Southeast Missouri; passing through Patterson, VanBuren, West Plains, Eminence and Centerville, and returned to Bellevue Valley, near Pilot Knob, about March 1, 1863.

The Thirty-third was then ordered to Ste. Geneveive, Missouri, where, with the command, it embarked for Millikin's Bend, Louisiana. Attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, it was engaged in all its battles; participating in the Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, assault and siege of Vicksburg, and the siege of Jackson.

In August, moved to New Orleans with the Thirteenth Army Corps. In October, with brigade of Colonel Shunk, Eighth Indiana, Major General C. C. Washburne's Division and Major General E. O. C. Ord's Corps, engaged in the campaign up the Bayou Teche; returned to New Orleans in November. Thence ordered to Brownsville, Texas; but before landing, were ordered to Arkansas Pass.

Disembarked on St. Joseph Island; marched up St. Joseph Island and Matagorda Island to Saluria; participating in the capture of Fort Esperanza. Thence moved to Indianola and Port Lavaca

The First Brigade; while on the main land of Texas, was commanded by Brigadier General Fitz Henry Warren.

January 1, 1864 the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and March 14th, reached Bloomington, Illinois, and received veteran furloughs. April 18, 1864, the regiment was re-organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, and proceeded to New Orleans, *via* Alton and St. Louis—arriving on the 29th, and camping at Carrollton.

May 17, ordered to Brashear City, Louisiana. Soon after its arrival the regiment was scattered along the line of the road as guard, in the following order: Companies F, C and K, at Bayou Boeuf; company I, Bayou L'Ours; companies A and D, at Tigerville; company G, at Chacaboula; company E, Terre Bonne; company B, at Bayou Lafourche and Bayou des Allemands; company H, Boutte; regimental headquarters at Terre Bonne. The district was called the "District of Lafourche," commanded by Brigadier General Robert A. Cameron. Headquarters at Thibodaux. September 17, 1864 the non-veterans of the regiment were started home *via* New York City, in charge of rebel prisoners, and were mustered out at Camp Butler, about October 11, 1864.

March 2, 1865, were ordered to join the Sixteenth Army Corps. Near Boutte Station the train was thrown from the track, and nine men were killed and seventy wounded. On the 18th the regiment embarked on Lake Ponchartrain, for Mobile expedition. Company K remaining behind to guard transportation, joined the regiment April 11, at Blakely; moved *via* Fort Gaines and Navy Cove, landed on Fish river, Alabama, and marched with General Canby's army up east side of Mobile Bay. The regiment was in the first brigade, Colonel W. L. McMillian, Ninety-Fifth Ohio; First Division, General J. McArthur; Sixteenth Army Corps, Major General A. J. Smith.

March 27 arrived in front of Spanish Fort, the main defense of Mobile, and until its capture, April 8, was actively engaged.

After the surrender of Mobile, marched April 13, 1865, with Sixteenth Corps, for Montgomery, Alabama, where it arrived on the 25th, and encamped on the Alabama river. Here it received the news of Lee and Johnston's surrender, after which its operations were not of a hostile character. May 10, marched to Selma, and May 17, by rail, to Meridian, Mississippi. Here remained. In the latter part of July the regiment was filled above the maximum by men transferred from Seventy-second, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Twenty-second, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois.

Moved to Vicksburg April 14, 1865, and remained at that place until mustered out of service, November 24, 1865, and ordered to Camp Butler, Illinois, for final payment and discharge.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Duffey, James M. Harris, William H.
Hair, Patrick

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Cunningham, Arthur Kensey, John T.
Johnson, James

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Private.

Peter Larson

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Thirty-eighth Infantry, organized late in the summer of 1861, contained the following named men from Sangamon county:

Regimental Officers.

Surgeon—Henry C. Barrell
Adjutant—Arthur Lee Bailbache
Commissary Sergeant—John C. Young

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captain—Henry N. Alden
First Lieutenant—George H. Alcock

Sergeants.

Charles H. Egleston John Carr

Corporals.

Andrew Farley Charles Hoxworth
John Young Benjamin Egleston
Pembroke J. Patterson John Nutt

Musician.

Thomas J. Robertson

Privates.

Allison, James M.	Norton, James
Burke, Patrick	Peddicord, Barney
Briggs, Henry	Rensler, John
Bloomer, Christopher	Ryan, Daniel
Carigan, Edward	Rouch, Michael
Clancy, Patrick	Rollins, Gilbert
Clare, Daniel	Rahner, William
Daws, Henry	Ringhouser, Theodore
Day, Thomas	Rav, Joseph
Dillon, Daniel	Smith, Joshua
Howey, Thomas	Smith, Charles H.
Hogan, John	Sheehan, Thomas
Hemphill, James	Shoemaker, Augustus
Jones, Newton C.	Theilen, George
Judge, John	Tobin, Patrick
Killinger, Jacob S.	Venemer, Theodore
Kohl, Nicholas	Welsh, William
Lightfoot, Reuben H.	Owens, Henry C.
Lawyer, John W.	Richards, John C.
McCauless, Robert	Robertson, Thomas J.
McElroy, John	Woodford, Samuel
McCasland, Thomas	

Recruits.

Brewer, James D. Mulquere, Patrick
Campbell, Robert J. McPherson, John

Carey, Joseph L.	Reynolds, Reuben A.
Curren, Owen	Rice, Zebedee H.
Carlin, Thomas B.	Rice, Joshua M.
Dougherty, Thomas	Rude, Samuel W.
Haid, James	Waddle, James
Harrison, William	Walker, James
Moore, Charles, or Jas.	Woolford, Samuel

COMPANY B.

Private.

Lowerly, John

COMPANY C.

Sergeant.

Peter Conway

Privates.

Anderson, John	Fitzpatrick, Patrick
Campbell, Joseph	Fox, Charles

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Goodman, Joseph	Warren, Christopher C.
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COMPANY I.

Private.

Stephenson, Lee T.

The following were the promotions of men from this county: Henry N. Alden, from Captain to Major; Charles Fox, from private to First Lieutenant.

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Thirty-eighth Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September, 1861, by Colonel William P. Carlin. September 20, was ordered to Pilot Knob, Missouri, receiving its arms *en route*. Colonel Carlin was placed in command of the post. October 20, marched to Fredericktown, and 21st was engaged in the battle at that place, with the enemy under Jeff Thompson.

The regiment remained at Pilot Knob during the winter. March 3, 1862, moved to Reeves' Station on Black river. March 31, regiment removed from Reeves' Station to Doniphan, and April 17, crossed Current river on 21st reached Pocahtontas, Arkansas. April 30, marched for Jacksonport, Arkansas. May 10, the Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth were ordered to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, two hundred and twenty miles distant. This march was made in ten days, a day and a half of which time was spent ferrying Black and Current rivers. May 24, arrived at Hamburg Landing, moved to the front, and were before Corinth during the last days of the siege.

Was in Second Brigade, Fourth Division, left wing, Army of the Mississippi, Colonel Carlin commanding brigade, Brigadier General Jeff C. Davis commanding division, and Major General John Pope.

Marched to Danville, Booneville, back to Corinth, and to Jacinto. During the last of June marched to Ripley, and returned by forced marches. Remained in camp till August 14, when marched with the division to join the Army of the Ohio, under General Buell. Passing through Iuka, Mississippi, crossed the Tennessee at Eastport; then marched to Louisville, arriving September 26, 1862, having marched night and day about five hundred miles. October 1, marched from Louisville in the Thirty-first Brigade. October 8, engaged in battle of Perryville, Major D. H. Gilman, commanding, and captured an ammunition team, two caissons and about one hundred prisoners. Was honorably mentioned in General Mitchell's report of the battle. Joined in pursuit of Bragg as far as Crab Orchard, and then marched through Lancaster, Danville, Lebanon, and Bowling Green, to Edgefield Junction, near Nashville. Went on a scout to Harpeth Shoals with Fifteenth Wisconsin, and returned November 20, having destroyed a large quantity of salt, and captured a rebel wagon train and one hundred horses and mules.

Advanced from Nashville, December 26, 1862, and with the brigade charged a battery at Knott Gap and captured two guns. Regimental loss, three killed and eight wounded. Engaged in the battle of Stone River from December 30, 1862, till January 4, 1863.

December 31st, the brigade was heavily engaged, and repulsed three heavy charges and held the position until the enemy having driven Johnston's Division, came heavily on the flank and forced the line to retire. Regiment lost in engagement thirty-four killed, one hundred and nine wounded, and thirty-four missing. Regiment at Murfreesboro until June. Meantime the right wing was changed to the Twentieth Army Corps.

When the enemy advanced on Tullahoma, the Twentieth Army Corps moved on Liberty Gap, and engaged the enemy, June 24th, 25th and 26th; on the 25th the Thirty-eighth was ordered to relieve Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, of General Willick's brigade, who were hotly pressed by the enemy. The Thirty-eighth charged across a plowed field, under heavy fire, and drove the enemy from their works, capturing the flag of the Second Arkansas.

June 26th, skirmished with the enemy all day, losing three killed and nineteen wounded. That night the enemy withdrew.

Marched through Manchester and camped at Winchester, Tennessee. August 17, 1863, crossed

the Cumberland Mountains to Stevenson, Alabama. Thirtieth, crossed Tennessee river at Carpenter's Ferry. Crossed Sand Mountain and camped in Wills Valley. September crossed Lookout Mountain and camped at Broomtown Valley, about fifty miles south of Chattanooga. September 13th and 14th, re-crossed Lookout Mountain to Wills Valley; 16th ascended Lookout Mountain, and marched twenty-five miles on the top to Stevens' Gap. Seventeenth, entered McLeMORE's cave and laid in line of battle before Dry Gap, in Pigeon mountains. On the 19th, entered the battle of Chickmunga, near Gordon's Mills; double-quickening, a line was formed under fire, and was hotly engaged until dark.

September 20th, was moved to the left wing into position at 10 a. m., and was heavily engaged. The enemy pressing through a gap made by the withdrawal of General Woods' Division, forced the line back, and the brigade narrowly escaped capture. Was re-formed on the hills in the rear of the battle ground and marched toward Rossville. Was then marched toward the right, where General Thomas was continuing the fight. After dark, returned to Rossville. Loss, Lieutenant Colonel D. H. Gilmer, killed, and Major Alden severely wounded; of three hundred and one men who entered the fight, one hundred and eighty were killed, wounded or missing. September 21st, Captain W. C. Harris took command of regiment, and on the 22d moved into Chattanooga and remained till the last of October, working on fortifications, etc.

The Twentieth Army Corps was broken up and the Thirty-eighth Illinois was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

October 25, 1863, marched to Bridgeport, Alabama, and went into winter quarters.

January 26, 1864, moved through Chattanooga to Ooltawah. On the night of February 17th, moved out with a detachment of Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and at daylight surprised and captured a rebel outpost a few miles from Dalton, Georgia, and returned to camp in the afternoon.

February 29, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and was mustered March 16, 1864. Started for Illinois, March 28th. Arrived at Springfield April 8th. Rendezvoused at Mattoon. May 14th, moved from Mattoon to Louisville. Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Chapman took command of the regiment at Louisville, May 17th. Arrived at Nashville 21st.

On the 22d, a train bearing part of the regiment was thrown from the track by a torpedo and several men injured.

May 27, left Chattanooga for Ackworth with a drove of cattle, which was increased at Resaca to 1,700 head. On 9th, rejoined the brigade; 10th, moved upon the enemy at Pine Top; engaged at Pine Top till 18th, and at Kenesaw Mountain until July 3. July 5, reached the Chattahoochee river, and crossed it on the 12th at Power's Ferry; 20th, crossed Peach Tree creek, and on the 22d threw up works before Atlanta; 26th, moved to works, protecting rear and left of lines; August 25, withdrew from lines in night, and 26th was rear guard and had a brisk skirmish; September 1, engaged in the battle of Jonesboro; September 2, moved to Lovejoy, and on the 8th the regiment camped at Atlanta.

Loss of the Thirty-eighth in the campaign, four killed, thirty-six wounded, three missing.

October 3, marched in pursuit of Hood to Gaylorsville, Alabama, and after halting a few days, marched to Chattanooga, arriving October 30, 1864.

October 31, the First Brigade started as escort to wagon train of Fourth Corps for Huntsville. The remainder of the corps going by rail, crossed the Cumberland Mountains at Tanton, and rejoined the corps at Pulaski, Tennessee, November 12, 1864.

November 22, Lieutenant Colonel Chapman died, and the command devolved upon Captain A. M. Pollard.

Arrived at Columbia, Tennessee, November 24, and November 25 and 26, threw up works and skirmished with the enemy. Crossed Duck river on the night of 27th, and next day threw up works on left flank. Withdrew in the night and marched through Spring Hill, passing a large rebel camp. Marched alongside the train to Franklin, with rebel cavalry on the flank; 30th, entered Franklin. About half past four the enemy advanced, driving in our skirmishers, but were driven back by the main line. Withdrew at midnight, and crossing the Harpeth river, reached Nashville. December 1, was occupied in building fortifications and doing outpost duty. On 15th was placed in position near the Hardin pike, and at 4 p. m. were in the charge on Montgomery Hill, and among the first to enter the enemy's works; was in the reserve line and joined in pursuit, when the enemy's line was broken; was in pursuit to Lexington, Alabama. Arriving at Huntsville January 5, 1865, and remaining until March 13,

1865, Lieutenant Colonel Ed. Colyer taking command February 1.

March 13, proceeded to Strawberry Plains, Tennessee; on 24th moved to Lick creek. April 3, brigade was ordered on an expedition to Ashville, North Carolina; returned 11th, and on 20th took cars for Nashville. June 7th, the non-veteran regiments having been mustered out, the Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth were assigned to Second Brigade, Colonel J. B. C. Leeman commanding.

June 17, moved to Johnsonville; 19th embarked on Steamer Palestine, and on 25th landed at New Orleans. July 12, embarked on steamer Clinton, and landed at Indianola, Texas, 15th; 17th marched to Green Lake. August 8 and 9, marched through Victoria and camped on the Gaudaloupe river. December 31, 1865, regiment mustered out and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Barley, John T	Rush, James
Hagans, Daniel	Taylor, John
Hashman, Lewis	Woods, William
O'Harra, James	Wyatt, Edward

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Sergeant.

Simon R. Appleton

Privates.

Becktel, Victor	Kelley, James
Cochran, Henry N.	King, Robert N.
Harrington, Cornelius	Krone, De Witt C.
Hendrick, David N.	Majors, Charles M.
Hill, William W.	

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Private.

Paul L. Steinman

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Private.

Charles H. Clay

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Officer.

Adjutant—William Prosscott

Privates.

Austin, Joshua	McKinney, Israel
Campbell, John A.	Osborne, John
Mitchell, John G.	Scott, Miles
Mitchell, Samuel S.	Walters, Moses
Mitchell, David M.	

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Bensing, Emil	Herman Michael
Birmingham, Michael	Manzy, Robert G.
Gray, William J.	Moore, Charles
Grove, John H.	Murphy, Patrick
Harrison, William	Tompkins, Benjamin

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

Officer.

First Lieutenant—Charles J. Earley

Private.

John Brewer

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Private.

Theodore Franz Veitz.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Private.

Carl Stern

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

About a score of men from Sangamon were in this regiment, as follows:

COMPANY G.

Elias T. Lee	Fulton, Alpheus
Becktel, Victor	Flock, Andrew
Blankenship, Robert W.	Goodnight, John
Baughman, Daniel	Housley, Presly D.
Baughman, Jacob	Hendricks, David W.
Borin, John T.	Hill, William W.
Cochran, Henry N.	Havener, Mitchell R.
Craig, John A.	Krider, Calvin
Clink, William	Miller, Henry C.
Crane, Benjamin F.	Patrick, Henry L.
Dickerson, Samuel	Rickard, Robert W.
English, James D.	

COMPANY K.

Krome, Dewitt C.	Plummer, Nathan
Kelly, James	Wilson, Washington A.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Brown, David	Goodsby, William
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FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Anderson, August	Massey, John
Anderson, John G.	Nord, John M.
Burnison, Eric	Palmer, John
Johnson, Charles J.	Slygh, Henry S.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

In companies A, B, C, E, F, I, and K, will be found men credited to this county, as follows:

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Fahey, John	McGowan, Milton B.
Musiol, James	

COMPANY B.

Private.

Scott, Samuel

COMPANY C.

Private.

Clark, Joseph

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Clark, John P.	Marquart, Adolph
Curtis, Francis M.	Marquart, Gustave

Crosby, Daniel
 Flannagan, Peter
 Harley, John H.
 Holmes, John
 Kule, Fredrick
 Matlock, William M.

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Bell, Joseph
 Cooper, Henry
 Dickmann, Henry
 Duback, Fredrick
 Falls, McCharles
 Hender, John
 Young, Adam

COMPANY I.

Private.

Rooney, Felix

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Brennan, John
 Tinsman, Charles E.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (consolidated).

In the consolidated Fifty-eighth, Sangamon county has credit for the following names:

COMPANY A.

Attwood, Amos
 McGowan, Milton B.

COMPANY B.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Jacob Rippstein

Corporal.

William Fouke

Privates.

Burr, Lyman
 Edmunds, Andrew J.
 Scofield, Joseph
 Sheppard, Obediah

COMPANY C.

Clark, Joseph
 Kitchen, Amos
 Miller, Perry
 Young, Adam

COMPANY D.

Corporals.

John H. Harley
 William M. Matlock
 Mathias Glasener
 August Homan

Privates.

Alexander, Lasser
 Dunlen, Charles
 Flannagan, Peter
 Griffin, Charles
 Harrington, George W.
 Jones, William H.
 Kuger, Eustice
 Lungner, Oscar
 McCawley, George
 Marquart, Adolph
 Marquart, Gustave
 Pilgram, John
 Sassa, Charles
 Stephen, Christian
 Waddle, James
 Wilkinson, William

Unassigned.

Rice, Nat.
 Wines, Geo. W.
 Shea, John

SIXTIETH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Bergerback, Hammond
 Coltes, William

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Officer.

Major—Simon P. Ohr

Private.

Charles McDaniels.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Officers.

Adjutant—Edmund R. Wiley
 Second Lieutenant—Philip C. Suit

Privates.

Dutton, William
 Flood, Joseph
 Lewis, Paul
 Lewis, Neriah
 McCleave, Hiram
 Miller, William W.
 Moore, William
 Pennell, Evander
 Pennell, William

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Private.

Robert L. Leggett.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

In this regiment are found the following named from Sangamon:

Regimental Officers.

Major—Frederick W. Matteson.

COMPANY C.

Officer.

Captain—Christian B. Keasey

Privates.

Ball, Joseph
 Booth, Wesley
 Burns, Thomas
 Bell, John F.
 Brady, Bernard B.
 Ballweabner, John
 Boyd, James H.
 Burke, Patrick
 Collins, John
 Capps, Josiah
 Connelly, James
 Elder, John W.
 Fry, John
 Foley, Patrick
 Horner, Thomas P.
 Hilgenberg, Wilhelm
 Henry, Thomas
 Hadley, John H.
 Hadley, Robert
 Henderson, Charles
 Lawler, Michael
 McKeown, Michael
 Murphy, John W.
 Nicholson, William J.
 O'Conner, Willis
 O'Meara, John
 Probaker, John
 Smith, George A.
 Shelley, John
 Vance, John
 Washburne, Erastus P.
 Wallace, Nels S.
 Wright, Marion
 Wischer, Frederick
 Whitcomb, John W.
 White, Jonathan R.

Veterans

Brady, Bernard D.
 Bullweabner, John
 Collins, John
 Conley, James
 Deihl, Daniel
 Lawler, Michael
 Probaker, John
 Seamon, Isaac W.
 Smith, Thomas J.
 Washburne, Erastus P.
 Wreckser, Frederick

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Johnson, William
 Jones, Thomas
 McGuire, Frank
 Parker, John O.
 Pedro, Daniel
 Somer, Frederick
 Scott, John C.

COMPANY H.

Private.

Gibbons, William R.

Unassigned.

Smith, William
 Webber, John H.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant—S. Wheaton West

Private.

Joseph D. Beaver

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Privates.

Barricklow, James T. Hungerford, Thomas

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

This regiment is largely represented by Sangamon county men, as will be seen by the following:

COMPANY A.

First Lieutenant—Edward W. Bassett

Second Lieutenant—Thomas G. Underwood

First Sergeant.

Emanuel Cross

Sergeants.

Thomas W. Fortune Charles B. Mantle
Samuel C. Robbins Jacob A. Lindsey

Corporals.

John L. Hesser Pierson H. Keiser
James T. Armstrong William S. Bullard
Thomas C. Perry Oliver McDaniel
James Kelly

Musicians.

Jacob W. Ayres Erastus Jackson

Privates.

Aylsworth, Varnum T. McDaniel, C. B.
Beaver, Harnes J. McGrath, Andrew
Bechtel, David H. Meredith, William N.
Baker, Richard McElfresh, John T.
Baker, Thomas Miller, Isaac
Bird, Richard C. Marion, John
Baughman, Joseph McCurdy, Robert
Blankenbaker, John S. Montgomery, William
Chambers, Jeremiah M. Misner, Christopher
Cantrill, Edward Mantle, John
Cass, Henry M. Mergenthaler, William
Crone, Nelson Neer, Lewis
Coppie, Alfred North, John W.
Constant, William R. Neer, William
Fletcher David C. Oliver, Richard B.
Ferguson, Samuel O'Neil, James
Fortune, Francis A. Powell, Samuel B.
Griffitts, John W. Prior, Isaiah T.
Gadberry, William Ruffe, Jacob
Hudson, Joe Ridgway, Alexander
Hudson, Philo D. Rutherford, John T.
Hudson, George Robbins, John A.
Hampton, Harrison P. Ridgway, Samuel F.
Hampton, Preston B. Sanders, William J.
Hadden, William H. Sanders, Jesse
Huckelberry, John W. Spitzer, John
Hiatt, A. B. Sprinkle James A.
Hirst, John W. Shrake, Stephen E.
Humphrey, Jesse Shrake, George
Huckelberry, Eli L. Shrake, Emanuel
Hartman, Frederick W. Shade, John T.
Heiss, M. L. D. M. Shamblin, James W.
Johnston, William H. Short, Stephen A.
Kizer, John S. Tall, William
Kidd, James M. Taff William H
Lanterman, John L. Tally, John
Langley, John C. Williams, Joseph
Miller, Benjamin Withrow, Milton
Maxwell, William H. Watkins, John M.

Recruits.

Bullard, William H. Perry, Andrew J.
Gray, John Robertson, Charles

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Captain—Wilder B. M. Colt

Corporal.

Thomas P. Wright

Privates.

Bell, Simon P. Wright, Alexander H.

COMPANY E.

Private.

McKnight, William

COMPANY F.

Second Lieutenant—Edwin Alsop

COMPANY G

Privates.

Arnold, Robert Connover, William
Hudson, Ivan D. Jourdon, William H. H.
Lemon, Frederick McCormack, William H.
O'Flaherty, James Price, James L.
Robinson, Benjamin Sinclair, John
Vannattan, Joseph Vannattan Norman A.
Welcome, Jacob Bartrum, Wells
Emery, Josiah Hogan Patrick

COMPANY H.

Musicians.

Theodore C. Northcott Mull, John M.

COMPANY I.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—James M. Turpin

First Sergeant.

Adna Phelps

Sergeants.

John N. Williams William V. Greenwood
Elisha T. McComas William B. Crooker

Corporals.

David Cook Daniel G. Foster
Thomas N. Baker Green W. Ansberry
Alexander M. Cassity David S. Burton
Calvin J. Hinman

Musician.

James O. Weir

Wagoner.

Charles R. Campbell

Privates.

Anderson, Benjamin M. Harper, George W.
Baker, Cyrus W. Hall, John W.
Beasley, Henderson English, William F.
Clark, Ashford W. Joy, William E.
Currey, Clark S. Jay, James M.
Coffman, Hiram T. Joy, John W.
Clower, John C. Joy, Joseph O.
Colburn, Gilbert O. Kelley, Francis M.
Drennan, John S. Lacey, William K.
Denning, William H. Luckey, John
Dodd, William H. Lyon, Jason
Dodd, William S. Landgrebe, George F.
Denny, James W. Mills, James
Emmons, Leonidas W. Miller, William G.
Foster, John R. McClure, James C.
Foster, Samuel G. McLaughlin, Hugh
Fortner, William Moxson, Cole
Fortner, Wiley Osborn, James W.
Fortner, James Parrish, Andrew J.
Fenstermaker, Henry Pettis, Morgan B.

Fisher, Isaac N.
Fisher, John W.
Gamble, William C.
Greenwood, Thomas
Gould, Lucius F.
Hall, Henry H.
Herley, James P.

Roberts, Robert R.
Savage, Miles O.
Strickland, Theodore F.
Tys, George
Thorp, Eleven C.
Turpin, William A.
Whiting, Jacob N.

Assigned.

Helley, William N. Kelley, Jersey

The promotions were as follows: Emanuel Cross, Sergeant, to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain; Edward W. Bennett, First Lieutenant to Captain; Thomas W. Fortune, Sergeant to Second and First Lieutenant; Pier-son H. Kiser, from Corporal to First Lieutenant; Edwin Allsop, Second Lieutenant to Captain; James M. Turpin, Second to First Lieutenant; Adna Phelps, Sergeant to Second and First Lieutenant.

MEMORANDA OF SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in August, 1862, and immediately became part of General Buell's army. Fought nobly at Perryville; finished under General Thomas at Nashville. The Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry was in every battle fought by the Army of the Cumberland from October, 1862, until the rout of General Hood's army, at Nashville, and the winding up of the whole matter.

The dead of this regiment are found at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, away in East Tennessee, and then in the succession of battles from Chattanooga to the fall of Atlanta. When Sherman pushed down south, the Seventy-third remained with General Thomas. It formed a part of Opendyke's brigade at Franklin, which saved the day and gave him his star, and lost its last man killed in driving Hood's army from Nashville. It has more than once been complimented by its generals. It lost heavily in Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Franklin. It had two Majors and two Adjutants killed and nearly every officer of the regiment wounded at some one time—several of them many times. It left the State one of the largest and returned one of the smallest regiments.

Its officers and men, and especially the men, have never been surpassed for bravery, endurance and devotion to the country. Probably two-thirds of the organization wasted away, either by disease, death or battles during the three years' service.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Officer.

Major—William A. Dubois

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Officer.

First Lieutenant—John W. Paulon

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Isaac N. Kincheloe.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Campbell, Alfred Draybring, Henry

NINETEETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—William White

Sergeant.

Thomas White

Corporals.

James O'Donnell Michael Mahoney

John Kelley

Privates.

Butke, Edward Howard, Ulick
Barry, Daniel Kelley, William P.
Durkin, Patrick Mathews, Alexander
Fayhee, Patrick Moore, Alexander
Foster, William Purcell, Henry
Gilmore, James Quirk, Jeremiah

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Privates.

Lane, Alexander Malcolm, Joseph

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Norton, Edward W. Remley, Henry
Rector, Frederick Shafer, Sheldon W.
Reed, James L. Wilcoxon, George I.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Alaban, Elaxis O'Kane, William
Brubaker, Jacob Portner, Samuel
Delmar, William Springner, George A.
Johnson, Lewis Schwinger, Casper
Lyle, Robert W.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Tilton, Alonzo F. Tilton, George W.
Fagny, John

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Carrier, Lemuel Johnson, George W.
Jacobson, Charles Killer, John

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Private.

Henry Hart

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Private.

John Krims

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

First Sergeant.

Cyrus D. Curtiss

Corporals.

Ruben C. Goss Adoniram Carter
Francis H. Wemple William Dwyer

Privates.

Boyd, Andrew J. Masters, Chauncy M.
Burch, William Milledge, Stephen S.
Beson, James K. McPherson
Bushnell, Lyman S. Neece, James H.
Scott, John W. Sackett, Harvey L.
Duwan, John Salter, Charles W.
Farmer, Charles A. Vannote, Charles
Fitzgerald, Francis White, William
Kiwan, Lawrence

COMPANY II.

Privates.

Roberts, John H. Brodrie, George

Unassigned.

Honsker, George

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captain—Henry Yates Jr.
First Lieutenant—George W. Harmon
Second Lieutenant—Horace O. Clark

First Sergeant.

John W. Foster.

Sergeants.

Andrew F. Hunter John J. Phillips
John W. Shuff William Earnest

Corporals.

Edwin Batty Newcomb, J. Demary
James R. Grant John A. Dodd
Eli A. Boutwell John Clawson
Thomas Pollock Levi McNeely

Musicians.

John Blair George P. Wagner

Wagoner.

John Moore

Privates.

Blaney, Edward B. Kirby, Edward
Bair, Charles W. Kirby, Langford
Bellows, Charles S. Logan, James
Bennett, John J. Myers, Henry K.
Brewer, Augustus Maxwell, Ludlow
Bucher, Moses McDaniel, James B.
Blane, Samuel McDaniel, James
Clark, Thomas A. Meachem, William B.
Carlock, Abraham P. Meachem, Lewis A.
Craig, William Morris, Edwin
Caskien, John McLaughlin, Thomas Y.
Cower, John F. McMann, Edward
Cockerel, Jesse Moore, Wilson
Davis, Martin Meigs, Abner G.
Day, Edward Nicholson, George R.
Day, William Reager, William
Dowes, Jonathan Roth, Christian
Dibert, John Rude, Alexander R.
Eaton, Henry P. Roe, Salem J.
Farley, James H. Suter, Henry
Green, William Sands, Ezra B.
Graves, Thomas Smith, Noah F.
Herdedeth, William Suter, John R.
Henson, William Sheets, Thomas W.
Joice, Thomas Steveson, Gilmore R.

Kirk, James
Knows, Wesley
Knows, William K.
Kent, John

Sike, Joseph
Taylor, Henry H.
Wilcox, John P.

Recruits.

Bonney, Dwight Patten, Samuel
Bell, Thomas M. Palmer, Arthur
Crayto, Alfred Scott, Daniel H.
Hall, Charles B. Smith, George D.
Knows, Cyrus Sikes, Edwin
King, Robert Taylor, George A. H.
McLaughlin, Christopher Yates, Marshall
Marshall, Henry C.

COMPANY B.

First Sergeant.

David H. Harts

Sergeant.

George L. Barney.

Corporals.

John F. McWilliams McWilliam, T. H.
Samuel Musick Bolt, Benjamin
James, Benjamin F. Manlich, John C.
Shepard, Leander Covert, John J.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Murphy, James H.

The promotions of Sangamon county men were as follows: Henry Yates, from Captain to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel; George W. Harman, Lieutenant, to Captain; John W. Shuff, Sergeant, to First Lieutenant and Captain; John J. Phillips, Sergeant, to First Lieutenant; Thomas Pollock, Corporal, to Second and First Lieutenant; A. J. Henth, Sergeant, to Second Lieutenant; David H. Harts, Sergeant, to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain.

HISTORY OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Sixth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Lincoln, Illinois, in August, 1862, by Colonel Robert B. Latham, and mustered into the United States service September 18, 1862. Moved from camp November 7, 1862, via St. Louis, to Columbus, Kentucky, arriving November 10; from thence moved to Jackson, Tennessee. Colonel M. K. Lawler commanded the Post of Jackson, and Brigadier General J. C. Sullivan the District.

The regiment was mustered out of service July 12, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 24, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Bishop, David Hull, Isaac H.
Carter, Thomas W. Hull, Henry H.
Ellis, Henry A. Howell, William B.
Ellis, LeGrand Miller, John W.

Frazier, Stephen R. Porter, Alexander M.
Haines, Levi Richards, John W.
Haines, John Spangler, John B.
Henthorn, James P.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Gue, William F. Summers, Andrew

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

In this regiment will be found the following-named:

COMPANY A.

Whittemore, Joseph

COMPANY C.

Bowman, William H. Rogers, Martin W.
Dooley, James Scott, John
Hirrlah, Christian Starler, Martin W.
Kenna, John Schlupf, Charles
Kavanaugh, Michael Schlupf, Gotlieb
Mulhollen, John K. Saunders, Alvin
Nelson, Samuel Vere, Toney

COMPANY D.

Dooley, James Hamilton, James

COMPANY F.

Hurt, James A. Nicholes, William
Pettis, Martin Wood, Isaac
Pike, Thomas

COMPANY I.

Hurt, James Strode, George W.
Wines, George W.

COMPANY K.

Kronce, William Marm, William
Brez, Christian Price, D. L.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment may properly be termed a Sangamon county regiment, as both officers and men are principally from this county. The following is the original roster:

Regimental Officers.

Lieutenant Colonel—John F. King
Adjutant—William H. Latham
Quartermaster—George W. Mober
First Assistant Surgeon—Alvin S. French
Second Assistant Surgeon—Henry VanMeter

Sergeant Majors.

John C. Sprigg James F. McNeill

Commissary Sergeant.

William H. Planck

Hospital Steward.

Alvin S. French

Musicians.

George D. Ferris Martin C. Bridges

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Captain—Benjamin H. Ferguson
First Lieutenant—Edward P. Strickland
Second Lieutenant—Joseph D. Zeigler

First Sergeant.

Samuel Lewis

Sergeants.

Asher Riley Madison Batterton
William H. Meriweather James W. Dodds

Corporals.

George W. Smith Ashbill H. Soles
John Pennick Robert Batterton
William T. Duncan Ira Emerson
William L. Thornton John C. Hughes

Musicians.

Martin V. Bridges Randolph Ludlam

Privates.

Askins, Joseph J. Hall, James
Ashford, Samuel F. Hicks, Jesse V.
Allen, Robert Humphrey, Walter
Bolin, John Hart, James M.
Bradford, Virgil Johnson, Needham R.
Beirstadt, Charles Keischling, George S.
Ball, Smith Ludlam, Leaming
Baker, Jackson Zeise, William
Ball, Thomas H. B. Lauder milk, Wilson
Beerup, Thomas Levi, Louis
Conner, Monroe McDermott, John
Cheney, Leander Nelson, Louis
Capron, William C. Newlan, William G.
Conner, Napoleon Ogg, William L.
Clavier, Peter Pulliam, James H.
Connelly, Michael C. Pools, Charles
Drennon, George L. Patten, Robert S.
Drennon, William M. Ransom, Edward H.
Deneberger, David Riematt, William
Dickerson, Benjamin Stephens, John H.
Dunham, Nathaniel L. Smith, Peter
Evans, Aquilla S. Schmidt, Frederick G.
Evans, Franklin Smith, William
Fitzsimmons, James Smith, George
Fletcher, Benjamin F. Smith, James
Grissom, George W. Thomas, William H.
Griffith, William Todd, Martin V.
George, William J. Thompson, John
Goodman, John P. Terrell, Ephraim
Gordon, Joel White, William
Huber, William Wilson, James
Hood, William F. Williar, John F.
Hill, John D. Watson, Samuel P.
Hoy, James M. Willis, William T.
Hall, Andrew Wierfelt, Theodore L.

Recruits.

Bradley, Allen Miller, George W.
Bridges, Willis Roberson, Uriah
Bowman, Charles H. Seamon, David
Lockridge, John W.

COMPANY C.

Officers.

Captain—William Mallory
First Lieutenant—Oramel H. Able
Second Lieutenant—Jesse Cantrall

First Sergeant.

Irwin Johnson

Sergeants.

Henry F. Brown William Cantrall
Albert A. Cantrall

Corporals.

William King William H. Holland
Munson Headrick

Musicians.

July H. Banister James Hall

Privates.

Blue, William M.
 Britton, William T.
 Burch, Benjamin
 Bryant, Homer N.
 Barnes, Allen.
 Conington, James
 Cahill, Matthew
 Cantrall, John P.
 Cantrall, Hiram
 Council, Hardy F. M.
 Council, William C.
 Cover, Francis
 Downs, James
 Frisby, Charles
 Grove, John H.
 Gillespie, Byron
 German, Henry
 Hunt, James
 Hornbaker, William
 Jones, Charles S.
 Kinnamon, Andrew J.
 Kinnamon, Anthony W.
 Lytle, Simeon
 Lawrence, William
 Mitchell, James H.
 Major, George
 Moore, Charles H.
 Mitts, John
 May, William

McClelland, Thomas S.
 Martin, George
 Millinger, Samuel
 Nelson, John
 Parks, Henry
 Parker, Charles S.
 Staples, William
 Safford, Jerome B.
 Stephens, John
 Smith, William O.
 Smith, John
 Stanfield, Martin B.
 Steffen, Henry C. F.
 Samson, William
 Samson, Charles H.
 Samson, John W.
 Sebriney, Peter
 Sheehan, John
 Simons, Joseph
 Tufts, Sylvanus
 Thomas, Elisha
 Wilson, Clinton
 Wilson, John W.
 Yokum, William, jr.
 Yokum, Jefferson
 Crabbs, Edward M.
 Hedrick, William
 McCoy, William

Recruits.

Brown, James B.
 Bumford, William
 Cover, Addison

Hoffman, James C.
 Seves, Benjamin F.
 Safford, Edward B.

COMPANY E.

Officers.

Captain—Samuel N. Shoup
 First Lieutenant—Adam Hively
 Second Lieutenant—Louis R. Hedrick

First Sergeant.
 Samuel H. Moores

Sergeants.

Ashley Pettibone
 James W. Southwick

Davis L. Rusk
 Peter Hertle

Corporals.

George W. Friend
 Charles Merridith
 George B. Boyd
 Davis W. Lawley

Moses A. Jones
 Thomas B. Deardoff
 Joseph Breckenridge
 John W. Taff

Musician.

Edward Pernell

Privates.

Albert, Henry
 Aldrich, Percival L.
 Auxier, Benjamin L.
 Armstrong, James
 Baker, William H.
 Bell, James T.
 Bradshaw, Thomas
 Breckenridge, Pres., jr.
 Cantrall, Edward T.
 Daigh, George W.
 Day, David G.
 Deardoff, George
 Downing, Virgil S.
 Ferris, George D.

Menary, Jesse C.
 Millslage, William
 McConahay, John B.
 McLaughlin, William
 Orr, William H.
 Owens, Eugene
 Owens, William
 Personett, Marshall
 Personett, Jasper
 Personett, Charles E.
 Petticord, Higginson
 Porter, John H.
 Prunk, Charles J.
 Rhodes, William K.

Franklin, Luther
 Frey, John F.
 Fudge, George W.
 Funderburk, Alexander
 Gray, William S.
 Grew, Elias
 Hamilton, Andrew S.
 Henderson, Granderson
 Henderson, Peter
 Higgins, William A.
 Hill, William F.
 Howe, Preston
 Humphries, Thomas E.
 Hurdle, Henry H.
 Johnson, Elias J.
 King, William
 Lawrence, Henry F.
 Lemons, Joseph
 Mathews, John P.
 Mahar, Robert

Recruits.

Bell, Stephen
 Clark, George E
 Endimon, Christian J.
 Funderburk, William F.
 George, James M.
 Henderson, Martin
 Lawley, James P.
 Lawley, Elijah D

Money, Perry
 Phillips, William H.
 Porterfield, William H.
 Personett, George W.
 Rusk, Archibald H.
 Ryan, John
 Simpson, William
 Young, James M.

COMPANY F.

Captain—Absalom Miller
 First Lieutenant—Willett B. Taylor

Sergeant.

A. Newton Parvance

Musician.

Jacob Brown

Privates.

Bohnert, Daniel
 Campbell, Jasper I.
 Corson, Charles P.
 Campbells, John H.
 Combs, N. H.
 Hurd, John A.
 Harrison, Reuben H.
 Hollingshead, Henry W.
 Holeman, Franklin
 Ice, Fredrick
 Kearns, Perry A.

Mosteller, James M.
 Mosteller, John
 Miller, Riley G.
 Penney, William H.
 Sharon, James W.
 Willis, John M.
 Plunket, John N.
 Stone, Cyrus F.
 Srepter, Holland M.
 Stevenson, John C.
 Yoakum, Thomas

COMPANY G.

Officers.

Captain—John L. Wilson
 First Lieutenant—Henry L. Vanhoff
 Second Lieutenant—John S. Canfield

First Sergeant.
 Alonzo H. Church

Sergeants.

Eugene D. Whitmore
 Thomas L. Bishop

Joseph F. Fowles
 James Lake

Corporals.

Frank A. Morton
 John C. Sprigg
 Milton Woodruff
 Manuel DeFreitas

Pembroke J. Patterson
 William H. Planck
 Alvin S. French
 Nathan Constant

Musicians.

Amos W. Shick
 Clay Newton

Privates.

Adams, Charles
 Armstrong, Leander
 Black, Walter C.
 Black, Francis J.
 Buck, John
 Brown, Albert
 Bowser, John
 Barclay, James H.
 Barr, Thomas C.
 Carnell, Simon C.
 Cotton, Frederick J.
 Craig, Henry H.
 Craig, Robert A.
 Christler, Philip
 Chenery, Cyrus E.
 DeFreitas, Joseph
 DeFreitas, Thomas J.
 DeFreitas, Francis
 DeFreitas, Frank F.
 DeFreitas, Antonio
 Donner, George
 Dewyer, John
 Elkin, William L.
 Fox, Summers
 Ferrarer, James
 Fowkes, John F.
 Glenen, William J.
 Gomes, John D.
 Haynes, Henry
 Houston, William T.
 Higgins, Alexander D.
 Ingles, William V.
 Kneff, Benjamin F.

Recruits.

Brown, James B.
 Burkhart, John
 Dinkle, George J.
 Elliott, Robert
 Ferguson, Robert I.
 Goodness, Augustus

COMPANY II.

Officers.

Captain—George W. Bailey
 First Lieutenant—Jerome M. Foster
 Second Lieutenant—Charles W. Stanton

First Sergeant.

William H. Painter

Sergeants.

John I. Shanahan
 Lomana L. Scott

Corporals.

Isaac Miller
 Jeremiah Robbins
 John Hale
 George W. Parvin

Musicians.

Jesse Lucas

Privates.

Bruce, Benjamin
 Ballorby, Thomas
 Berry, Charles
 Bridges, Willis
 Bryan, James
 Bowman, Charles H.
 Campbell, William
 Cooley, Willis

Knights, Luman
 Kalb, John W.
 Kalb, Daniel G.
 Kalb, James W.
 Lake, John S.
 Mooney, Thomas
 McCleese, Henry
 McMann, James
 Moore, James I.
 McNeill, James F.
 Nappier, John
 Nappier, Wren
 Nicholson, Philip W.
 Pearson, Theodore F.
 Planck, Charles E.
 Rea, J. Hilbert
 Reis, Peter
 Runkles, John T.
 Robinson, Daniel A. J.
 Shriver, Joseph
 Simmons, Levi
 Soost, Wilhelm
 Shick, Urias
 Todd, James T.
 Tipper, Joseph
 Trumbull, George R.
 Vasconcellas, Antonio
 Welsh, Josiah
 Wells, Chauncey W.
 West, William D.
 Wiley, Alexander C.
 Workman, John W.

Chadsey, James M.
 Coleman, Taddeus
 Conner, Wilson
 Constant, Adam H.
 Duncan, James
 Drone, Isaac
 Drone, Eli
 Drone, Milton
 Donnar, James W.
 Donaldson, Andrew J.
 Eckler, Edward
 Evans, William
 Frederick, Simon
 Goodman, George W.
 Goodman, Martin
 Goodman, John
 Goole, Lewis W.
 Herron, Joseph
 Hampton, William
 Hurst, Robert
 Hopwood, Nicholas
 Hensley, Robert
 Hensley, Lorenzo D.

Recruits.

Barker, Andrew J.
 Bashaw, William
 Broddrick, George H.
 Campbell, Robert
 Canfield, Isaac J.
 Cheney, Alexander
 Gunterman, Willis or Wm.

COMPANY I.

Captain—John Gibson
 First Lieutenant—Egbert O. Mallory
 Second Lieutenant—Daniel Bailey

First Sergeant.

James D. Malory

Sergeants.

John Dougherty
 John Allen

Corporals.

James A. Haggard
 Abner T. Ford
 Eli C. Herbert
 Samuel Woodron

Musicians.

John Finfrook

Privates.

Atkinson, Robert V.
 Alexander, James O.
 Allen, Andrew
 Anderson, George W.
 Brock, Elias
 Brock, William H.
 Beadle, William
 Bull, William
 Cooley, David I.
 Cavender, Henry
 Cantrall, George W.
 Constant, Alfred S.
 Dawson, Lewis
 Dunaway, William
 Dearborn, George W.
 Dail, Jackson
 Dougherty, George
 Fox, Melvin

McKee, Samuel
 McKee, Arthur W.
 Monroe, Calvin
 Maloney, Michael
 Parish, James
 Plunket, John N.
 Rob. Pleasant
 Spencer, John
 Shanks, Samuel
 Speaker, Jacob
 Snelson, Hampton
 Sneed, William
 Smith, Patrick
 Sears, Benjamin
 Sergeant, George
 Scripture, Morrison R.
 Seaman, David
 Tugate, William
 Tyler, James S.
 Van Meter, Thomas
 Vandergraft, Henry
 Yocum, Jesse J.
 Yocum, Henry

Hicks, Boice S.
 Palmer, Hiram
 Robinson, Richard
 Thornley, John
 Thomas, Clement
 Workman, William S.
 Winters, Andrew J.

COMPANY I.

Captain—John Gibson
 First Lieutenant—Egbert O. Mallory
 Second Lieutenant—Daniel Bailey

First Sergeant.

James D. Malory

Sergeants.

John Dougherty
 John Allen

Corporals.

James A. Haggard
 Abner T. Ford
 Eli C. Herbert
 Samuel Woodron

Musicians.

John Finfrook

Privates.

Atkinson, Robert V.
 Alexander, James O.
 Allen, Andrew
 Anderson, George W.
 Brock, Elias
 Brock, William H.
 Beadle, William
 Bull, William
 Cooley, David I.
 Cavender, Henry
 Cantrall, George W.
 Constant, Alfred S.
 Dawson, Lewis
 Dunaway, William
 Dearborn, George W.
 Dail, Jackson
 Dougherty, George
 Fox, Melvin

McKee, Samuel
 McKee, Arthur W.
 Monroe, Calvin
 Maloney, Michael
 Parish, James
 Plunket, John N.
 Rob. Pleasant
 Spencer, John
 Shanks, Samuel
 Speaker, Jacob
 Snelson, Hampton
 Sneed, William
 Smith, Patrick
 Sears, Benjamin
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 Dail, Jackson
 Dougherty, George
 Fox, Melvin

McKee, Samuel
 McKee, Arthur W.
 Monroe, Calvin
 Maloney, Michael
 Parish, James
 Plunket, John N.
 Rob. Pleasant
 Spencer, John
 Shanks, Samuel
 Speaker, Jacob
 Snelson, Hampton
 Sneed, William
 Smith, Patrick
 Sears, Benjamin
 Sergeant, George
 Scripture, Morrison R.
 Seaman, David
 Tugate, William
 Tyler, James S.
 Van Meter, Thomas
 Vandergraft, Henry
 Yocum, Jesse J.
 Yocum, Henry

Hicks, Boice S.
 Palmer, Hiram
 Robinson, Richard
 Thornley, John
 Thomas, Clement
 Workman, William S.
 Winters, Andrew J.

Fenton, Joseph
 Gibson, Hugh
 Griffiths, Asbery
 Greening, Gus-hen
 Houston, John A.
 Hancey, John
 Howard, Charles
 Johnson, Orren D.
 Johnson, Isaac N.
 Knox, James M.
 Lathough, Jeremiah
 Law, Mark
 Martin, Robert
 Mills, John A.
 Morgan, John W.
 Miller, Charles E.
 Myer, John
 McCune, William

Sansbury, Samuel
 Slater, Isaac
 Scroggin, Jefferson T.
 Scroggin, Bar on
 Sayle, Amos
 Stone, Amos B.
 Sanders, Alvesons E.
 Turley, William
 Trotter, William
 Trotter, George
 Thomas, Levi
 Thomas, Joseph
 Viar, William
 Warren, William
 Workman, William H.
 Woodruff, Cornelius
 Workman, Henry C.
 Workman, Edward A.

Recruits.

Alexander, William H. H.
 Barnes, Thomas F.
 Constant, Adam H.
 Cooley, Joseph T.
 Dickson, Eben
 Etter, Puris
 Ford, Sylvester

Gobin, Davis H.
 Lovelace, Jasper N.
 Mann, Thomas H.
 Mann, William
 Neely, James H.
 O'Conner, Isaiah G

The promotions were as follows: John F. King, Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel; Samuel N. Shoup, Captain to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel; Oramel H. Abel, First Lieutenant to Adjutant; Henry L. Vanhoff, First Lieutenant to Adjutant; Henry VanMeeter, Second Assistant to Surgeon; Edward P. Strickland, First Lieutenant to Captain; Joseph D. Zeigler, Second to First Lieutenant; Jesse Cantrall, Second to First Lieutenant; Irwin Johnson, Sergeant to Second and First Lieutenant; Adam Hivel, First Lieutenant to Captain; Louis R. Hedrick, Second to First Lieutenant; James W. Southwick, Sergeant to First Lieutenant; John S. Caulfield, Second to First Lieutenant; Egbert O. Mallory, First Lieutenant to Captain; Daniel Bailey, Second to First Lieutenant; James D. Mallory, Sergeant to Second Lieutenant.*

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was organized in the months of July and August, and mustered into the United States' service at Camp Butler, Illinois, September 18, 1862.

Companies A and D were from Cass county, Companies B, C, E, G, H and I from Sangamon county, Companies F and K from Menard county. The regiment left Camp Butler for Memphis, Tennessee, November 8, 1862, arriving November 16th, and remained there on picket duty until November 26th. It then started on the Tallahatchie campaign, being attached to the First Brigade of Brigadier Gen-

eral Luman's Division. Arrived at College Hill, Mississippi, December 4th, where it remained until December 23d. Then left for Jackson, Tennessee, which was threatened by the rebel General Forrest, where it arrived after two weeks' very hard marching, on January 8, 1863, and remained, doing picket duty, until February 9th. It then returned to Memphis, doing guard duty on the Memphis & Charleston railroad.

On March 17, the regiment left Memphis on transports, bound down the river. Ordered to Young's Point, Louisiana, where it arrived April 2, and was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Major General W. T. Sherman, and ordered into camp at Duckport, Louisiana.

On the 2d of May, the regiment left for Vicksburg, and on May 14, was engaged in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi. Loss, five men killed and wounded.

Arrived in the rear of Vicksburg May 18, and participated in the siege; loss, twenty men killed and wounded. On the surrender of Vicksburg, the regiment was ordered to move against the rebel General Joe Johnston, who retreated to Jackson, Mississippi, during the siege of which place the loss of the regiment in killed and wounded was seven men. When Johnston evacuated Vicksburg, they followed him as far as Brandon, and then returned to Camp Sherman, near Vicksburg; and remained there doing picket duty until September 3. While in camp there, Colonel Judy resigned, and was succeeded in command by Lieutenant Colonel King.

The regiment was then ordered to Oak Ridge, Mississippi, and while doing picket duty there, had several skirmishes with guerrillas. Lieutenant McClure, Company A, was killed and two men captured while on duty. While there the regiment participated in two scouts.

About the 20th of November, left on transports for Memphis, and on the 26th of November, went on provost duty there.

February 5, 1864, regiment left on a scout, and engaged the enemy at Wyatt, Mississippi; enabling the cavalry under General W. S. Smith to cross the Tallahatchie river above, at New Albany. Then returned to Memphis, and went again on provost duty.

April 20, went on another scout, under General Sturgis. After a couple of weeks' hard marching returned to Memphis, and was put on picket duty.

June 1, went out again under General Sturgis, and engaged the enemy under Generals Forrest

*Mr. Mallory returned his commission,

and Lee, at Guntown, Mississippi. The action commenced early in the afternoon between the enemy and the advance cavalry.

The infantry was immediately hurried forward, at more than double quick, for about three miles, and the day being one of excessive heat, numbers fell from the ranks from fatigue and sunstroke.

Almost exhausted, the troops were pushed into the fight, and, after a severe engagement of five or six hours, the lines were everywhere repulsed, and commenced falling back. The One Hundred and Fourteenth remained as rear guard, assisting in holding the enemy in check during the whole of the first night's retreat.

The regiment lost out of three hundred and ninety-five men, two hundred and five in killed, wounded and missing.

Assistant Surgeon A. S. French was here killed, while nobly performing the duties of his position. Among the wounded were Adjutant Henry L. Vanhoff, Captain J. M. Johnson of Company A, and Lieutenant T. S. Berry of Company D; Lieutenants E. P. Strickland and J. D. Zergler of company D, captured.

The regiment again fell back to Memphis, and after two weeks' of picket duty, left again under General A. J. Smith, for Tupelo, Mississippi.

On July 13, the brigade to which the regiment was attached was surprised by the enemy, near Harrisville, Mississippi, and, after a sharp engagement, the rebels were repulsed and driven back, the One Hundred and Fourteenth receiving the thanks of the brigade commander, on the field, for the gallant and effective charge made by it. On the next morning the fight was renewed, the rebels being repulsed in repeated charges made during the day and succeeding night. The next day—the object of the expedition having been accomplished—the troops started back to Memphis, and, on going into camp in the evening, were attacked by the rebels, under General Forrest.

The regiment participated in the charge by which the enemy was driven from the field. Captain Berry, of Company D, who was commanding the regiment, and Lieutenant Chadsey, commanding Company H, were quite severely wounded.

The regiment lost in these engagements, in killed and wounded, forty men. Returning to Memphis, the regiment remained there until August, when it went out under General A. J. Smith on another expedition into Mississippi, Major J. M. McLean commanding (Lieutenant

Colonel King being sick), and upon its return to Memphis was sent, under General Joseph Mower, to report to General Steel at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.

Went into camp at Brownsville, Arkansas, leaving there under General Price; marched to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in seventeen days, on ten days' rations, arriving October 6th. It then embarked on transports for Jefferson City, Missouri, and disembarking, under command of Major McLean (having left Lieutenant Colonel King sick at St. Louis), was transported by rail to Otterville. Then continued the pursuit by long and tedious marches to Kansas City, at which point was ordered to St. Louis, arriving there November 15th. The regiment was then ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, and was engaged in the battles of the 15th and 16th of December, making several charges during the engagements. The One Hundred and Fourteenth was attached to McMillan's Brigade, McArthur's Division of General A. J. Smith's Corps, which brigade was specially complimented in General Thomas' report to the war department, for charging and capturing the salient point of the enemy's line.

In making this charge a rebel battery was captured, which Captain John M. Johnson with a few men of the regiment, and some involuntary assistance compelled from some captured rebels, immediately brought to bear upon the retreating ranks of the enemy, aiding materially in their disorder and capture.

The loss of the regiment was fifteen men in killed and wounded—Captain J. M. Johnson, of Company A, commanding regiment, being slightly wounded. The regiment was engaged in the pursuit of Hood's forces as far as Pulaski, Tennessee.

It then went by transports from Clifton, Tennessee, to Eastport, Mississippi, and was detached at that place as pontooneers of Sixteenth Army Corps. Left Eastport on transports February 9, 1865, for New Orleans, Louisiana, arriving there February 22.

On March 23, embarked on steamer, at Lake Ponchartrain, for Spanish Fort, Alabama, and was engaged during the siege of Spanish Fort.

Lieutenant Colonel King having resigned, and Major McLean having died, Captain S. N. Shoup, of Company E, here received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain J. M. Johnson, of Company A, as Major.

On the night of the 13th of April the regiment was to attack Forts Tracy and Huger, situated in Mobile Bay. The movement was made



A. T. D. Buckman
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in pontoon boats, and on arriving at the forts, they were found to have been just evacuated.

After the surrender of Mobile, the regiment marched to Montgomery, Ala.; arriving April 24, and bridging the Alabama river with pontoons, and remained on duty at the bridge, when it was ordered to Vicksburg, Mississippi, for muster-out. The regiment was mustered out of the United States service August 3, 1865.

Arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 7, and received final payment and discharge August 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Phillip Riley

Sergeant.

John Morgan

Corporals.

James Strode William Bailey

Wagoner.

Francis B. Aldrich

Privates.

Allison, James M.	Neale, Samuel
Brezendine, James R	O'Brien, Thomas
Center, Edward	Plunkett, James
Demen, Daniel	Pickering, Thomas
Durtnall, John	Reynolds, John T.
Edens, William B	Reipe, Frederick
Finfrock, Isaiah	Roberts, James R.
Gamble, Andrew	Stafford, Edwin D.
Gates, Frank W	Strode, John A.
Goltra, George W	Smith, William J.
Hargis, Thomas J.	Staples, William
Hendec, Peter	Walker, John
Judd, Nelson H.	Walters, William M.
Meagher, Michael	Waterhouse, George C.
Newhart, Lawrence	Wells, William
Neale, John W.	Ferguson, John D.

Philip Riley was promoted from Second to First Lieutenant and Captain.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

First Sergeant.

William N. Streeter

Privates.

Graham, Thomas Havener, Joseph

COMPANY H.

Private.

Raymond, John C.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Collens, E. R. * Yonger, Josiah
Yonger, John Q.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Private.

Shepherd, George

46—

COMPANY C.

Sergeant.

Samuel R. Whittaker

COMPANY A.

Private.

Molts, George W.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Ikerd, Logan H. Baisley, John S.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Officer.

Surgeon—James Hamilton.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Beatty, John	Miller, Alfred
Baird, John	Vansil, Charles M.
Berry, James F.	Vansil, William M.
Clark, Francis H.	Warwick, George E.
Campbell, Edward	Warwick, Daniel H.
Campbell, Charles W.	Babbitt, Francis C.
Jones, George H.	Evers, Henry B.
Moffett, John B.	

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Highland, Samuel

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Officers.

Captain—Henry L. Field
First Lieutenant—John W. Terry
Second Lieutenant—James Rickey

First Sergeant.

Lewis Dorlan

Sergeants.

John Vierbone C. M. Cassett

Corporals.

P. H. Conant Noah Hodge
Loyd M. Kilby Joseph E. Wood

Musician.

B. E. Bartlett

Wagoner.

Solomon Fullenwider

Privates.

Allender, Samuel S.	Grubendyke, William
Burrows, Charles H.	Grubendyke, George
Burrows, Jones H.	Hawker, David
Brown, Conrad	Havener, John
Butler, R. C.	Hansel, J. P.
Beard, R. N.	Lee, R. M.
Cook, J. J.	Lanhem, George W.
Culver, J. L.	Miller, B. F.
Coward, D. C.	Manning, William
Converse, C. H.	Manning, Matthew
Cadwalader, Eli	Ross, Thomas
Crane, Levi	Soll, L. D.
Constant, James	Shinkle, F. A.
Eubank, J. J.	Stoker, F. M.
Fleming, John S.	Tindale, Robert
Gregg, Reuben	Wickersham, W. H.

Recruits.

Booth, Timothy	Hainline, Edward
Duquoin, Henry	Hodge, Richard
Folds, Elisha	McCrelis, Mason
Grabendike, Hiram	Van Winkle, H. M.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Kelley, Edward	Parker, Sylvester
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COMPANY K.

Officers.

Second Lieutenant—Stephen N. Sanders

First Sergeant.
William H. Carter

Sergeants.

Levi Mengal	Peter C. Rape
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Corporals.

Wesley Hudgens,	Benjamin K. Proctor
Thomas J. Sanders	Balaam N. Brown

Privates.

Able, John C.	Lusk, Absalom
Brooks, William H.	Mengal, Ethan M.
Bradley, Philip W.	Norton, Daniel
Campbell, William	Ovley, Newton A.
Craddock, William A.	Proctor, Jacob B.
Easley John Y.	Robinson, John M.
George, James W.	Rape, Alfred N.
Hudson, Shepherd	Shultz, Johnson F.
Halley, Fountain W.	Trousdale, William
Harden, Joseph B.	Wilburn Thomas H.
Harden, George	Williams, Presley E.
Loftis, John	

Recruits.

Lupton, Job S.	Sanders, John F.
McByres, George	Sanders, Andrew D.
Sanders, Martin L.	Wilkinson, Henry A.

Henry L. Field was promoted from Captain to Major; Lewis Dorlon, Second to First Lieutenant; Stephen N. Sanders, Second to First Lieutenant, and Captain.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Infantry Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September, 1862, by Colonel Thomas J. Sloan, and was mustered in September 10, by Lieutenant DeCourcay. Moved from Camp Butler, October 6, arriving at Jackson, Tennessee on the 9th and was assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Corps.

On the 28th, drove the enemy across the Tallahatchie, and advanced to the Yocona river. The regiment was in First Brigade, Colonel John E. Smith; Third Division, Brigadier General John A. Logan, commanding; Seventeenth Army Corps, Major General James B. McPherson commanding. December 24th, arrived at the Tallahatchie river, and January 7, 1863, at Lagrange. Brigadier General I. N. Haynie took command of the brigade.

On the 23d of February, 1863, moved down the river, from Memphis to Lake Providence. On March 15, Colonel Sloan took command of

the brigade, and on the 17th went into camp at Berry's Landing.

April 18, moved to Milliken's Bend. On the 25th commenced the campaign against Vicksburg. On the 30th crossed the river, sixty miles below Vicksburg, and, May 1, was engaged at Thompson's Hill.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was engaged in the battles of Raymond, May 12; at Jackson, 14th; at Champion Hills, 16th; and during the entire siege of Vicksburg, including the charge on the fortifications, May 22, and assault on Fort Hill, June 26. During the latter part of the siege, Brigadier General M. D. Leggett commanded the brigade. On the 31st of August, went on campaign to Monroe, Louisiana, Brigadier General John D. Stephenson commanding.

October 14, went with McPherson's campaign to Brownville, and was in the battle at that place October 16 and 17.

On November 7, moved camp to Black river. On the 25th of November, the regiments of the First Brigade, viz: Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois, and Twenty-third Indiana, engaged in a prize drill, the Thirty-first Illinois excelling in drill, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth in picket duty, etc. But at a subsequent contest for a prize banner, offered by Brigadier General Leggett, commanding division, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth received the banner, inscribed "Excelsior Regiment, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps," from the hands of Major General McPherson, for excelling in soldiery appearance, discipline, and drill.

On February 3, 1864, commenced the raid to Meriden. On the 14th, had a severe skirmish with the enemy at Chunkey Station. Returned to Vicksburg, March 4th. On May 4th, under Brigadier General McArthur, moved toward Benton and Yazoo City. Was engaged at Benton on the 7th and 10th, and returned on the 21st.

From July 1st to 9th, the regiment moved with General Slocum on his Jackson campaign, and was engaged in the sharp fights at Jackson Cross Roads, July 5th and 7th.

From October 14th to 26th, was in campaign to White river and Memphis. Remained at Vicksburg on provost duty February 25, 1865, when the regiment moved to New Orleans, and was assigned to the Third Brigade, Colonel James A. Geddes, Eighth Iowa, commanding; Third Division, Brigadier General Carr commanding.

On March 12th, embarked for Mobile. Moved to Dauphine Island and up Fish River and commenced siege of Spanish Fort, March 29th.

The regiment was the extreme left of the investing line, and with one-half deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy within their fortifications.

The brigade consisted of Eighth Iowa, Eighty-first, One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois, and was engaged until the surrender of the fort. On the 13th of April, started for Montgomery.

On July 17, 1865, the regiment started home for muster-out. Arrived at Chicago, Illinois, August 3d, and was mustered out August 15, 1865, by Captain George W. Hill, United States Army.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Private.

Jenkins, William F.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Hall, James M.	O'Conner, Michael
Maloney, Thomas	Smith, Milton
Stanton, Charles	

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Private.

Green, William M.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

Regimental Officer.

Lieutenant Colonel—James H. Matheny

COMPANY A.

Officer.

First Lieutenant—Anderson J. Smith

Private.

Sabine, Sheridan

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Captain—William Prescott

First Lieutenant—Francis M. Pickrell

Second Lieutenant—Jacob W. Paulin

Sergeants.

Frank Rice,	James B. Johnson
Thomas Thorpe	Daniel L. Dunlap

Corporals.

Samuel Grubb, Jr.,	Orrin S. Webster
Enoch P. White	Charles L. Stevenson
Ezekiel Malone	Peter Babeuf
George W. Council	Perry Sapp

Musicians.

Amos Baumgardner	Alpheus Karns
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Wagoner.
William Hass

Privates.

Albright, Charles	Kalb, William A.
Baker, Thomas	Koerner, John
Babeuf, Julius	Letterman, Andrew
Beck, Alfred W.	Morton, Thomas H.
Beck, William	Martin, Patrick
Beach, Edward M.	McGinnis, Smith R.
Blazier, Pierson R.	McGinnis, John
Brown, George	McKeever, Thomas
Brown, William	McMurray, George L.
Brathwood, William	Miner, Robert
Bird, David R.	Powell, William M.
Bruns, Henry E.	Riddle, Hamilton R.
Cochran, James A.	Riddle, Francis A.
Crissey, Stephen T.	Rayfield, John
Conover, Henry J.	Rance, Henry J.
Cummins, William	Rogers, William H.
Dickerson, Alexander C.	Reeves, William H.
Darden, Thomas J.	Rutenberg, Frederick
Davis, Alfred	Somar, William
Drennan, James W.	Sallie, William H.
Enos, William S.	Shelton, John R.
Fletcher, Benjamin F.	Smith, Abram
Fitter, John	Simms, John
Garner, Elijah	Steelman, Thomas B.
Goffnett, Celestine	Steelman, Andrew S.
Goor, John	Volz, George
Hendricks, John R.	VanDoren, Ebenezer H.
Hickman, William H.	Whiteman, Thomas J.
Henton, James J.	Ward, William
Irvine, John	Yocum, George S.
Johnson, William	Yocum, Jacob
Johnson, Thomas	Yocum, James W.
Johnson, John H.	

Recruits.

Ankrom, William H.	Frederickson, John
Ankrom, Jacob R.	Gains, William
Cartwright, Henry C.	Kelley, Martin
Cowgill, William B.	Montanya, John C.
Dickerson, Duke	Ramstee, J. J.

COMPANY D.

Corporal.

John Hazlett

Private.

Berry Jacob

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Wilkerson, John	Waugh, James
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COMPANY I.

Corporals.

Manuel F. Gomes	William R. Dickenson
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Privates.

Beardon, Simeon	Gomes, Joseph
Barrett, Frank	Gains, William F.
Beach, Job A.	Howey, Robert
De Santos, Antone	Murphy, Michael
Defratus, Jeston	McKay, Donald
Dickerson, John	Onnis, Theodore
Eckler, Robert	Ornilles, Julius
Eckler, William H.	Refind, Anto. Defratus
Francis, Vincent	Royer, Jesse
Frank, Emanuel	Royer, John C.
Ferre, Augustus	Sowerby, William H.
Flowers, George	Vira, John
Farley, James	Vira, Joseph

Recruits.

Martin, John P.	Watts, John C.
Sims, Thomas A.	Wilkerson, J. T.
Swing, James A.	Wilson, James N.

Unassigned.

Carl, Frank	Johnson, Peter
French, Lyman B.	Moore, Stephen W.
Howard, Joseph	Maberry, George
Hussey, Stephen A.	O'Connell, James
Hussey, William F.	Rogers, Charles A.
Jackson, George	

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in October, 1862, by Colonel Nathaniel Niles, and was mustered in October 25. Moved from Camp Butler November 10, and arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 18th, and was assigned to provost duty.

The regiment was mustered out of service August 15, 1865, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and arrived at Camp Butler, August 26, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

William Prescott was promoted from Captain to Major; Jacob W. Purlin, Second to First Lieutenant.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

Regimental Officers.

Adjutant—William I. Allen

Q. M. Sergeant.

Francis A. Searcy

Principal Musicians.

John G. Ives.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captain—Norman B. Ames

First Sergeant.

James F. Canfield

Sergeants.

Marion T. Hutson

John M. Amos

James S. Harkey

Corporals.

William M. Babcock	Benjamin F. Neher
John T. Anderson	Dallas J. McGraw
Orren Curvey	Joseph Snape
Mc. C. Webb	Andrew Moore

Privates.

Armstrong, Albert H.	Lockridge, James M.
Abrams, Charles	Miller, James W.
Aptisdel, Willard	McCoy, Thomas
Ayers, Sylvanus D.	Montgomery, Hiram
Black, Albert M.	Megredy, Charles
Brooker, Orlando W.	Moore, Volney
Brownlie, George D.	Mitchell, William
Bull, Boswell	Morse, Robert E.
Broadwell, Willis P.	Magee, Uriah
Bancroft, Coburn	Neff, Jonathan
Buckman, Benjamin	Prather, William D.
Baker, John A.	Price, Phillip K.
Brougham, Henry	Pratt, Charles
Collins, William	Pulliam, John R.
Conner, William H.	Peacock, Benjamin F.

Cook, Albert G.	Poley, Joseph
Crouch, William H.	Ransom, Isaac N.
Dobbins, Nicholas W.	Roberts, Charles D.
Douglass, George	Robb, David
Dunton, Rufus S.	Reynolds, H. G.
Day, Robert	Springer, Charles W.
Elkin, Edwin S.	Shellhouse, Charles M.
Flynn, Patrick	Schaffer, Joseph
Francis, Charles S.	Stone, James A.
Gourley, Albert F.	Seaman, Charles
Gist, Albert	Smith, John
Gist, Mordecai	Smith, Daniel F.
Goodrich, Charles H.	Snider, James
Huntington, George L.	Stults, Silas
Hedrick, William	Stone, Charles O.
Humphrey, Squire H.	Trumbo, James P.
Humphreys Zachery	Thomas, Clement
Irwin, Washington	Turner, Samuel B.
Ives, John G.	White, James H. B.
Jackson, William W.	Wilson, Samuel L.
Kent, Josiah P.	Wallace, Samuel R.
Kimble, Newton	Whitmer, Charles
Lawson James T.	

COMPANY E.

Officers.

Captain—Wilson A. Duggan

First Lieutenant—John O. Piper

Second Lieutenant—Columbus Woods

First Sergeant.

Lewis E. Garrett

Sergeants.

Joseph Wickersham	Abner Coats
Frederick Hartwick	Hezekiah C. Clark

Corporals.

Francis A. Sampson	William H. Walker
George Spath	Peter Boggs

Privates.

Brewer, James	King Charles
Bynum, Isaac N.	Liver, Joseph
Cannon, Theron	McKinnie, William A.
Cotterman, Andrew	Masterson, Henry C.
Childers, William	McCormick, Henry R.
Detheridge, Joseph	Neal, John M.
Dempsey, John	Neer, James
Decounter, Frederick	Pea, Thomas F.
Elmore, Nelson	Pettibone, Sanford
Elkin, Charles	Robinson, Richard
Englebright, Henry	Smith, Noah
Finch, Marcus	Shumate, Hiram
Fox, Smith	Shark, Emanuel
Green, William	Salts, William
Gudrum, Herbert	Shocky, Joseph
Getherde, Malon	Torrence, Charles
Grinnell, George B.	Turpin, Charles
Harris, George W.	Thorp, John A.
Howell, Pierson	Thomas, William
Hays, William	White, John W.
Judd, Harvey	Whitney, Joseph B.
Johnson, B. F.	Weber, George
Johnson, George R.	Wardell, Stephen
Kavanaugh, Dan	

COMPANY I.

First Sergeant.

William T. Wylie

Sergeants.

William W. Judd	Ebenezer H. Welch
George Clemens	Albert D. Miller

Corporals.

Joseph R. Miller	Simon R. Cothern
Allen C. Constant	Edward H. Culver
Charles Staples	William Conwell
William A. Yeamans	William H. Miller

Privates.

Allen, Charles	Lewis, William H.
Anderson, Mathew	Lockard, Granville
Branson, William H. H.	Morgan John R.
Barrett, William B.	Morgan, Charles F.
Banc, John	Morris, Hardin R.
Barr, Melitus E.	Matthews, William H.
Blackburn, James F.	Myers, John L.
Cogdel, Tarlton	McGowen, Luke
Canby, Thomas L.	Oliver, James F.
Cass, Hardin	Clestone, One
Crosswaith, Albert S.	Perry, Charlie
Cover, Addison	Perry, Charlie B.
Davis, Isaac	Primm, James D.
Duskin, Robert B.	Palmer, Charles H.
Duff, James	Pryor, Isaiah T.
Davis, Lewis	Reimers, John P.
Davis, J. J.	Randall, Julius H.
Elmore, Travis	Ray, Henry
Faith, John B.	Smith, Joseph
Frudenberger, Edward	Schmicky, William
Gibson, Augustus	Smith, Newton W.
Goff, John A.	Steinburger, Wm. W.
Gabbart, Thomas	Strode, John D.
Green, Scott	Samples, William T.
Garner, Anderson	Twiner, Andrew
Hopkins, George W.	Tilford, Alexander
Hussey, Stephen A.	Vaunatton, Thomas
Hickman, James F.	Vlerebone, Wm. C.
Hoffman, James C.	Weese, Patterson
Houser, John H.	Walters, John M.
Hewett, Samuel P.	Wells, Jordan W.
Hannon, Calvin G.	Yocum, William S.

COMPANY K.

Private.

Way, John C.

HISTORY OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Colonel Thaddeus Phillips, and mustered in for one hundred days May 31, 1864.

On the 3d of June, moved to Rock Island Barracks, and was assigned to duty, guarding prisoners of war. The regiment performed the duty faithfully and efficiently during its term of service.

On the 24th of September, 1864, was mustered out of service at Camp Butler, Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Drinkle, Phillip

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.
(100 Days.)

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Cooley, Joseph T.	Ladien, August
Doake, Thomas B.	McGraw, John
Hendricks, Joseph	Miller, John H.
Rubey, Charles	

COMPANY G.

Private.

Johnson, George

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Bishop, Josiah M.	Hoffman, Philip
Constant, James H.	Hillman, John A.
Derry, Joseph	Jones, Jesse

COMPANY K.

Private.

Wilson, Andrew W.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Officers.

Second Lieutenant—George Q. Allen. (Promoted to First Lieutenant.)

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captain—William E. Wenholz
First Lieutenant—James W. Howard

First Sergeant.

J. W. Kellogg

Sergeants.

James Ellis	James Hall
Levi Cohn	Rufus W. Parks

Corporals.

Andrew J. Woodside	Albert D. Miller
Felix Armitage	Henry Austin

William Ashley

Musicians.

John Leary Christopher Showalter

Wagoner.

Hiram Wells

Privates.

Austin, Henry	Jackson, Joshua
Brown, Jacob	Jackson, Jordan
Brown, Thomas	Keating, Thomas
Brooks, Samuel J.	Lee, James E.
Baker, Thomas	Lowry, William
Coney, Patrick	Locker, John E.
Cole, James	Maley, William
Corcoran, William	Martin, George
Campbell, William J.	Mooney, Thomas
Copple, William	Moody, Oscar
Dill, Augustus	McCune, James
Duby, Joseph H. or A.	Reid, Charles J.
Driscoll, Michael	Robinson, George
Drafton, William	Shipley, Jesse J.
Egbert, George A.	Steward, William
Foltz, Benjamin	Stone, William
Giles, William	St. Clair, Lewis
Gilmore, James	Smith, John W.

Goodrum, Herbert	Schaal, August
Holmes, John	Wells, Jeremiah
Huddleston, Samuel	Wells, Jordan W.
Huddleston, William N.	Wilkinson, Christopher
Huddleston, John W.	Yeager, John
Jones, John	

Recruits.

Bond, John	Dempsey, John
Copple, Morgan	Kent, Thomas

COMPANY F.

Private.

Jenkins, Isaac K.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Hardin, Richard

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, on February 11, 1865, by Col. William C. Kueffner, and mustered in for one year. On February 14, moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and from thence to Chattanooga. Was assigned by Major General Steadman to duty guarding railroads. On May 1, was assigned to Colonel Felix Prince Salm's Second Brigade, Second Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland, and on the 2d, moved to Dalton, Georgia. On July 6, moved to Atlanta. On 26th, being assigned to duty in the Fourth sub-district of Allatoona, it was assigned to guard duty in that district.

Mustered out January 27, 1866, at Dalton, Georgia, and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Cahill, Leo	Lowder, William P.
Davis, George W.	Shryer, James H.
Prince, James S.	Wright, William H.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Sergeants.

Hiram F. Sibley Lycurgus S. McNeely.

Privates.

Bancroft, Coburn	Phillips, Andrew J.
Flemming, John	Pilcher, William
Griffin, Hugh F.	Propst, Edward A.
Gibbs, William	Reeves, Abraham B.
Hornback, William	Reed, Andrew J.
Hatfield, Francis M.	Rourke, John
Irwin, Julius H.	Stine, Gabriel
Leach, Eugene T.	Slocum, George B.
Malty, Curtis J.	Sherfield, Jordan

Nichols, Andrew J.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant.

George W. Clouser

Corporals.

Peter L. Edwards	William F. F. Smith
Robert Weller	

Musicians.

Randolph Cook	Edward M. Humphrey.
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Privates.

Anderson, William T.	Plumb, William B.
Burns, Robert	Porteas, James
Bishop, William H.	Smith, David
Cady, Dyer D.	Smith, Royston
Crumbaker, Marion V.	Stephens, David C.
Clark, John W.	Sackett, Joseph
Dowell, Thomas	Smith, Matthias
Dowell, John L.	Shrake, Samuel M.
Fisher, John	Spawr, William
Gibson, James	Thompson, Louis C.
Hamilton, Joshua P.	Thompson, Charles
Holmes, Horatio	Vance, or Nance, Albert
Hopkins, Alvertus	White, James T.
Herbert, William O.	Wright, David A.
Henline, Salathiel	Wright, Josiah W.
McMackin, Henry C.	Waldon, William
McFarland, Warren	Weed, Charles
Mucan, Richard	Young, James

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Colonel Ferdinand D. Stephenson, and was mustered in February 18, 1865, for one year.

On February 20th, moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and thence to Tullahoma, reporting to Major General Millroy, February 28, 1865.

The regiment was mustered out of service to date, September 11, 1865, at Memphis, Tennessee, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, September 9, 1865, when it received its final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Ames, John	Grace, John
Brown, William	Marrety, John
Clifford, James	Murphy, Andrew W.
Culvertson, George W.	Williams, Charles

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Privates.

O'Neal, Frank Woods, George W.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Clark, John	Cunningham, Theodore
Clark, Daniel	Connely, Thomas

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Lamb, Robert G. White, Joshua

FIRST CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.

Officers.

Captain—John Burnap
First Lieutenant—Garrett Elkin
Second Lieutenant—John C. Parks

First Sergeant.
Daniel S. Whittenhall

Q. M. Sergeant.
David W. Thomas

Sergeants.
John Q. A. Floyd Thomas B. Brown
Peter Livergood Frederick Henry

Corporals.
John F. Pritchard Heaton Hill
George Breckenbaugh William Graham
William H. H. Center Jacob Newman
H. L. Hinman Robert A. Jones

Buglers.
Napoleon B. Utt Charles J. Schryver

Saddler.
William Barnhill

Wagoner.
Nicholas Prater

Blacksmiths.
Charles Gathard Cyrus Youst

Privates.
Armstrong, Samuel A. Lane, Abram B.
Barry, William Lisk, Frank
Brown, John H. Lewis, Andrew
Burdoas, John Mahan, Charles
Coles, William E. Mathews, Henry
Cole, Stephen D. McCoy, Peter
Curtis, Charles A. McGuire, Barney
Dibble, Emery Meyer, William H.
Easley, Thomas H. Penny, Jacob W.
Ernst, John Pinckard, Thomas S.
Ervin, John Russell, John
Foster, Miner A. Stevens, John J.
Frey, George W. Spring, John W.
Gilmore, Henry Thompson, Andrew J.
Harris, Charles F. Taylor, Richard S.
Haas, Michael J. Wall, Johnson C.
Herndon, Edward G. Waddle, Alfred
Johnson, Irvin Whitaker, James
Kiser, James Welch, Ebenezer H.
Lindsay, John D. Wright, Marion
Lee, Thomas W. Wallace, Nels S.
Layton, Charles Zimmerman, George

Recruits.
Brickley, John Lindsay, Thomas J.
Biggins, Patrick Leland, John T.
Binker, Joseph Leclair, Francis
Brown, Orlando McCormack, John
Bane, George W. McMillen, Charles
Boone, William Murray, David
Cahill, Michael McCluskey, James
Chesley, Ed. A. McGurk, James
Cord, J. J. McCoy, Robert
Clark, William H. Moore, William E.
Chandler, Jasper Neal, Richard
Caykendall, John R. Oliver, George H.
Caykendall, H. G. Phillips, George G.
Deal, John Parsons, Francis M.
Emery, Josiah Palmer, James R.
Emery, Perry Phillips, James
Fitzpatrick, Sol Reading, David T.
Flynn, Dennis R. Reading, Theodore A.
Goughran, John Skinkle, William
Grubb, James Smith, Louis D.
Graham, George W. Smith, Robert C.
Graham, John J. Sullivan, Thomas H.

Hubbel, Charles N. Sarsfield, Patrick
Hancock, Lyman D. Southwick, Adam
Helvey, Sylvester Spice, John
Hutchison, Amos C. Thompson, Andrew J.
Johnson, John Tinsley, James
Knight, James W. Whitney, Jacob
Knox, David A. Welch, John S.
Lobdill, Orin L. West, Benjamin F.
Lance, Daniel D. West, John

SECOND CAVALRY.

Regimental Officers.
Adjutant—William Stadden
Chaplain—James R. Locke

COMPANY A.

Private.
Sanford, Richmond

COMPANY E.

Private.
Cox, Ambrose M.

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Cline, Simeon Fairchild, John
Fisher, Hiram Nesbit, William
McKean, Zadoc

COMPANY H.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—John C. Reynolds

Blacksmith.

John Q. Hinz

COMPANY I.

Private.

Martin, George

COMPANY K.

Private.

Specht, James W.

Unassigned.

Harris, William H.

Thomas S. Pinckard was promoted from private to First Lieutenant; John Q. A. Floyd, Sergeant to First Lieutenant.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Regimental Officers.

Lieutenant Colonel—Lafayette McCrillis
Major—John McConnell
Quartermaster—John B. Brice

COMPANY B.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—Andrew J. Taylor
Second Lieutenant—Joshua Tuthill

First Sergeant.

Joshua Tuthill

Sergeants.

Richard H. Ballinger Jesse W. Bice
James W. Kincaid John B. Bierce
Harrison L. Bruce

Corporals.

Talcott Norton William R. McGready
Sheridan S. Sabine Archer H. Rush
William J. Brown Benjamin H. Hailey
Alfred W. Parsons

Bayler.
Archibald Gantremont

Privates

Allen, William E.
Aldrich, Washington
Bierce, Edward B.
Bruce, Arba H.
Brooks, Merchant J.
Buck, Jeremiah
Byers, Joseph W.
Brewer, William M.
Cassidy, Henry C.
Connors, Michael
Curtis, Harvey S.
Eberhard, Henry A.
Fanchilds, Isaac B.
Fehr, Henry
Gorham, David
Greenstreet, Sephaniah
Hailey, Edward
Harding, Howard
Hawley, David C.
Hoffman, John
Hewitt, Samuel J. C.
Hillman, Charles
Henderson, Edwin
Henderson, Joel
Henderson, Edward F.
Hurd, Stephen
Hamilton, James
Highlands, Samuel A.
Highlands, John W.

Recruits

Allen, William E.
Armstrong, John W.
Armstrong, John A.
Allen, Isaac
Buzzard, Otho
Buthe, Thomas S.
Bailey, Charles W.
Davis, John W.
Graves, Marshall
Hewitt, Alden W.
Ham, William P.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Dooley, John

Garrett, David

COMPANY C.

Private.

Parsley, William N.

COMPANY H.

Private.

Ross, Lyman

COMPANY M.

Privates.

Alson, Moses D.
Chatham, Thomas
Howard, Samuel
Heintz, John
Laughlin, Archy, O.
Merryman, James

COMPANY G.

Sarat, John Fletcher
McCaslin, Manon S.

Roach, David
Roe, Robert
Perryman, James
King, Nelson L.
Sullivan, William H.
Williams, James W.

Reese, James
Wilson, Samuel
Marshall, James
Hill, James
Haskell, William
Paddock, Frederick

Sullavin, Adam
Daugherty, James
Williams, Andy
Hill, Thomas
Mooney, James
Taylor, William

The Third Regiment of Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Colonel E. A. Carr, in August, 1861.

The regiment moved to St. Louis, Missouri, September 25th. October 1st, moved up the Missouri river to Jefferson City, and from thence marched to Warsaw, arriving October 11th.

On the 23d, marched toward Springfield, Missouri, in Colonel Carr's Brigade, Brigadier General Asboth's Division. On November 2d, General Hunter took command of the Army. On November 13th, the First and Second Battalions moved with the army on Rolla, Missouri. The Third Battalion, Major Ruggles commanding, remained with Siegel's Division, and was the last to leave Springfield.

Arriving at Rolla, November 19th, the regiment remained until December 29th, when it moved in the advance of General Curtis' Army for the Southwest. On February 11th, the regiment in Carr's Division moved to Marshfield, and on the 13th to near Springfield, where cavalry fought the first engagement and won the first victory of Curtis' campaign.

On February 14, 1862, occupied Springfield, Missouri. On the 15th, came up with Price's retreating army, at Crane creek, capturing some prisoners. On 18th, at Sugar creek, Arkansas, the Third Battalion participated in a cavalry charge, routing the enemy. On the 20th, the Second Battalion marched to Cross Hollows, and on March 5th fell back to Pea Ridge. On the 6th, the First and Third Battalions marched with Colonel Vandever's Brigade from Huntsville, forty-eight miles.

On the 7th, the First and Third Battalions in Dodge's Brigade, and the Second in Vandever's were engaged all day, losing ten killed and forty wounded.

March 19th, moved to Keetsville. Lieutenant Colonel McCrillis and Major Hubbard arrived and went on duty. April 10th, arrived at Forsyth, and on 9th moved to West Plains, and May 1st started for Batesville, arriving on 3d.

On May 14, 1862, moved to Little Red river. On 25th, while crossing White river, Captain McLelland and five men were drowned. On June 4, the regiment fell back to Fairview.

On the 7th, Captain Sparks, with sixty-six men, was surrounded by three hundred of the

enemy's cavalry, and cut his way out, losing four wounded and four prisoners.

Returned to Batesville on the 11th. June 11, marched to Jacksonport. July 5, moved, with the army, for Helena, where it arrived on the 15th, and went into camp. During the stay at this point, detachments of the regiment were sent on scouts and expeditions to different places, including Captain Kirkbridge's raid to St. Francis river, and five companies with General Hovey's raid to Grenada, Mississippi.

December 23, 1862, six companies, B, C, D, H, I and L, Captain Kirkbridge commanding, embarked for Vicksburg, under Major General W. T. Sherman.

Companies E and G were on duty with Gen. Carr, at St. Louis. Companies A, K, F and M, Captain Carnahan commanding, reported to Brigadier General Steele, at the mouth of the Yazoo river.

At Chickasaw Bayou, the regiment was detailed as pickets and escorts for commanding generals, and did good service in the disastrous attack on Vicksburg. Companies A, K, L and M, being the last to embark after battle.

In the Spring of 1863, Colonel McCrillis, with a battalion, moved to Memphis, leaving Company L, as escort to Major General McClelland and Captain Carnahan, with Companies A, G, K and E, with Brigadier General P. J. Osterhaus and the Thirteenth Corps. This battalion took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg.

August 16, 1863, reporting to Major General N. P. Banks, was assigned to Brigadier General Lee's Cavalry Division, and took part in the Western Louisiana campaign, and at Vermilionville, Opelousas and Carrion Crow Bayou.

In December, 1864, Major O'Connor took command of the battalion, and it moved to Port Hudson, and thence to Memphis, Tennessee, rejoining the regiment. The regiment had meantime participated in the battles of Tupelo, Okolona and Guntown, Mississippi.

During the month of July, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans under Major O'Connor were stationed as garrison at Germantown, Tennessee. In July, 1864, a portion of the regiment, Captain Carnahan commanding, went on a scout through western Kentucky. August 24, the non-veterans having been mustered out, the veterans were consolidated into a battalion of six companies, and Captain Carnahan promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

On September 27, they left Memphis and crossed the Tennessee at Clifton, and confronted Hood's army. Fell back skirmishing, and took part in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellville, and Franklin.

On December 15, in the First Brigade, Fifth Division, Brigadier General Hatch commanding, was on the right of the army when it turned the enemy's left, and was first in the enemy's works.

In January, 1865, the enemy having been driven across the Tennessee, the cavalry under General Wilson camped at Gravelly Springs, Alabama, and in February moved to Eastport.

In May, moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to St. Paul, Minnesota, reporting to Major General Curtis.

On July 4, started on an Indian expedition over the plains of Minnesota and Dakota—north to the British lines, and south and west to Devil's Lake and Fort Bartholet—and returned to Fort Snelling, October 1. Arrived at Springfield, Illinois, October 13, 1865, and was mustered out of service.

The promotions from Sangamon county were as follows: Lafayette McCrillis, Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel; Jesse W. Bice, Sergeant to First Lieutenant, Captain and Major; Joshua Tuthill, Second to First Lieutenant; Harrison L. Bruce, Sergeant to Second and to First Lieutenant; James W. Kincaid, Sergeant to Second Lieutenant.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates

Burge, John Higley, Theodore F.

COMPANY E.

Officer.

Lieutenant—Simon String.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Stewart, Andrew J.

COMPANY L

Private.

Taylor, William H.

COMPANY M

Primates

Eisenbise, Nicholas W. O'Brien, Michael
Prill, Peter

Unassigned.

Flannagan, Jackson Sidner, James

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Regimental Officers.

Colonels—Hall Wilson.

John McConnell.

Major—Speed Butler.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Cothurn, William R. Foley, Edward
 Wise, Charles

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Duffy, James Smith, William
 Florey, Oscar J. P. Smith, Benjamin

COMPANY E.

Private.

Fory, George

COMPANY F.

Private.

Meires, Henry

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Houston, Robert R. Johnson, & William T.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Leonard, William

COMPANY L.

Private.

Boker, Charles M.

COMPANY M.

Private.

Davis, Willard C.

Unassigned.

Lewis, William H.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Flynn, Patrick Montgomery, Samuel
 Bockewitz, William Werner, Christopher
 Weicken, Frederick

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Mullens, David Redicker, Henry W.

COMPANY L.

Privates.

Anderson, George W. Dennis, Isaac N.
 Lombard, Harvey Randle, Charles W.

Unassigned.

Kelley, John

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Wilder, Edward C. Wood, William R.

COMPANY B.

Corporals.

John N. Worden W. M. Sturdevant.

Privates.

Solomon, Shafer Dennis, Cornell A.
 Hughes, Levi Hemmingway, Chas. T.
 Cross, Edwin Buffington, William
 Reis, Peter Halt, George S.

Recruits.

Allen, Thomas McGuire, John
 Bartley, David L. Miller, Henry
 Birge, Robert or Albert Monroe, Henry
 Barton, Sylvester Pratt, Calvin
 Baker, George Pratt, Arthur R.
 Buffington, Jonas Rogers, Dochter
 Cross, Charles E. Rose, Warren C.
 Davis, Joseph M. Rhan, Peter
 Fifield, John C. Shultz, Abraham
 Hodgdon, Isaac H. Stull, William
 Hyde, Joseph Selemier Henry
 Hough, James Schriener, Frederick
 Johnson, James H. Titus, Alfred
 Keeney, Ira W. Tiffany, David

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Avery, William McCurdy, James H.
 Dailey, Michael Niman, John D.
 Dennis, Jerry Pruitt, Daniel B.
 Dorance, John Potter, Thomas G.
 Phillbrick, George Higginson, Henry
 Sutton, Alexander Lay, Jasper

COMPANY F.

Privates.

McCoukey, Latham A. Foulds, Henry
 Smith, Thomas Warnick, John R.
 Dingee, Edgar H.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Gleason, Samuel

COMPANY H.

Private.

Petters, William H.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Davis, William

COMPANY K.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Henry Jaynes

Privates.

Fox, Thomas Whitmore, James C.

COMPANY L.

Privates.

Coffen, Hiram Sperling, Lewis G.

Scott, Patrick

COMPANY M.

Privates.

Adams, Robert L. Moates, George W.
 Dupue, William H. McManus, Peter
 Frink, Horace R. Strang, William
 Gaylord, A. C. Spellman, Thomas
 Mason, Edward Winter, Isaac

Unassigned.

Davis, Elias Smith, Gage
 Haselton, Eugene A. Short, John
 Lynch, James L. Steele, William
 Liber, Joseph F. Wells, Joseph
 O'Harra, William Whetmore, James C.
 Smith, William M.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Unassigned.

Brennan, Charles J.

NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Private.

Wesley, Johnson

COMPANY E.

*Privates.*Edsell, Thomas Newberry, Leonidas
Swanke, Benjamin

COMPANY K.

*Privates.*Bruster, Albert McBride, John
Clinton, John H. McBride, Lewis M.
Cheatham, Willis Miller, DeWitt C.
Fowler, Josiah Massa, Jesse
Fulford, Oliver C. Pierce, James K.
Layman, James Porter, John
Lee, James M. Turner, Josiah
McBride, Patrick

COMPANY L.

*Privates.*Gifford, Daniel A. Henson, John R.
Gifford, Albert A. Ward, Solomon R.*Unassigned.*Ballard, John Jarrett, William
Cross, James Preston, Hiram
Sommers, Samuel

TENTH CAVALRY.

*Regimental Officers.*Colonel—John A. Barrett
Lieutenant Colonel—Dudley Wickersham
Major—Joseph S. Smith
Adjutant—James Stuart
Surgeon—Augustus A. Shutt
Quartermaster—John H. Barrett
Chaplains—Francis Springer
Julius Elliott*Battalion Officers.*Adjutant—Eli H. Hosea
Quartermasters—Daniel L. Canfield
John P. Kavanaugh

COMPANY A.

*Officers.*Captain—Garrett Elkin
First Lieutenant—Alfred A. North*First Sergeant.*
Thomas O'Connor*Sergeants.*Julius Elliott Thomas H. Butler
Richard Large*Corporals.*

John H. Morgan Green Campbell

Bugler.

Edward Mosteller

*Privates.*Bowman, John Seson, Albert
Blackburn, Michael Segwick, Fredrick
Dunham, Albert H. Sullivan, Timothy
Ernest, John Sharnell, John
Ellison, James Wilkins, Andrew T.
Gutt, John Wills, James
Kindred, James Dunn, George B.
Large, Lewis Kyes, JamesMonaghan, Dennis
Maione, Jordan
Malone, Francis M.
Ross, James C.
Reed, Charles C.
Rhodes, JamesLarge, Richard G.
McGath, James
Masterson, William H.
Russell, Samuel F.
Redmon, William
Wood, William*Recruits.*Alfred James Keegan, Lawrence
Boutwell, Milo Melville, Charles
Campbell, Wiley Murphy, Michael
Campbell, Franklin Murphy, Patrick
Cunning, Andrew Nagangast, George
Field, Wesley O'Brien, John
Foster, Norman F. Pelham, John H.
Gallighan, Michael Sackett, Enos or Amos
Johns, Joseph C. White, Francis

COMPANY B.

*Officers.*Captain—Samuel N. Hitt
First Lieutenant—Augustus A. Shutt*First Sergeant.*

Thomas J. Hughey

*Sergeants.*James L. Short John G. Springer
Warren J. Parks*Corporals.*Robert A. Lockridge Byron L. Crouch
Archy L. Edwards Andrew J. West
Samuel L. Farmer George Roberts*Buglers.*

Edward J. Short George F. McReynolds

Farrier.

John McCarty

Wagoner.

Benjamin F. Hutton

*Privates.*Barbree, William Ransom, William A.
Breckenridge, Hugh Reed, Martin V. B.
Cassity, Levi Romeril, Fletcher
Campbell, Samuel Roody, Thomas P.
Clark, Henry R. Roberts, Erastus
Codfield, Enoch Reager, David
Conolly, Bernard Shutt, Carroll O. S.
Duff, Abram Simmington, John L.
Duff, Abraham Smith, Abram
Davis, John, Jr. Steel, Henry
Drennan, Andrew Southwick, Adam
Drennan, Smith Sargeant, John W.
Dean, Dwight Sargeant, William H.
Enix, Thomas F. Sharp, Sanford
Estis, Nathaniel G. Sharper, Isaac B.
Flowers, Aaron A. Silloway, Levi
Flowers, James A. Taylor, George W.
Filer, Josiah Tipton, Silas
Garvey, Martin Veatch, James M.
Harris, William H. H. Vredenburgh, Thomas S.
Headley, Daniel S. Warren, Henry
Headley, James G. Wickersham, Noah S.
Hill, John W. C. Williams, Samuel
Hill, Paul H. Wardlow, James
Hollis, John Butler, James E.
Hutton, Noah M. Bates, DeWitt
Knotts, Joseph Edwards, Archy L.
Lewtamayer, Max McMullen, Samuel
Liston, Jesse Mayer, Michael
Lowin, Benjamin F. McReynolds, George F.

Lockrige, Marion G.
Myers, John A.
Mathews, Norman C.
McGill, James
O'Brien, Patrick
Park, George
Parkinson, John
Quinn, John

Recruits.

Barbre, John A.
Crouch, Dayton J.
Cary, Thomas L.
Cary, George W.
Dillard, James
Duff, George
Duff, Richard R.
Day, John W.
Edwards, James J.
English, Charles W.
Edwards, William E.
Ezell, George
Fortune, William J.
Fortune, Willbert E.
Greenwood, Chris. C.
Grovenke, Charles
Gregory, Henry
Groaner, Thomas
Greenwood, George
Groaner, Zack
Hodgerson Young M.
Harris, William
Hill, Christopher
Hill, Andrew
Hughley, Thomas J.
Hearty, Patrick
Harrison, George
Kelley, Patrick
Kavanaugh, John P.

COMPANY C.

Officer.

First Lieutenant—Hiram C. Walker

Privates.

Harris, Almeron N. Walker, Elmer W.

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Captain—William Sands

First Lieutenant—Richard C. Keiley

Privates.

Averate, Nathan W.
Burnes, James
Cox, Frederick
Clarke, Wesley
Doyle, James

Dingman, Richard
Ford, William
McCormick, John
Morgan, Norman
Stoneheart, Albert

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Brewster, John
Cassell, Frederick
Esdale, Harvey

Kirk, Michael
Nottingham, Almeron

Recruits.

Anderson, Barret
Ford, George
Howey, Edwin E.
Holden, Edward M.
Harmer, James M.

Jones, John P.
Karnes, David H.
Murdock, George W.
Patrick, John M.
Ward, Thomas

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Dallas, George M. Welch, Mathew
Davis, Dallas Blatner, Adolph
G'Brian, John Hofferkamp, Herman

COMPANY G.

First Sergeant.

Augustus F. Myers

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Frederick R. Sprigg

Sergeants.

Wm. A. Montgomery John C. Decker

Corporals.

Henry Alsop Joshua W. Short
Thomas F. Henry Alexander Rucker
William Blythe Charles H. Judd

Buglers.

Frederick Tropp Samuel R. Gordon

Privates.

Adlong, Lewis King, John
Barr, William A. Koch, Simon
Brunn, August Lasuer, William
Brooks, Jefferson J. Litterscheit, Ferdinand
Bishop, Caleb E. Lewis, James
Cantrell, Thomas J. Maugher, John
Chambers, Edward R. McKinney, Thos. L. S.
Casnet, Franklin McCarty, Thomas
Clark, William Maloney, Timothy
Conner, William McCarty, Thomas
Camp, George W. Mills, Marcus R.
Dysett, John Z. Prince, William P.
Freeman, William W. Raumbarger, John
Hillis, Alexander Reynolds, John
Hoffman, George Russell, John
Hays, William Seaman, George
Herndon, James N. Seaman, Joseph
Hosea, William Spengler, Philip
Hall, Benjamin Spaulding, John
Hoffman, Christian Trower, John E.
Kibby, Converse

Veterans.

Arreggi, Antonio Mills, Marcus R.
Blyth, William Marker, William H.
Barr, William A. Magary, Robert F.
Clark, William Meyers, Augustus F.
Camp, George W. Morris, George H.
Evans, William Maloney, John
Elgan, William Manghar, Patrick
Fagan, John F. Quinn, Dennis
Hoffman, George Reynolds, John
Hibbs, James Robinson, George H.
Judd, Uz Sprigg, Frederick R.
Judd, Charles H. Spengler, Philip
King, John Sherry, Daniel
Lauterman, John H. Seaman, Joseph A.
Lasure, William Tomlinson, Elisha

Recruits.

Abbott, Thomas D. Morris, George
Buff, Henry Morris, Eli T.
Bowers, Asa Martin, John
Bancroft, George Robinson, George H.
Burgess, John Renne, James
Brown, James or John Sherry, Daniel
Crowder, Henry Strode, William B.
Camp, William J. Tomlinson, Elisha
Dinkle, John A. Tomlinson, James
Evans, William D. Tomlinson, L. A.

Fagan, John F.
Fagan, Brice H.
Kessler, Abraham
Keiser or Kizer, John
Lewis, David
Manghar, Patrick

Wardhaugh, Richard E.
Weber, John H.
Weber, Charles E.
Young, Lysander B.
Younger, John Q.

COMPANY H.

Officers.

Captain—Thomas S. Crafton
Second Lieutenant—John W. Crafton

First Sergeant.

James B. Campbell

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Tavner B. Pierce.

Sergeants.

William Grisson A. B. Rogers.

Corporals.

Joseph Gambrel Edward H. Woods
Peter Bradley William Riley

Buglers.

Charles Fox John Bell

Privates.

Beard, Martin Murray, Davis
Burton, George Walker, William M.
Brewster, John Peters, Jacob
Carney, John Moore, John R.
Cline, John Pilcher, A. M.
Freeman, William H. Pilcher, James W.
Harme, John Pilcher, John
Johnson, Joseph Roberts, William
Leab, Louis Sampson, William
Layton, James Searle, E. J.
Muckleston, J. B. Webster, Bradley B.
Miller, Frederick Young, James C.
McGinnis, Samuel Young, John W.
McDonald, John or E. J.

Veterans.

Bell, John Sampson, William
Campbell, James B. Tippee, Leroy
Freeman, William H. Vermillion, William
Gambrell, Joseph Wood, E. H.
Harmes, John Young, John W.
Koontz, John Young, James C.
Riley, William

Recruits.

Britt, John W. Deck Valentine.
Burton, Jas. or Henry I. Dyer Thomas E.
Crafton, Newton R. Gambrell, Andrew J.
Carter, William Koontz, John

COMPANY I.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—Daniel J. Canfield
Second Lieutenant—John G. Springer

Privates.

Wright, Jonathan Robins, Samuel
Wallace, Nathan

COMPANY K.

Private.

Neil, Jacob S.

COMPANY L.

Officers.

Captain—Thomas V. Wilson
First Lieutenant—John G. Roberts
Second Lieutenant—Thomas D. Vredenburg

Sergeants.

Andrew J. Maxfield Henry S. C. Sanders

Privates.

Becraft, Walter Gravatt, Charles P.
Becraft, George Johnston, James K. P.
Beard, Walter W. Kelly, Michael
Carpenter, Levi Kelly, Thomas
Connelly, Samuel Mathews, Aaron V.
Cook, Levi Moon, John B.
Evans, Joseph Swiss, John

Recruits.

Gilman, Nathan Miller, William H.
Andrews, Jacob Talbot, Thomas
Conner, David C. Winsur, George W.
Guthen, James G.

COMPANY M.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—Elhanen J. Searle
Second Lieutenant—Silas Hickox

Privates.

Buckley, Newton Conner, Richard
Bishop, Caleb E. Dunn, Eleazer
Leonard, Benjamin Fields, James
Garbin William Hall, Sylvester
Hasenbrigg, William H. Malone, James H.

Unassigned

Bennett, James Pace, Elisha L.
Brown, James Ross, Lyman O.
Bell, John A. Smith, James
Brewer, Isaac Sutton, Anton
Basher, William S. Seligman, Martin
Barnes, Warner Sprague, Robert
Baker, John W. Scott, John
Clark, John Stark, Henry
Elliott, James H. Schenkle, John W.
Fox, Joseph B. VanDorf Edward
Farland, James O. Veatch, Joel
Grant, Charles P. Weber, Joseph
Larney, Owen W. Webb, Joseph
Mikesell, Simon Weber, James W.
Martin, Henry Webb, Stephen G.
Nolan William H. Young, Francis
O'Conner, John Yost, Cyrus

Of Sangamon county men, the following promotions were made: Dudley Wickersham, from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel; James Stuart, Adjutant to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel; Samuel N. Hitt, Captain to Major and Lieutenant Colonel; Marshall L. Stephenson, Major and Colonel Arkansas Volunteers; Gideon Brainard, to Adjutant; Henry Turney, Battalion Adjutant; Thomas D. Vredenburg, Second to First Lieutenant, Battalion Adjutant and Major; Thomas O'Conner, Sergeant to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain; Joseph C. Johns, Private to Second and First Lieutenant; Byron L. Crouch, Corporal to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain; John S. Vredenburg, Private to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain; John P. Kavanaugh, Private to Second Lieutenant; James E. Butler, Private to Second Lieutenant; William Sands, Richard C. Keiley, First Lieutenant to Captain; William A.

Montgomery, Sergeant to First Lieutenant; Alexander Rucker, Corporal to Second Lieutenant; Tabner B. Pierce, Quartermaster Sergeant to First Lieutenant, Captain and Major; Barton W. Fox, Private to Second Lieutenant; John A. Koontz, Private to Second Lieutenant; John G. Roberts, First Lieutenant to Captain; Elhanen J. Gearle, First Lieutenant to Captain, and Lieutenant Colonel First Arkansas regiment.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Green, Aaron Herwig, Augustus
Haines, William A. Whitney, Sylvester

COMPANY C.

Privates.

George, George Foster, Charles A.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Lairmore, Green N. Moore, William

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Mackey, Patrick Venters, John H.
Matthews, Thomas

COMPANY K.

Private.

Strock, Abraham

COMPANY M.

Privates.

Cudney, Ezekiel Love, Benjamin F.

Unassigned.

Alden, Frank Bandal, George
Goodwin, Charles Wood, Robert G.
McIntyre, Charles E.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Kelly, John M. Ashton, James
Small, Cypreon P. Small, Rual A.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Resse, Louis Necknich, Conrad

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Barney, Henry Dyson, William J.
Lamberton, Jeremiah Walcott, Enos
Drurey, Richard A. Majors, Richard

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Downie, John Hatch, Eugene A. B.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Bedard, Flavian Hudson, Arthur
Butcher, Nelson Jarebest, Julius
Flemming, Edward Moore, Oliver
Gardner, James Reed, Benjamin

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Gilliland, Joseph Huitt, Jonathan N. B.
Wallis, Richard Curvey, Owen
Easley, Robert H. Lewis, David
Lewis, Samuel Ogg, James A.
Phelps, John W. Sanders, Stephen N.
Wilson, Cyrus A. Wilson, Samuel L.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Hensley, Robert

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Lane, Andrew McConahey, Frederick

COMPANY M.

Private.

Tennis, Franklin

Unassigned.

Bessy, Washington Eckhart, George
Orrick, Henry C.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Private.

Miller, Charles

COMPANY G.

Corporals.

James T. Roach Richard D. Roberts

Blacksmiths.

Enoch Kents

Privates.

Belk, Chamberlain Herdman, Daniel F.
Brown, Joshua B. Jones, Thomas
Creek, Samuel J. Jones, Charles H.
Draper, John Jones, Timothy
Egan, Michael Jones, Edward
Gibbs, Charles N. Runyon, Gilbert
Granke, John Shepard, Thomas
Granke, Frederick West, Richard
Groves, Joseph Chance, Joseph
Tribble, Allen B.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY—(CONSOLIDATED).

Officer.

Adjutant—George F. Williams

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

Officer.

Surgeon—Preston H. Bailhache

COMPANY B.

Teamster.

John Oetter

Private.

Smith, Joseph

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Captain—Ebenezer L. Foote
First Lieutenant—Thomas L. Masters
Second Lieutenant—John Miller

Corporals.

Benjamin F. Bradt Frank Martin
John Rogan

Wagoner.
John L. Dow

Privates.

Atkinson, John	Hamilton, John
Butler, Albert O.	McDonald, John A.
Bower, Henry	Smith, William
Fowler, John	Turner, John J.
Goyer, Charles B.	

COMPANY L.

Privates.

Richmond, Charles C. Valentine, Silas

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

Officers.

Adjutants—Nathaniel C. Mitchell
Louis Souther
Quartermaster—Samuel Stewart

COMPANY D.

Private.

Eubanks, Charles

COMPANY I.

Private.

Jackson, Samuel

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.

Officer.

Surgeon—Nathaniel W. Webber

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Barrett, John	Obiella, John
Dlugosch, Joseph	Obsten, Frank
Frey, Albert	Peregs, Giovanni
Guhlke, John	Rzeppa, John
Gollar, John	Renser, Louis
Garvel, Joseph	Rummel, Fredrick
Gohmert, William	Schroeter, Gottlieb
Hahn, Peter	Schildknicht, Gustave
Hanenstein, Cornelius	Schweikardt, Fredrick
Kazmazack, John	Woelfel, Richard
Kiolbassa, Ignatz	Zowata, Vincent
Lundzin, George	Eller, Maximillian

COMPANY E.

Officer.

Commissary Sergeant—Julius Miller.

Privates.

Frass, Louis Fritz, Joseph
Wohringer, Fredrick

COMPANY G.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Adolph Streiber.

Privates.

Bowler, William	Straber, Adolph
Ballow, Anderson J.	Sidner, James
Kummell, Christian	Colburn, Thomas
Nelson, John	Phillips, or Phelps, D.
Russing, Louis	

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Hurmanns, Hubert	Henni, Jacob F.
Kurn, John	Kaiser, Balthaser
Kroschel, Louis	Larkin, Thomas
Milton, Napoleon B.	Weiss, Otto
Williams, Jesse D.	White, George
Bundenstein, Theo. G.	Colby, Smith
Johnson, Edward	Myers, Andrew N.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Dunn, Robert T.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Brown, Jacob	Crawford, William
McCabe, Patrick	Claywell, Francis M.

COMPANY L.

Corporal.

Otho L. McLain

Privates.

Anderson, Begaleel B.	Rudd, Thaddeus
Asbby, John	Taylor, William
Bradford, William C.	Taylor, Alexander
Durvilbes, George	Phillips, William H. S.
Derby, Lemuel L.	Weaver, David
Dooley, James	Watts, William
Fagan, James	Robinson, Albert T.

COMPANY M.

Corporal.

Lewis A. Townbridge.

Musician.

John Saberville.

Privates.

Butler, Pleasant G.	Edwards, William H.
Franco, Bernardo	Ganone, John
O'Hara, James	Stevens, Albert S.
Smith, William	Wright, Marion
George, Coleman C.	Martin, John E.
McCoy, Samuel	Robinson, James
Pettebone, Elias	Williams, Elias

Unassigned.

Kelley Michael

FIRST ARTILLERY.

BATTERY D.

Privates.

Brockway, Nelson B.	Hickey, Bartholomew
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BATTERY E.

Private.

Briggins, Patrick

BATTERY F.

Privates.

Losee, Joseph P.	Lewis, George J.
Brock, Andrew	Mit. s, Thomas J.
Blair, William	McCoy, Martin
Dally, Thomas	McManus, Michael
Driscoll, David	Phillips, William
Eads, Nathan G.	Renland, Peter
Gleason, Peter	Risley, Ezra B.
Horen, Charles	Risley, John W.
Haight, Eugene N.	Schuyler, Elam A.
Hartford, Perry	Tober, Joseph
	Weaver, George

BATTERY G.

Officer.

Captain—Arthur O'Leary

Privates.

Romange, John	Eberhardt, George
	Miller, James S.

BATTERY H.

Officers.

Captain—Axel Silfversparre
Second Lieutenant—Edward Adams

BATTERY Q.

Privates.

Thompson, John Bond James

BATTERY M.

Private.

McAllister, John G.

Unassigned.

Gugerke, Conrad Mullen, Daniel
 Goss, Victor Sheehan, John
 Gudgel, Thomas Sullivan, John
 Hoffman, Samuel Wynne, Hugh
 Wardaugh, George

SECOND ARTILLERY.

Regimental Officers.

Colonel—Thomas S. Mather

Majors—Adolph Schwartz

James P. Flood

Adjutant—Isaac N. Higgins

Private.

Triebe, William

BATTERY C.

Officers.

Captain—Caleb Hopkins

First Lieutenant—James P. Flood

Second Lieutenant—Alexander Bushby

Sergeant Major.

Elijah V. Moore

Sergeants.

Eben Willey Thomas McIntyre

Corporals.

James Pringle James Barr

Napoleon Davis

BATTERY D.

Private.

Brennenstall, R. R.

BATTERY F.

Privates.

Cowardin, John Cooper, D.
 Layhaner, Jeremiah Peterling, John J.

BATTERY H.

Privates.

Ball, Emery S. Hartman, Augustus
 Ashurst, Perry Ritcher, Otto

BATTERY I.

Privates.

Fanning, John or Jahue Murphy, Samuel S.

BATTERY K.

Privates.

Stingler, John M. Bassett, Marquis
 Reynolds, George D. Wallace, John

BATTERY L.

Private.

Riggs, Daniel U.

Unassigned.

Galligan, Michael Smith, John L.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.

Private.

Lynch, Michael

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY.

Privates.

Crosby, John F. Haynes, John G.
 Bell, William Haynes, Benjamin K.
 Beckembaugh, George Howell, Stephen S.
 Burns, Francis Parrish, Samuel
 Billington, James Putney, Abel
 Barr, Henry C. Smith, John
 Culver, Phineas N. Smith, Robert
 Cayhoe, John R. Saunders, Richard or D'd
 Doseibert, John Tabor, Delonna
 Denny, William Welland, Chris
 Drennan, Delos Barr, James
 Hopkins, Charles Suttle, John A.

Recruits.

Babcock, Jasper D. Howard, Mortica
 Chriswell, Samuel F. Harney, John
 Clay, Henry Price, James
 Delay, William Pulley, Francis M.
 Durbin, Gabriel Robbins, John J.
 Garner, Isaac N. Short, William
 Haines, Francis Shields, Charles
 Harris, Jopriah Wood, Thomas
 Harris, Nodley Yocum, Robert F.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—Edward B. Stilling

Second Lieutenant—Louis D. Rosette

Sergeant Major.

Louis B. Smith

First Sergeant.

Alexander Busby

Q. M. Sergeant.

William E. Fitzhugh

Sergeants.

Ward Bartram August Schilds
 John McCormack

Corporals.

Marcel DuBoice John W. Spring
 Charles Layton Isaac Vaughn
 Jacob S. Newiman

Guidon.

Asa W. Mason

Artificers.

Orin S. Lobdell Patrick Ring

Bugler.

Adolph Trauring

Wagoner.

Thomas Fox

Privates.

Bahr, Charles Henry, Levi E.
 Barry, Henry E. Irwin, James
 Baumunk, Henry Knight, James W.
 Bourke, Michael J. Laswell, James
 Burgess, Richard V. Lyons, James
 Burns, Barney Meyer, James
 Burch, George Mentemeyer, Chas. F.
 Burns, John Millette, Frank
 Chick, Robert Miller, Jacob
 Colvin, Robert McClure, William
 Cottet, Jules O'Brien, James
 Cull, Michael Pilcher, William S.
 Cullum, Joseph Pitman, James G.

Donnelly, Edward C.	Schlemmer, John
Donnelly, John T.	Segin, Henry
Faddis, Henry S.	Shipton, Thomas
Ferrell, William C.	Stevanson, James
Fuller, Miner S.	Vliet, Joseph
Flood, Albert	Werts, John
Gordon, John H.	Williams, William T.
Hartman, John	Wales, William F.
Hartman, Peter	Wall, Johnson C.
Hiachee, William W.	Wright, William J.

Recruits.

Butler, David	McCandless, James A.
Crafts, Lewis W.	Morehead, William
Caldwell, John	McKeever, Thomas
Davis, Henry	McFall, John
Donlan, John	Marrin, Conner
Doran, James or John E.	Pritchard, John F.
Downey, Patrick	Pendergast, Thomas
Elder, Hugh A.	Peabody, Edwin R.
Estes, John	Russell, John J.
Hilvetz or Helvety	Ragan, Timothy O.
Victor, F.	Ryan, James
Hayes, John	Shields, John C.
Jacobs, Daniel	Smith, George M.
Johnston, Charles	Smith, James G.
Kinsley, William	Smith, John H.
King, Alexander J.	Smith, Benjamin F.
Kiley, John	Smith, Thomas H.
List, Nicholas	Squires, Thomas B.

This battery was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Captain Thomas F. Vaughn, and was known as the "Springfield Light Artillery." It was mustered in August 21, 1862.

November 1, moved to Columbus, Kentucky, and on the 8th, to Bolivar, Tennessee. December 18, moved to Jackson with the command of Brigadier General M. Brayman. Was engaged in several expeditions from Jackson during the winter. On June 6, 1863, left Bolivar, and was stationed on the Memphis & Charleston railroad—one section at Moscow, Lieutenant Thomas commanding; one at Germantown, Lieutenant Stillings commanding, and one at Collierville, Lieutenant Colby commanding.

On June 20th, the battery was united, and assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Colonel James M. True commanding brigade, and started for Little Rock, Arkansas, and participated in its capture September 10, 1863.

One section of the battery, Lieutenant Colby commanding, was ordered to Lewisburg, where it remained until March 16, 1864. The battery was then assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps.

It then moved with General Steele's expedition to Camden, Arkansas, participating in the several skirmishes of the campaign, and the battles of Prairie D'Arm and at Jenkin's Ferry, when the battery, being with the rear guard,

at midnight, repelled a cavalry charge with grape and canister.

Returned to Little Rock May 3, 1864, and remained until ordered to Springfield, Illinois. Was mustered out June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH COLORED INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Hodge, Willis	See, James
Waddle, John	

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Maul, Henry	Masters, William
Bassett, Francis E.	

COMPANY 7.

Privates.

Willis, George W.	Frazier, John F.
Hollingsworth, William	Henry, John

COMPANY 11.

Private.

Sanford, Edmund	
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RECRUITS FOR REGULAR ARMY.

THIRTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

Privates.

Armstrong, Robert	Leahana, Jeremiah
Auston, Oliver	Lynam, Zenas G.
Anderson, John	Maa, John
Ballard, George W.	Moore, John
Blair, Robert	Moore, Thomas
Buchanan, Isaac	Morgan, William
Briser, John	Mirl, Jacob
Barker, Charles	McCambridge, Patrick
Barger, John R.	McAndrews, Michael
Bourke, Patrick	Miller, Wilhelm
Callingsburg, Louis	Mahoney, Michael
Canterbury, James A.	Morgain, James
Cumming, George A. P.	McDonald, William
Calvert Thomas	O'Brien, Maurice
Curry, Aaron	O'Neill, William
Chapman, Isaac	Perrine, Erastus
Conner, John O.	Pilcher, Newton J.
Deerner, Orin H.	Pillion, Thomas
Dorne, James	Rull, Jacob
Fitzsimmons, Michael	Reid, Cyrus M.
Finney, Dennis	Sidener, Samuel W.
Fleck, William	Snider, Lo is
Fletcher, Fisher F.	Slawson, Howard F.
Gallagher, Patrick	Stearns, John
Howard, Thomas H.	Shipley, James R.
Hinkle, William H.	Shafner, George
Hendley, John	Shortzer, Joseph G.
Hughes, William	Spears, Myron
Higgins, Silas C.	Scull, William
Holsey, John H.	Smith, George P.
Hargraves, Henry	Turner, William H.
Hudson, William J.	Troy, James
Jackson, George W.	Tipple, Henry
Jones, Lewis	Thurston, Frank
Johnson, John A.	Wood, John
Keel, William	Way, Allen W.
Kendall, George W.	Willis, William
Lacey, James	Wells, James
Loveless, George W.	Watkins, John W.
Lashley, Samuel C.	

NINETEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Private.

Walsh, John

Hospital Steward United States Army.

Robinson, James

ROLL OF HONOR.

"It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country." Thus it can be written over the graves of many thousands of men who now sleep the "sleep of death" in soldiers' graves. Sangamon county has furnished her quota of noble dead, as will be seen by the following roll, embracing names of some of the bravest and best of her sons. They are gone, but their names are reverently remembered by a grateful people. They are gone, but their deeds are remembered. Let them sleep on, while their praises are being sung through all coming time. Following are the names:

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel Simon P. Ohr, died September 14, 1864.

Major Frederick W. Matteson, died August 8, 1862.

Captain Henry W. Allen, killed by a Sergeant.

Captain John E. Sullivan, killed in action, October 5, 1864.

Captain Noah E. Mendell, killed at Fort Donelson.

Captain Edwin Allsop, killed in battle, December 31, 1862.

Lieutenant Adam E. Vrooman, died at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, September, 1861.

Lieutenant William W. Foutch, deceased.

Lieutenant Marshall M. McIntire, killed at Fort Donelson.

Lieutenant John F. Cassidy, Died.

Lieutenant John P. Kavanaugh, killed in battle, August 27, 1863.

Lieutenant Edward Adams, killed July 10, 1863.

Lieutenant Elijah V. Moore, killed February 5, 1863.

Lieutenant William Bishop, killed in battle, September 20, 1863.

Lieutenant William Earnest, died July 14, 1863.

Lieutenant Thomas J. Williams, died at Cotton Hill; Illinois, November 5, 1862.

Surgeon Alvin S. French, killed at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864.

Adjutant Arthur Lee Bailhache, died.

Adjutant William H. Latham, died at Springfield, Illinois, December 21, 1862.

Atkinson, John, died in Andersonville prison, September 25, 1864.

Alden, Frank, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, March 1, 1865.

Anderson, Benjamin M., died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 1, 1863.

Ashbill, H. Soles, died at Memphis, April 30, 1864.

Ashford, Samuel F., died at Memphis, November 25, 1862.

Allen, Robert, died at Memphis, September 13, 1864.

Armstrong, James, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, October 3, 1862.

Aylesworth, Ezra M., First Sergeant, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Avaritt, Nathan, killed at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, August 8, 1863.

Alfred, James, died at Springfield, Illinois, June 2, 1862.

Alison, Moses D., died at Rolla, Missouri, December 18, 1861.

Boardman, Moses, died at Camden, Arkansas, April 22, 1864.

Bushby, Alexander, died at Springfield, Illinois, July 21, 1864.

Burgess, Richard V., died at Bolivar, Tennessee, March 19, 1863.

Bollyjack, John, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Brown, J. V., died at Mound City, November 27, 1862.

Ballard, Richard L., killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Bruden, Russell, killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 13, 1864.

Brown, Mason, died at Monterey, Tennessee, June 4, 1863.

Burk, Benjamin F., died at Andersonville prison, August 15, 1864.

Broderick, George H., died at Davis' Mills, Mississippi, January 1, 1863.

Burkhart, John, killed at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864.

Brewer, James D., died at Danville, Virginia—prisoner of war.

Burns, Thomas, died at Memphis, Tennessee, February 29, 1864.

Burrielow, James T., died at Memphis, Tennessee, March 12, 1865.

Blankenship, Robert W., died in Indiana, May 27, 1865.

Bartram, Wells, died at Bairdstown, Kentucky, October 12, 1862.

Bucher, Moses O., died at Paducah, Kentucky, September 17, 1863.

Bowman, William H., died at Memphis, August 16, 1864.

Bowman, Charles H., died at Memphis, September 6, 1863.

Blue, William M., killed at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864.

Bunford, William, killed at Tupelo, Mississippi, July 13, 1864.

Breckenridge, Joseph, died in Christian county, Illinois, October 31, 1863.

Black, Francis J., died near Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

Berry, Charles, died at Memphis, December 5, 1864.

Brock, Elias, died at Memphis, December 5, 1862.

Bradshaw, Thomas, died at Duckport, Louisiana, May 4, 1864.

Burton, George, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, November 1, 1863.

Baird, John, killed in action at Parker's Cross Roads, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Bailey, William, died at Tullahoma, T., August 31, 1863.

Burge, John, died at Memphis, March 7, 1864.

Bunington, William, killed by guerrillas near Philadelphia, Mississippi, April 24, 1863.

Boutwell, Milo, died at Oldtown Landing, Arkansas, September 22, 1863.

Brum, August, died at Oldtown Landing, Arkansas, September 11, 1862.

Byers, Joseph W., died at Helena, Arkansas, November 1, 1863.

Buff, Henry, died at Van Buren Hospital, Louisiana, June 27, 1864.

Beard, Martin, died at Bloomfield, Arkansas, September 6, 1863.

Crawford, William, died in Andersonville prison June 15, 1864.

Colburn, William, died in Andersonville prison August 14, 1864.

Colburn, Thomas, died in Andersonville prison June 20, 1864.

Craven, James, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Chriswell, Samuel F., died at Fort Donelson, December 29, 1864.

Combs, Silas T., died at Memphis, Tennessee, December 31, 1863.

Cope, Peter W., died in Richmond prison December 6, 1863.

Carson, Townsend, killed at Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864.

Canon, Patrick, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 14, 1864.

Campbell, Joseph C., died at Chatham, Illinois, September 15, 1863.

Cox, Josiah, died April, 1862.

Carter, Alfred, died at New Orleans, April 18, 1865.

Carrigan, Edward, died January 13, 1863, of wounds.

Clark, Benjamin F., died at Memphis, February 28, 1865.

Clare, Daniel, died January 30, 1863, of wounds.

Campbell, Joseph, died Reeve's Station, Missouri, March 17, 1862.

Cary, Joseph L., died in Andersonville prison.

Cooper, Henry, killed at Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, May 18, 1864.

Curren, Owen, died in Andersonville prison.

Crone, Nelson, died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 25, 1863.

Colburn, Gilbert O., died in Andersonville prison July 1, 1864.

Clark, Thomas A., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, October 17, 1863.

Conley, James, died at Springfield, Illinois, February 10, 1864.

Cantrall, William, died at Memphis, July 9, 1864.

Christler, Philip, died at Vicksburg, November 9, 1863.

Corson, Charles P., killed at Tupelo, Mississippi, July 13, 1864.

Cantrall, Albert A., died at Wilmington, North Carolina, March 2, 1865. Caused by starvation while in rebel prison.

Cantrall, Edward T., fifer, died at Vicksburg, July 11, 1863.

Conner, Wilson, died at Camp Butler, October 29, 1862.

Cooley, Willis, died at Memphis, April 21, 1864.

Cantrall, George, W., died at Chickasaw Springs, June 29, 1863.

Center, Edward R., died in Andersonville prison, September 1, 1864.

Copple, William, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 8, 1865.

Copple, Morgan, died at Chatanooga, March 5, 1865.

Clark, William H., died at Benton Barracks, Mo., June 29, 1862.

Cross, Edwin, died at Farmington, Miss., July 18, 1862.

Cox, Frederick, died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., June 27, 1863.

Campbell, Samuel, died at Little Rock, Ark., October 29, 1862.

Chambers, Edward R., died at Little Rock, Ark., October 15, 1864.

Charles Fox, died at Bayou Metre, Ark., September 14, 1863.

Campbell, Joseph, died at Springfield, Ill., March 28, 1864.

Derby, Lemuel C., died at Richmond, Va., July 16, 1864, while prisoner of war.

Dooley, James R., died in Andersonville prison, July 15, 1864.

Davis, William, died at Springfield, Ill., May 21, 1863.

Carey, Ira, killed at Allatoona Pass, Ga., October 5, 1864.

Delaney, William, died at Danville, Miss., July 11, 1862.

Driscoll, Simpson, killed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1863.

Driscoll, Lewis, died at Ironton, Mo., December 5, 1861.

Dwire, John, killed at Vicksburg, May 30, 1863.

Daws, Henry, died in Andersonville prison.

Daugherty, John, died at Memphis, July 20, 1864, of wounds.

David Cook, died at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, of wounds.

Dodd, William H., died at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.

Deardoff, Thomas B., died at Memphis May 8, 1864.

DeFreitas, Frank, F., killed at Nashville, December 15, 1864.

Darden, Thomas J., died at Memphis, February 23, 1863.

Dickenson, Alexander C., died at St. Louis, September 16, 1863.

Davis, John W., died at home, August 21, 1863.

Davis, Willard D., died at Vicksburg, November 30, 1864.

Duff, Abraham, died at Quincy, Ill., February 18, 1862.

Early, Ambrose, died at St. Louis, May 10, 1862.

Eckler, Edward, died at Camp Butler, Ill., January 24, 1864.

Edmans, Andrew J., died at Camp Butler, Ill., January 13, 1865.

Emerson, Ira, died May 16, 1865.

Evans, Aquille, died at Memphis, May 6, 1864.

Easley, Thomas H., died at Benton Barracks, March 14, 1862.

Edwards, James J., died at Hazlewood, Mo., March 7, 1863.

Evans, Joseph, died at Quincy, Ill., February 20, 1862.

Frey, Albert, Sergeant, died in Andersonville prison, April 13, 1864.

Fowler, John, died in Andersonville prison, April 13, 1864.

Frass, Louis, died in Andersonville prison, April 8, 1864.

Fox, Thomas, drowned in Arkansas river, at Little Rock, Ark., March 12, 1863.

Fuller, Miner S., died at Little Rock, Ark., July 3, 1864.

Flanagan, Thomas J., died at Fort Holt, Ky., October 15, 1864.

- Farmer, Thomas, died at Ironton, Mo., November 10, 1861.
- Farmer, Ephraim, died at Ironton, Mo., November 28, 1861.
- Fisher, John B., died at Cairo, December 13, 1861.
- Franklin, Luther, died June 10, 1864, of wounds.
- Fortune, Francis A., died at Nashville, Tenn., February 6, 1863.
- Foster, Daniel G., died at Chicamauga, September 20, 1863, of wounds.
- Foster, John R., died at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, of wounds.
- Frisby, Charles, died at Jackson, Mississippi, February 3, 1863.
- Fullenwider, Solomon, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, January 10, 1864.
- Flemming, John, died at Nashville, Tennessee, July 8, 1865.
- Fisher, Hiram, died February 6, 1864.
- Fehr, Henry, died at Black River Bridge, Mississippi, July 25, 1863.
- Frink, Horace, died at Okalona, Mississippi, June 14, 1865.
- Foley, Edward, died at Vicksburg, September 10, 1864.
- Fagan, Brian H., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, December 10, 1863.
- Fanchilds, Isaac B., died June 28, 1862, of wounds.
- Gover, Charles B., died at Jeffersonville, Indiana, April 7, 1863.
- Gleason, Peter, died at Athens, Illinois, September 22, 1863.
- Gambrel, James L., died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, May 7, 1862.
- Griffin, Samuel, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Gibland, John, killed at Pittsburg Landing, April 5, 1862.
- Galligan, Michael, died September 24, 1863.
- Grubendyke, died June 27, 1863, of wounds.
- Garner, Elijah, died at Memphis, January 29, 1863.
- Goffnett, Celestine, died at Carrollton, Louisiana, September 14, 1863.
- Gorham, David, died at St. Louis, October 6, 1862.
- Green, William M., killed at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864.
- Griffiths, Asbery, died at Memphis, May 18, 1864.
- Griffiths, John W., died September 20, 1863, of wounds.
- Greenwood, Thomas, died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 16, 1863.
- Gordon, Jackson, supposed to be dead.
- Greer, Martin, died at Camp Butler, March 31, 1864.
- Griffith, William, died at Memphis, January 6, 1864.
- Gholson, William T., died July 7, 1863.
- Goodenough, Elliott, killed at Stone River, December 30, 1862.
- Hensley, Robert, died at Springfield, Illinois, March 28, 1862.
- Haight, Eugene N., died at Nashville, Tennessee.
- Hartford, Perry, died at Pittsburg Landing, July 12, 1862.
- Hickey, Bartholomew, died at Vicksburg, August 24, 1862.
- Hamilton, Seth, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
- Humphries, Urias, drowned in New river, South Carolina, January, 1865.
- Hammonds, John, died at Grand Junction, Tennessee, November 17, 1862.
- Henson, Thomas, died at Vicksburg, November 25, 1863.
- Holland, Aaron, killed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1863.
- Harris, William H., died at Murfreesboro, July 13, 1863.
- Hensley, Lorenzo D., died at Memphis, November 19, 1863.
- Harrington, George W., died at Montgomery, Alabama, February 5, 1865.
- Hemphill, James, died at Atlanta, November 10, 1863, prisoner of war.
- Hudson, Philo D., killed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.
- Hudson, George, died at Chattanooga, June 10, 1864, of wounds.
- Hudson, Iven D., died at Nashville, Tennessee, November 28, 1862.
- Herley, James P., died at Nashville, December 3, 1862.
- Heredith, William, died at Memphis, September 19, 1863.
- Henson, William, died at Berlin, Illinois, September 17, 1863.
- Hadley, John H., died at Ruff's Mills, Georgia, July 4, 1864.
- Henderson, Granderson, died at Jackson, Tennessee, March 8, 1863.
- Headrick, Munson, died at Vicksburg, October 12, 1863.
- Hull, Henry H., died at Knoxville, Tennessee, December 19, 1863.
- Hurd, John, died at Duckport, Louisiana, June 17, 1863.
- Hawker, David Cor., died at Vicksburg, November 24, 1863.
- Houston, John A., died at Springfield, Illinois, May 22, 1863.
- Hendrick, John R., died at Camp Butler, Illinois, March 14, 1864.
- Hickin, William H., died at Memphis, January 20, 1863.
- Henline, William O., died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 26, 1862.
- Harris, George W., died at Rock Island, Illinois, August 26, 1864.
- Heaton, Hill, died of wounds received at Lexington, Missouri, September 18, 1861.
- Hurd, Stephen, died at Memphis, September 12, 1862.
- Ham, William P., died May 11, 1862.
- Harvey, James, died at Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863.
- Holt, George S., died in Andersonville prison, October 27, 1864.
- Hughes, Levi, killed at Summerville, T., December 26, 1863.
- Harrison, George, died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 27, 1864.
- Headly, Daniel S., killed at Mud Town, Arkansas, December 30, 1862.
- Henry, Thomas F., died at St. Louis, May, 1862.
- Hillis, Alexander, died at Memphis, September 14, 1863.
- Ingles, William V., died at Springfield, October 12, 1862.
- Inglish, William F., died at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, wounds.
- Ice, Fredrick, died at St. Louis, May 8, 1863.

Jones, James, died at Helena, Arkansas, October 2, 1862.

Jarnagin, Spencer L., died at Mound City, Illinois, December 15, 1862.

Johnson, John W., killed at Alatoona Pass, October 4, 1864.

Johnson, Giles, died at Fort Holt, Kentucky, January 29, 1862.

Jones, Moses A., died at Memphis, January 10, 1863.

Jourdan, William H. H., died at Tenn, March 18, 1863.

Johnson, William, died at Tuscum creek, June 1, 1863, of wounds.

James W. Dodds, killed near Tupelo, Mississippi, July 15, 1864.

Johnson, Orrin D., died at Memphis, January 18, 1864.

Johnson, Thomas, died at New Orleans, October 30, 1863.

Johnson, Joseph, died at Springfield, Missouri, May, 1862.

Kroschel, Louis, died in Andersonville prison, April 15, 1864.

Kelly, Martin, Accidentally killed on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, September 17, 1861.

Kalb, William E. B., killed at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864.

Kavanaugh, Michael, died at Selma, Alabama, November 11, 1864.

Kearns, Perry I., died at Mobile, Alabama, August 10, 1864, while prisoner of war, of wounds.

Kneff, Benjamin F., died near Vicksburg, August 3, 1863.

Kalb, James F., killed near Tupelo, Mississippi, July 15, 1864.

Killing, Jacob S., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

Kohl, Nicholas, died January 18, 1863, of wounds.

Kidd, James M., died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, November 3, 1862.

Kilby, Loyd M., died at Lagrange, Tennessee, December 7, 1862.

Kalb, William A., killed at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863.

Knop, Joseph H., died at Helena, Arkansas, August 10, 1862.

Kelly, Michael, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, December 12, 1863.

Koch, Simon, died at Springfield, Missouri, June 1, 1862.

Kelley, Thomas J., killed at Marshville, Missouri, October 22, 1862.

Lewis, Charles, killed at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862.

Lane, William, died at New Albany, Indiana, September 23, 1864.

Loyd, Reuben, died at Ironton, Missouri, November 5, 1861.

Lamb, John, died at Duckport, Louisiana, June 28, 1863.

Lake, James, died at Mobile, Alabama, June 24, 1864, of wounds.

Ligatfoot, Reuben H., died January 5, 1863, wounds.

Lan erman, John L., died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, April 3, 1863.

Lewis, Paul, died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, August 5, 1864.

Lands, Ezra B., died at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, September 8, 1865.

Landlam, Leaming, died at Montgomery, Alabama, March 24, 1865, while prisoner of war.

Lytle, Simon, died in rebel prison at Florence, South Carolina, February 7, 1865.

Lawrence, Henry F., died at Memphis, May 10, 1864.

Lanhem, George W., died June 27, 1863, of wounds.

Lottis, John, died at Memphis, February 21, 1863.

Little, Joseph A., died at Helena, Arkansas, October 12, 1862.

Lockridge, Robert A., died at Marshfield, Missouri, November 18, 1862.

Lowin, Benjamin, died at Glasgow, Iowa, July 5, 1862.

Lewis, James, died at St. Louis, December 29, 1862.

Mason, Henry, died at Chickasaw Springs, June 7, 1863.

McIntyre, Charles E., died at Camp Butler, Illinois.

McCoy, Samuel, died at Annapolis, Maryland, April 2, 1864.

McManus, Michael, died at Springfield, Illinois, April 8, 1864.

McCormick, John, drowned at Little Rock, Arkansas, March 12, 1863.

Mentemeyer, Charles F., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, September 13, 1863, of wounds.

Myers, Charles J., killed at Altoona Pass, Georgia, October 5, 1864.

Morgan, Byron E., died at Louisville, Kentucky April 22, 1862.

McGraw, James, killed at Nashville, Tennessee, September 12, 1862.

McInarny, Patrick, died January 1st, 1863, from wounds.

Maxwell, Abner Y., died at Berlin, Illinois, December 26, 1863.

McGhee, George, died at Jackson, Tennessee, October 23, 1862.

Murdock, Albert, killed near Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864.

Miller, William, died at Vicksburg, March 14, 1864.

Maag, Charles W., killed at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.

McDonald, James, died at Pilot Knob, Missouri, January 4, 1863.

McCasland, Thomas, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

Mulqueen, Patrick, died at Nashville, November 15, 1863, of wounds.

McP erson, John, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

Misner, Christopher, died at Louisville, Kentucky, December 2, 1862.

McCormack, William H., died at Nashville, Tennessee, August 5, 1864.

Mantle, Charles B., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

McComas, Elisha T., died at Murfreesboro, January 6, 1863, of wounds.

Mills, James, died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, January 6, 1863, of wounds.

Matthew, Alexander, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Malcomb, Joseph, died at New Orleans, March 1, 1864.

Moore, John, died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, November 6, 1864.

Morris, Edwin, died at Berlin, Illinois, October 8, 1863.

McDaniels, James, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, October 18, 1863.

McClure, Hiram, died at Kenton, Tennessee, November 28, 1862.

Miller, George W., died at Camp Butler, Illinois, February 6, 1865.

Murray, Jesse C., died at Memphis, December 23, 1863.

Morgan, George W., died Eastport, Mississippi, January 21, 1863.

Mathews, John P., died in Sangamon county, Illinois, November 30, 1863.

Morton, Frank A., died at Carlinville, Illinois, October 16, 1862.

Milton, Woodruff, killed at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864.

Moore, James L., killed at Guntown, Mississippi, June 18, 1864.

McCee, Henry, died at Springfield, Illinois, October 12, 1862.

McCawley, George, killed at Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 5, 1865.

Manning, Matthew, killed at Spanish Fort, Alabama, April 6, 1863.

Miller, Alfred, died at Memphis, Tennessee.

Mengal, Levi B., died at Le Providence, Louisiana, April 12, 1862.

McKean, Zadock, died at Baton Rouge, April 15, 1862, of wounds.

Miller, William H., died at Rock Island, August 28, 1864.

Malone, Francis M., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, September 15, 1863.

Malone, Joshua, died at Benton Barracks, Missouri, March 28, 1862.

Myers, John A., died at Benton Barracks, Missouri, April 11, 1862.

Mathews, Norman C., died Rochester, Illinois, January 13, 1864.

McGinnis, Samuel, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, January 27, 1864.

Nichols, David, died near Corinth, Mississippi, June 2, 1862.

Nutt, John, died June 3, 1863, of wounds.

Napper, Wren, died near Vicksburg, October 2, 1862.

Nicholson, George R., died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, November 22, 1864.

Nelson, Samuel, died at Memphis, Tennessee, September 8, 1864.

Newhart, Lawrence, died at Franklin, Tennessee, March 30, 1863.

Niman, John D., died at Eastport, Mississippi, May 13, 1863.

Newberry, Leonidas, died at Eastport, Mississippi, April 10, 1862.

Obiela, John, died in Andersonville prison, June 24, 1864.

Obsten, Frank, died in Andersonville prison, June 15, 1864.

O'Brien, James, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, November 8, 1863.

O'Brian, Daniel, died Chattanooga, October 1, 1862.

Owen, Napoleon, died at Farmington, Mississippi, July 12, 1862.

Owens, Henry C., killed before Atlanta, August 6, 1864.

O'Neill, James, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

Orr, William H., died at Memphis, Tennessee, December 25, 1863.

Osborn, John, died at Fort Henry, March 5, 1862.

Phillips, or Phelps, D., killed in action near Tunnel Hill, Georgia, May 12, 1864.

Pettibone, Elias, died at Richmond, Virginia, March 13, 1864, while prisoner of war.

Phillips, William H. S., Corporal, died in Andersonville prison, April 10, 1864.

Pittman, James G., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, February 20, 1865.

Porter, Ole, killed at Fort Donelson.

Picott, Edmund, killed at Mislin, Tennessee, October 1, 1865.

Pitts, Francis G., died at Monterey, Tennessee, June 14, 1862.

Prestof, William, died January 12, 1863.

Peddicord, Barney, killed at Liberty Gap, Tennessee, June 26, 1863.

Parker, John L., killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1863.

Pierson, Silas C., died at Danville, Virginia, February 27, 1863.

Price, James L., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

Patten, Samuel, died at Memphis, February 25, 1864.

Parker, Charles L., First Sergeant, died in rebel prison at Cahawba, Alabama, March 4, 1865.

Parks, Henry, died at Chickasaw Bluff, May 28, 1863.

Pernell, Edward, died at home, November 13, 1863.

Penny, William H., died in Andersonville prison, February 26, 1865.

Pointer, William A., died at Memphis, April 17, 1864.

Proctor, Benjamin K., died at home, July 31, 1864.

Palmer, James R., killed at Lexington, Missouri, September 20, 1861.

Plum, William B., died at Tullahoma, Tennessee, March 10, 1865.

Potter, Thomas G., died October 23, 1862.

Rezeppa, John, died in Georgia, about July, 1864.

Runyon, Gilbert, died at Jefferson Barracks, March 22, 1862.

Robinson, James, returned prisoner, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, April 10, 1865.

Rudd, Thaddeus, died in Andersonville prison, June 10, 1864.

Riggand, Nathaniel D., killed at Springfield, April 25, 1864.

Ross, Joshua B., died March 16, 1863, of wounds.

Ruby, John, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

Rinker, John, died at Vicksburg, September 13, 1863.

Ross, John W., died at Vicksburg, May 29, 1863, of wounds.

Rhodes, William, died at Memphis, March 19, 1863.

Robbins, Samuel C., died at Nashville, Tenn., March 30, 1863.

Robinson, Benjamin C., died at Nashville, Tenn., January 6, 1863.

Rude Alexander R., died at Memphis, August 8, 1863.

Raematt, William, died at Memphis, November 15, 1862.

Randall, George W., killed near Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1864.

- Rutenberg, Frederick, died at Memphis, January 20, 1863.
- Rance, Henry J., killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
- Ross, Lyman, died at Memphis, March 5, 1864, of wounds.
- Reis, Peter, died in Rebel prison.
- Roberts, Erastus, died at Auburn, Ill., December 1, 1863.
- Robertson, John H., killed at Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1863.
- Schweikardt, Frederick, died at Knoxville, Tennessee, July 8, 1864, of wounds.
- See, James, died at Point of Rocks, Virginia, March 3, 1865.
- Saunders, Richard, or David, died at Fort Donelson, May 19, 1864.
- Squires, Thomas B., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, November 16, 1865.
- Smith, William, died in Andersonville prison, August 3, 1864.
- Smith, Martin, died at Fort Henry, Tennessee, February 9, 1862.
- Schweitz, Frederick, killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.
- Strenz, Stephen, died at Chattanooga, October 1, 1862.
- Segen, Adolph, died September 8, 1863.
- Simpson, Jackson B., died at Farmington, Mississippi, May 19, 1862.
- Scott, David R., died at Island Grove, Illinois, May 18, 1862.
- Smith, William, died at Farmington, Mississippi, May 15, 1862.
- Shetters, Martin V., died August 3, 1864, of wounds.
- Swink, William H., died at Vicksburg, September 6, 1863.
- Smith, Julius B., died January 5, 1863, of wounds.
- Shick, Amos W., died at Duckport, Louisiana, April 22, 1863.
- Stephens, John H., died in the rear of Vicksburg, May 20, 1865.
- Sinclair, John, died near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, February 20, 1863.
- Schmidt, Frederick G., killed at Guntown, June 10, 1863.
- Samuel, H. Moses, died at Young's Point, April 14, 1863.
- Smith, William O., died at home, October 15, 1862.
- Sampson, John W., died at Florence, South Carolina, February 15, 1865, while a prisoner of war.
- Sebriney, Peter, died at Duckport, Louisiana, May 1, 1863.
- Seves, Benj. F., died February 26, 1865, of wounds.
- Simpson, William, died at Jackson, Tennessee, February 15, 1863.
- Smith, Patrick, died in Andersonville prison, October 15, 1864.
- Shanks, Samuel, died at Oak Ridge, Mississippi, September 10, 1863.
- Shriver, Josiah, killed near Tepulo, Mississippi, July 13, 1864.
- Spencer, Daniel, killed at Guntown, Mississippi, June 12, 1864.
- Simmons, Levi, died at St. Louis, June 4, 1863.
- Snodgrass, Ambrose, died at Annapolis, Maryland, December 2, 1864, while a paroled prisoner of war.
- Scroggin, Jefferson T., killed at Nashville, Tennessee, December 16, 1864.
- Strode, James B., killed at Chicamauga, September 20, 1863.
- Sell, L. D., died on the steamer Crescent City, July 9, 1863.
- Southwick, Adam, died at Rolla, Missouri, May 6, 1862.
- Sullivan, Timothy, died on hospital boat, September 2, 1862.
- Spaulding, John, died near Old Town Landing, Arkansas, August 15, 1862.
- Seaman, George, died at St. Louis, November 4, 1862.
- Sharper, Isaac B., died June 5, 1862.
- Simmington, John S., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, October 9, 1863, of wounds.
- Swim, John, died at Quincy, May 15, 1865.
- Tribble, Allen B., died at St. Louis, November 25, 1862.
- Townbridge, Louis A., Corporal, died at Andersonville prison, April 6, 1864.
- Thorn, John L., killed at Jonesville, Virginia, January 3, 1864.
- Tober, Joseph, died in Tennessee, December 31, 1864.
- Titus, Alfred, died at Huntsville, Alabama, August 9, 1865.
- Thompson, Andrew J., died at Benton Barracks, March, 1862.
- Tabor, Delonna B., drowned at Paducah, Kentucky, October 3, 1861.
- Tipton, Isaac H., died at Louisville, Kentucky, April 2, 1862.
- Taff, James W., died at Ironton, Missouri, October 30, 1861.
- Tobin, Patrick, died January 17, 1863, of wounds.
- Taylor, Alvin, died in Louisiana, April 17, 1864.
- Thomas, C. Perry, died in Rebel prison at Richmond, Virginia, January 21, 1864.
- Tyas, George, died at Nashville, Tennessee, November 30, 1862.
- Turpin, William A., died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 26, 1862.
- Thorp, Eleven C., died at Resaca, March 14, 1864, of wounds.
- Thornton, William L., died at Holly Springs, Mississippi, December 10, 1862.
- Tufts, Charles C., died at Vicksburg, November 3, 1863.
- Tuttle, Sylvanus, Corporal, killed at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863.
- Trey, John F., died at Mound City, Illinois, August 11, 1863.
- Tosh, David M., died at Jackson, Tennessee, March 16, 1863.
- Trappe, or Taafe, John, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, May 5, 1865.
- Trotter, William, died at Memphis, March 17, 1863.
- Ungles, Squire, died at Mound City, November 1, 1864.
- Valentine, Silas, died at Knoxville, Tennessee, January 23, 1864.
- Venters, John H., died at Memphis, Tennessee, May 21, 1865.
- Vaughn, Isaac, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, October 25, 1862.
- VanBrunt, John, died November 27, 1863, of wounds.
- Vinson, Elias D., died at Mound City, April 20, 1863.

Vaughn, Crawford, died at Mound City, January 15, 1862.
 Vermillion, Charles W., died at Nashville, October 15, 1864.
 Vere, Toney, died at St. Louis, March 11, 1864.
 Vrooman, Adam E., died at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, September, 1861.
 Vigil, John F., killed while in action, July 15, 1864.
 Vierbona, John, died May 12, 1863, of wounds.
 Vira, John, died at St. Louis, October 5, 1863.
 Wright, William J., died at Camp Butler, Illinois, January 22, 1864.
 Wilson, Cyrus A., died at New Orleans, August 12, 1864.
 Wall, Johnson C., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, April 24, 1865.
 Weiss, Otto, Corporal, died in Andersonville prison, August 3, 1865.
 Weaver, David, died in Andersonville prison, August 5, 1864.
 Watts, William W., died in Andersonville prison July 16, 1864.
 Walsh, Thomas C., died April 10, 1863, of wounds.
 Williams, Reuben C., died at Farmington, Mississippi, May 15, 1862.
 Woolman, Elwood, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
 Wise, John T., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
 Workman, Samuel M., died at Cairo, February 10, 1862.
 Weldon, Henry C., killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864.
 Wackley, George, died at Vicksburg, May 27, 1863, of wounds.
 Westbrook, Barnet, died at Memphis, March 15, 1865.
 Williams, Joseph, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
 Weir, James O., died at Chattanooga, October 7, 1863, of wounds.
 Wells, William, killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 13, 1864.
 Wilcox, John F., died at Brownsville, Arkansas, August 20, 1864.
 Wood, Isaac, died at Memphis, June 10, 1864.
 Weber, John H., accidentally shot August 11, 1864, at Bayou Metre, Arkansas.
 Wilderfelt, Theodore L., died at Memphis, November 30, 1863.
 Willis, William T., died June 10, 1864, of wounds.
 Wilson, John W., died at home, October 14, 1862.
 Willis, Nathan, died in Sangamon county, Illinois, November 14, 1862.
 Willis, John M., died at Duckport, Louisiana, March 5, 1863.
 Welsh, Josiah, died at Mobile, Alabama, August 10, 1864, of wounds.
 Workman, John W., died at Memphis, January 5, 1863.
 Woodson, Samuel, died at Keokuk, Iowa, January 20, 1863.
 Ward, William, died at St. Louis, October 27, 1863.
 Williams, Reason, died at Port Hudson, Louisiana, April 25, 1863.
 Wise, Charles, killed near Jackson, Mississippi, July 6, 1864.

Wills, James D., died at Springfield, Missouri, June 22, 1862.

Wilkins, Andrew T., died at Springfield, Illinois, February 15, 1864.

Williams, Samuel, died at Brownsville, Arkansas, September 7, 1863.

Young, Lysander B., died at Young's Point, Louisiana, June 25, 1863.

Yates, Simeon, died at Rolla, Missouri, February 8, 1862.

Yonger, Josiah, killed at Vicksburg, July 2, 1863.

Yocum, Jesse J., died at Memphis, March 11, 1864.

TRANSFER OF THE BATTLE FLAGS.

When the boys came marching home they brought with them their war-worn battle flags, and deposited them in the State Arsenal. When the new State House was built, a room was prepared as a memorial hall, in which were to be deposited the flags and such trophies that were captured or collected during the war.

A grand re-union of the boys in blue was made the occasion for the transfer of the flags and trophies. Grand preparations were made and a programme of ceremonies was arranged, and Thursday, May 23, 1878, was appointed the day in which the transfer would be made. Thousands of boys in blue and citizens were upon the street at an early hour. The Illinois National Guards and the Veterans were formed in line. Shortly after noon the column moved, headed by the Marshal-in-Chief, Major General John A. McClelland, and his aides. Then came the Second Brigade I. N. G., as escort, with Brigadier General Reece and his staff; the brigade being composed of the Fifth Regiment, Colonel J. H. Barkley, commanding, and companies above noted of other regiments, and a section of Captain Mack's Battery, another section being engaged firing a National salute.

The Second Division, General John McConnell, Marshal, was composed of representatives of the First to the Seventeenth Cavalry, and presented a fine appearance. Besides the division commander and staff, there were sixty-four cavalymen in line.

The Third Division (artillery) was commanded by General Thomas S. Mather, who, with his aides and command, marched in line. They were representatives of the First and Second Regiments, Vaughn's, Henshaw's, the Mercantile, and the Board of Trade Batteries and the Artillery Brigade. Following came the surviving members of Governor Yates' War Administration and the orators of the day, in carriages. After the Fifth Regiment band, came the First and largest division, commanded by Major General John M. Palmer, with General Richard



J. G. Love

Rowett and other prominent military officers as aides.

The Infantry division included numerous representatives from every Illinois regiment, except the One Hundred and Third. The men marched with the old time military "swing." In the line, and noticeable, was a one-legged veteran, John T. Sergeant of the Thirty-second, whose other leg was left on the battle field at Shiloh. He, with a cripple in the Artillery Division, attracted more than ordinary attention on the line of march. The infantry, exclusive of division and staff officers, numbered seven hundred and seventy-four men, and there were also in line thirty-two veterans of the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, colored.

Colonel Dudley Wickersham commanded the next division, which was composed of eighteen veterans of the Mexican war, twenty-seven of the Black Hawk and Winnebago wars, and twenty-seven veterans of other States, among the number a Massachusetts officer, who had served on General Benjamin F. Butler's staff.

The column moved according to the order of march previously announced. Along the line there was waving of handkerchiefs from the windows of private residences, and every demonstration of pleasure in the presence of the veterans. In passing Ex-Mayor Jayne's residence, where a handsome portrait of Governor Yates was conspicuously displayed and decorated, there were cheers all along the line. The procession then moved south and halted at the State Arsenal, where the old battle flags were delivered to the veterans, and many of them receiving the colors, were those who had borne them amid the carnage of battle.

While the flags were being delivered, the bands played the Star Spangled Banner and other national airs, and there was much enthusiasm, which a heavy rain shower that suddenly set in did not dampen. From the Arsenal, the procession moved south on Fifth street, and turning to Eighth, the old Lincoln home was passed, amid cheers all along the line. Turning west again, the column passed through the Executive Mansion grounds, Governor Callom and his staff reviewing the same from the steps. The procession then moved direct to the State House. The Artillery Division had received a recruit by the way, in the person of Master Tingley Wood, Jr., who wore a small, but regulation, heavy artillery uniform.

Upon arrival at the Capitol, when the Governor and staff, with General A. C. Ducat and staff, reviewed the troops, from the east corri-

dor steps, the veterans formed en masse, "bunching colors," in front of the principal entrance, and were surrounded by the Illinois National Guard. The colors being massed, Chief Marshal McClelland made his report to the Governor, in the following eloquent remarks:

"GOVERNOR:—As Marshal of the day, I have the honor to report to your Excellency that, agreeable to arrangement, I have brought the treasured flags and trophies, lately lodged in the public arsenal, to this place. It remains for the Adjutant General of the State, formally and officially, to present them to your Excellency, for such order for their final disposition as your Excellency may be pleased to make. This said, I may be permitted to add that, in the part assigned to me on this occasion, I have had the hearty co-operation of a body of the veterans of the several wars, and of a portion of the organized militia, who attend the veterans as an honorary escort. Honor to both! While the militia, by their soldierly bearing, attest the signal zeal applied by your Excellency to foster the martial spirit of Illinoisans, the veterans, on their part, afford an expressive memorial of duty, victoriously performed in the times that tried men's souls. It is true, some of them are maimed of an arm, or a leg, or an eye; that some of them are wrinkled by age and the wear and tear of long and arduous campaigns, yet they are here once more, to lift their loving and moistened eyes upon the tattered ensigns which they undauntedly upheld amid the fire and thunder of siege and battle. Alas! many of their former comrades are absent. Where are they? Silence answers: they are dead! Let us pause to dwell for a moment upon the memories of at least a few of these. Foremost of this revered list is Abraham Lincoln, variously the poor and friendless boy, the genial companion, the able lawyer and dialectician, the wary statesman, the patriotic President, the honored Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Jackson, "the military," one of his predecessors, had aforetime suppressed the seed of disunion, taking the specious form of nullification, by the threat of defiance; but, in later and more disorderly times, something more was required to cut off this second growth. Lincoln, the man of peace and gentleness, was equal, nay, superior to the emergency. With one hand he scattered the swarming assailants of the Union; with the other, he raised up an enslaved race to freedom and equality before the law. Thus, at the same

time performing a double act of salvation, national and individual, unsurpassed in the annals of man. His sentiments were in accord with his deeds. He taught the doctrine of the broadest democracy: that ours was 'a government of the people, by the people, for the people.'

"He exemplified the broadest precepts of humanity, 'Charity for all; malice toward none.' His tragic martyrdom struck the Nation dumb, while it completed the pathos of his life and character. Illustrious man! his name will ring through the coming ages as one of the noblest of liberators and benefactors.

"Another of the worthy dead is Richard Yates, a remarkable man. To portray his character is a difficult, if not an impossible task. It was a mosaic; its shades set out its brighter hues in striking and lustrous relief. He was a man to be judged by his own standard. He was chivalrous and honorable; impulsive and generous; ardent and imaginative, ambitious and patriotic. Viewing everything from an elevation, he clothed it with the classic beauty of his own ideals. His eloquence was as the harp in-laid with gems, and strung with strands of gold to the softest or wildest melody. At times it swayed the Senate; at times it stirred or stilled the wondering multitude. Executive vigor and determination won for him the title of the great War Governor of Illinois. His virtues noticed, his infirmities are not denied. He had his faults, but they were the excess and reaction of an excitable and impressionable nature; of a preternatural exultation and perturbation of mind and sense, born of a stormy period of conflicting ideas, sentiments and opinions. It was of him like the great bard of Avon sung, 'A rarer spirit never did steer humanity; but you Gods, you will give us faults to make us mortals.'

"Wallace, Ransom, Raith, Mudd, Schwartz and a host of others are also dead. Braver and truer men never lived. Not a few of us here have seen them kindled with the intoxicating transport of the conflict; have seen them mount the deadly breach, deliver and resist the head-long onset and conquer, when all was upon the hazard. No more shall we receive and return soldierly congratulations. No more shall we hear them, with laughing jest, recount their desperate encounters and hairbreadth escapes. No more shall we see them, until we have passed that bourne from which no traveler returns. Our tears bedew their graves, which are strewn with the garlands of our afflictions. The triumph

of their country shall be indistinct yet eloquent memorials to future generations. War over, let the bitterness which engendered it pass away forever. Peace returned, let all our paths be now the paths of peace. Let all our councils, North and South, East and West, everywhere through our broad land, which extends from ocean to ocean, be the counsels of accord, fraternity and unity."

Adjutant General Hilliard followed briefly in formal presentation of the flags, and the Governor responded with the following address, being frequently interrupted by applause:

"General and Soldiers of Illinois and of the Union: It gives me great pleasure to address you for a few minutes on this interesting occasion. I have not words to express to you the feelings of my heart as I stand before you. As you have said you are here in response to orders and invitations, bringing with you those price-less battle flags, which you have carried before on many a bloody battle field, and clung to in victory and defeat.

"I recognize among you men who, as soldiers, served the country in the early history of our State, in the Black Hawk war, clearing the way in this garden region of the West for the civilization which followed, and which we now enjoy. The colors you carried there have decayed and gone. I see before me soldiers who were in the Mexican war, who volunteered to defend our National honor. Your flags and banners, too, are gone. The numbers of patriotic men who served the country in the wars with the Indians and with Mexico, are comparatively few. Your ranks are thinned out in the march of time, and in a few more years your patriotic record alone will be left to tell the story of your devotion to your country. It will not be long before the men who fought by the side of Hardin, Harris, Baker, Bissell, and Shields on the field of Buena Vista, all of whom were as brave and patriotic men as ever stepped to the music of the Union, and all but the last of whom have long since rendered their account to the great Ruler of men and nations, and the last of whom is now a living example of courage, energy, and patriotism, will pass away, and history will take their places, to tell the generations to come what they did in response to their country's call. I see before me not a few, but thousands of citizen soldiers, who were in the last great war—men who fought for the integrity of the Union against a causeless and wicked rebellion. You come here to-day, carrying with you your old flags and banners. Your presence as old sol-

diers speaks louder and stronger to the people of the State and Nation than words. Volumes would not contain all your presence implies. About thirteen years ago you were returning home after years of struggle with the enemy. The ranks of your companies and regiments were depleted. You came back to your State, whose honor and glory you so nobly sustained, tired, worn out, and sick, yet with buoyant hearts, because you were coming home to your families and friends with victory inscribed on your banners and the integrity of our grand old Union established. You had these old flags with you then. As now, they were tattered and torn—blood-stained—some of them nearly shot away. Many of them had been presented to you by your wives, sisters, and friends when you started to the war. You brought them back, and as one regiment after another came home and was mustered out, you placed those colors in the old arsenal in charge of Adjutant-General Haynie, a gallant soldier, now gone to his long home, where they have remained until to-day.

"The Constitution and laws of our State require that the military records, banners and relics of the State shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois. In obedience to these provisions, and for the safe-keeping of the flags, the time has come for transferring them to a safer place. You now place them where they will remain and be cared for, and safely guarded, aye, for generations to come.

"They, and you who carried them in the time of National peril, represent the life, the integrity of the Nation. The history of our State chronicles three struggles in which Illinois men took part: The war with the Indians, in 1812; the Mexican war, in 1846-7; and the great civil war, in 1861-5, besides the Mormon and Winnebago wars. Nations, as a rule, do not become established on right principles and great, without struggles in which the power of the sword is invoked. Our Government has not been an exception to the rule. Its progress and development has met with resistance. Civilization never makes progress without opposition. Its victories are all won, and the condition of the world improved only by the brave men pressing forward in support of right principles, and by hard fighting at every step. Such men are benefactors of the race. When Government is assailed it must be defended, or fall; and the men who take their lives in their hands, and go forth to defend their country and flag, and, as in the late great war, defend liberty and the Union and raise the civ-

ilization of the people to a higher plane, are truly benefactors of the race, and entitled to the eternal gratitude of their fellows. You represent every struggle in which the country has been engaged since Illinois became a State. You have successfully defended the Nation's life and honor. I look upon these old battle flags as you carry them the last time. They represent the glory and nationality of our country. The American flag is dear to every patriotic heart in the land, but those flags and banners are dearer to you who carried and followed them on the march and field, than to anyone else.

"That flag is respected everywhere, on land and sea. It represents power; it represents Union and Liberty, and it represents 'a government of, by and for the people.' While you are engaged in the pleasant duty of transferring the flags, banners and relics, you are doubtless remembered of the time when you enlisted for the war; you are reminded of the old rallying song:

'We will rally 'round the flag, boys,
We will rally once again.
Shouting the battle cry of Freedom.'

And that other song:

'We are coming Father Abraham,
Three hundred thousand strong.'

"You are reminded of the battles in which you fought; of the gallant comrades who fell by your side; of the wonderful escapes you made; of the terrible sufferings you endured in hospital and prison, and of the victories you won. You will think over the long list of battles, among which are, Belmont, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Pea Ridge, Perryville, Nashville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Corinth, Atlanta, and the Grand March to the Sea, and the hundreds of terrible struggles, East and South, which I cannot stop to enumerate.

"As you hold those banners you are reminded of the two hundred and fifty thousand other brave Illinoisans who went out with you, and of the long death-roll of gallant boys who never returned. As you stand here you think of the gallant and eloquent War Governor, Richard Yates, the soldiers' friend, and the members of his administration, Dubois, Butler, Hatch and Bateman, two of whom, with him, have passed away; you do not forget that other great and good man, the dearest son of our noble State, a martyr to the cause of Liberty and Union, who was your Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, whose ashes rest beneath a monument near by, reared by patriotic people. I am reminded

of those beautiful words uttered by him, which cannot fail to touch the heart of every man, 'The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.' What poetry, sweetness and music in these lines.

"But I must not prolong my remarks. Upon the close of these proceedings, the curtain drops, and the last act is ended of the great drama in which you have taken so noble a part. May your services and sacrifices never be needed again to preserve the integrity of our Nation. A portion of the Illinois National Guard, more than half of whom are old soldiers and served with you, have done themselves and you the honor of coming here to serve as your escort, while you are performing this last service to your old flags and banners. They are in the service of the State and ready at a moment's notice, over six thousand strong, to do duty as soldiers, either for the State or Nation, if their services shall be required to maintain the public peace. Now, soldiers, I will detain you no longer. I welcome you, one and all, to the Capital of our State, and the Adjutant General, by your aid, will place the colors and trophies you bear in the apartments designed for them, where they will be diligently cared for and guarded, I trust, so long as they shall endure."

After the speech of Governor Cullom, General Palmer was called for, but not immediately responding, General C. E. Lippincott was called, and was received with much favor. He said:

"The voice of these flags is eloquent beyond any need or any power of human words. We will do well simply to pause, in the first still hour that shall come to us, and listen to the solemn teaching of these battle worn flags. They are not merely ashen staves upon which flaunt heavy silks, adorned with stripes and bearing golden stars which catch the eye when they are unfurled to the breeze of Heaven, and by their beauty waken the beholder's admiration. Beautiful as is the flag of our country among all the banners of the Nations of earth, its chief excellence is in the noble history of which it is the result, and the lofty ideas and principles of which it is the symbol. Its history may be said to have its beginning on that day when force was first challenged by right, and to represent the long struggle of the people against those who for ages had set themselves against 'the

strong upward tendencies of the Godlike soul of man."

"It was the beautiful flower of freedom which burst in beauty upon the world's sight when, after so many years of slavery, the sublime words of the Declaration of Independence rang out from the American Congress upon the world: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that man was created equal and endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

"Coming into existence, as it appears, without a known designer, it made its way by sheer force of its beauty and appropriateness, to the hearts of our struggling fathers—preferred everywhere to all emblems suggested by influence, and devised by the trained taste of many eminent persons. It was baptized in the blood by Washington, and adopted, almost in the present form, by the Congress of the Colonies. It came, at last, when the revolution was over, when the weakly confederation of separate States had given away to the cohesive Government of the United States, it became one Nation's flag as soon as our Nation was born. Co-equal with our Government in its history, it has been, and is, let us pray and believe it ever will be, the fit and perfect emblem of all the holy ideas which are woven into our Nation's structure, and make the enduring rock on which it is founded. Such, friends and comrades, is my idea of the American flag. Such my notion of its sacred history and of its holy symbolic character. But we are especially here to-day to look on these flags, to bear them to their resting place, and to take into our hearts the especial lessons which they teach.

"Oh! but it does seem to me that words are idle and worse than weak. How, in the presence of these memorials of the constancy of Illinois in the times which tried the temper of States and of men, can anyone talk as it deserves of that recent history? So recent is it, that to the men and women of my age, and even those much younger, it is still a part of our present life, and the pulses of our hearts beat in quick response to every mention and memory of the great drama; not as something of the past, but as if its crowded incidents were now about us and before us and with and of us, making the life that we live, the emotions which we feel, in the very present and actual now.

"Again comes to us the thrill of horror as the wires bear us word that the flag is fired upon. Again comes to us the resolve that the holy symbol shall not be disgraced, nor the principles

whose triumph it means he lost to our country or to mankind. Again we are in the midst of the enthusiasm and high devotion of an aroused people. Again we feel how patriotism elevates and ennobles individuals; how it sanctifies the hearthstone, making it the very altar of God; how it gives to beauty a lovelier glow, to love an added sweetness, and to manhood the consecration of a purer, a nobler, and a stronger aim. Again we hear the tread of the mustering thousands, and are in sympathy with the nobility of that time of unselfishness and high devotion. Again we realize the trials of the tedious camp and the weary march. Again our hearts beat high and fast with the fierce fever and exalting joy of battle. Again we melt in sorrow at the sound of the muffled drum, and shed bitter tears at the gaps in our battle lines, and learn a new and deeper love of country as we realize how much rich and manly blood its redemption has cost. Yes! Let the commonwealth keep these torn and sacred rags with tender care. They are sacred. Around their ashen staves have been clasped brave hands of the noble sons of Illinois, who thought their life blood none too precious to be spilt in their defense; and as the storm of battle surged along the line of those who fought to save the Nation's life, the iron hail fell thickest, and noble blood was shed freely under the immediate shadow of these flags. Noble men, with hearts treasuring the deepest love of home, and the tenderest thoughts of the maiden to whom their deep faith was pledged, and beating with perfect consciousness of the ability to win their way to the high place of honor among men, have grasped these flags and carried them with firm step, and flashing eye, and exalting joy into the proud triumph of a certain death. Yes, keep them with proudest care, for they are not emblems of the freedom, the power, the saved unity of our Nation; but of a heroism loftier and purer than ever before, since history began, was embodied in an army, and triumphed in the achievements of battle.

"Let any one who, since the war, has been led away by the seductions of selfish ambition to desert his comrades and talk nonsense—be that deserter private or president—say what he will; we know, and the world knows, and all the future shall know, that there was a difference in the inspiration and the heroism which widely distinguished those who fought under these flags, and those like them from other States, and that other and brave army which fought under a hostile flag to destroy what these

banners soared over a thousand battle-fields to maintain and preserve.

"No one can yield readier praise and honor than I can, and do, to the bravery and high personal gallantry of those whose mistaken cause went down before these flags. But their lost cause was a wrong cause, and the world while it remembers and admires forever the brave devotion of those who fought for it, will yet remember that their blood was vainly shed to establish a Government whose corner stone should have been slavery, and that their cause was trampled into the red mire of battle for, those who fought to preserve and maintain the life of the Republic, whose only life is freedom. These flags are the emblem of no hate, no animosity, no feeling of sectional or individual superiority. The language which they hold, the lesson which they teach, with all the force of all their associations, is the lesson of brotherly love for all who dwell under the flag of our Nation.

"These flags, about whom we can almost fancy still cluster the spirits and cling the affections of those who died under them, speak in one voice to the hearts of men all over our broad land exhorting all, of every State, to sink every smaller and more ignoble feeling in one of confidence and respect for each other, as comrades of the army of the present and the future, whose tie is that of a common patriotism, and whose devotion is to a saved, a restored, and forever united Nation."

Governor Palmer then responded to repeated calls in a few extempore remarks, as follows:

"The Governor, very sensibly, deprecated any further prolonging of the ceremonies in speech-making, as the boys were already impatient for dinner. He remarked, that as he had observed the flags taken from their late depository and borne through the streets to Memorial Hall, which the people of the State had prepared for these mementoes, he had felt that the occasion was one so grand as to be beyond the reach of oratory. A more sublime triumph could not be desired than would be won by him who could, in fitting language, describe the emotions the appearance of these flags awakened in every mind and every patriotic heart. These banners were mementoes of the greatest and most dreadful struggle this Nation ever had, or ever could pass through. Seventeen years had passed away since he, and many of those who now confronted him, had sworn to uphold these banners and these things they symbolized. They had gone out, and in battle upheld them. Many of them had been by "cragged hands to

valor given,' and had floated bravely over ensanguined fields. To-day would see them consigned to their final resting place to be no more disturbed. The ceremony is emblematic of those that finally would finish the career, in this life, of all who took part in the tremendous drama of which this was the closing scene."

The following poem, by Lieutenant S. F. Flint, of Galesburg, of the 7th, was read:

THE MUSTER OF THE FLAG.

"O, comrades, such a day as this,
Of solemn and exultant tears,
For what we meet, and what we miss,
Comes not again in all the years.

"Go bring them out, their tattered strands,
They shall their own brave story tell,
Unroll them all with reverent hands,
The old flags that we knew so well.

"Aye, lift them up! A few fair stars,
Flash from their faded field of blue,
Gleaming amid the rents of scars,
When the wild leaden storm tore through.

"They catch the breeze! They hail the sky,
Stained-shorn-out with a look as proud
As where of old they streamed on high
Like rainbows o'er the battle cloud.

"There spoke the guns! Do I not dream?
Comrades, fall in and forward all!
Did I not hear their eagles scream
An answer to that fearful call?

"Nay, that is past, thank God! No more
We wait for that deep echoing boom
To mark dauntless eagle's soar—
Close up the ranks—and march to doom!

"Then let their war-worn glories float
And fondle with the breeze of spring;
And let the glad procession shout—
Drums roll and crash and cymbals ring.

"Sound, bugles, sound the rallying call,
And wake again the thundering gun.
So few! so few? Where are they all?
Fall in, you men of sixty-one!

"From Georgia's bare and gullied steeps,
To Carolina's wilds of sand;
From Mississippi's forests deep,
To Patomac's storied strand.

"On the green hills of Cumberland,
By the lone streams of Tennessee,
They rise a grim and shadowy band—
Their silent, sad salute I see.

"'On duty,' speaks that silent sign,
Until the last great reveille,
And this stern message down the line
Breaths from that mighty grave to-day.

"So bear them on and guard them well
In yonder proud Memorial Hall;
The flag—the cause for which we fell—
Swear, brothers, it shall never fall.

"Stand up, despite the shattered limb,
Here is a creed we all believe:
Dash off the tears of eyes that swim,
Aye, reck not of one empty sleeve.

"No traitor hand its glory mars,
While yet a man is still alive
Who bore the banner of the stars
From sixty-one to sixty-five."

The Veterans then entered the State House basement from the north entrance, and the flags were deposited in Memorial Hall, in the racks prepared for them. Dinner followed, and the Veterans and National Guards surrounding the immense tables were served with a bountiful repast of substantial food, by the ladies, who were heartily cheered for efficiency in dispensing the supplies of the commissary department. An idea of the extent of this grand camp-fire lunch may be gained when it is stated that the troops were furnished with eighteen barrels of coffee. Upwards of three thousand one hundred were served.

The dinner over, the Veterans and the Guardsmen were dismissed, and visited the State House throughout, and other points of interest about the city, thus occupying the time until the evening festivities. Through the corridors in the State House, the Fifth Regiment Band playing in the rotunda, the Veterans and ladies promenaded, and at a late hour dancing was indulged in quite extensively.

Thus ended the re-union and transfer of battle flags. That these, nor similar flags, will have again to be unfurled in a like cause, is the sincere prayer of every loyal heart.

CHAPTER XIX.

OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

A society for the preservation of historical events of a Nation, State, county or town, is a commendable affair. The lessons of the past teach us the duties pertaining to the future. The fires of patriotism, the love of country or of home is strengthened by a narration of such important events as tend to stir the blood or quicken to life those divine affections in man. Many a youth has chosen the life of a soldier from reading accounts of the great battles and glorious deeds of an Alexander, a Hannibal, a Napoleon, a Wellington, or our own brave and noble Washington. The lists of statesmen have been augmented by the example of a Pitt, a Webster, a Clay, or Calhoun. Patriotism and love of country have been awakened by reading the sublime utterances of Patrick Henry, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Stephen A. Douglas. The love of home, love of parents and kindred have been strengthened by oft-told tales of the aged father or mother, especially of that pioneer father and mother who toiled early and late, hard and long, in order to give their descendants the priceless boon of a home of plenty and of peace, of refinement and love for God and humanity.

In the spring of 1859, Pascal P. Enos, a well-beloved pioneer, who now sleeps the "sleep of the just," and who is gratefully remembered by thousands in Sangamon county, circulated the following call:

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.—The undersigned, desirous of preserving the early history of the city of Springfield and of Sangamon county, now known in a great degree to a few pioneers, would suggest a meeting at the Court House, on the first day of June, of all the settlers who became residents of the county previous to "the winter of the deep snow" (1830-31), for the purpose of organizing a permanent society in furtherance of this object.

Pascal P. Enos,
A. G. Bergen,
Elijah Iles,
N. W. Matheny.

Pursuant to the call, a meeting was held June 1st, and adjourned to the 15th, at which time the society was fully organized and the following constitution was adopted:

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the "Old Settlers' Society of Sangamon County," and shall have for its object the collection and preservation of the early history of Sangamon county and the city of Springfield.

ARTICLE 2. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary and Treasurer, who shall hold their offices until their successors are elected.

It shall be the duty of the President to call all meetings of the Society and preside at the same, and in his absence this shall be performed by one of the Vice Presidents.

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a record of the Society's proceedings, and preserve all manuscripts, papers and books belonging to the society, and to keep a book in which all qualified persons desirous of becoming members may enroll their names.

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to attend to the correspondence of the Society and to preserve the same.

ARTICLE 3. All persons residents of Sangamon county previous to "the winter of the deep snow," viz: 1830-31, are qualified for membership in this Society, and after the first day of January, 1860, applicants for membership must show a residence of twenty-five years previous to the time of application. The roll of the Society shall constitute the only evidence of membership.

ARTICLE 4. The election of officers shall be annually on the first Monday in June, and shall be decided by a majority of members voting, and in the same manner at any meeting of the Society. Notice at a former meeting having been given, this constitution may be altered, amended or abolished, and a code of by-laws may, in the same manner and at any meeting, be adopted, at the discretion of the Society.

Until the first Monday in June, the offices of this Society shall be filled as follows:

Thomas Moffett, President.
Elijah Iles and A. G. Herndon, Vice Presidents.
Pascal P. Enos, Recording Secretary.
N. W. Matheny, Corresponding Secretary.
E. B. Hawley, Treasurer.

ARTICLE 5. ———, 181—, the day on which the first cabin was erected in Sangamon county, shall be

known in the proceedings of this Society as "Old Settlers' Day," and shall be annually celebrated.

It will be observed there is a blank left in the last article. A committee was appointed to inquire on what day the first cabin was erected, which committee afterwards reported, and it was decided that October 20, of each year, should be celebrated as "Old Settlers' Day," in honor of the first cabin in the county having been raised by Robert Pulliam, October 20, 1816.

The committee having decided, a call was issued for the

FIRST ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

The locality selected for the occasion of the celebration was very properly the spot upon which the first house in the limits of the county was erected, being on Sugar creek, about twelve miles south of Springfield, and four miles south-east from Chatham, on section twenty-one, township fourteen, north of range five west. The exact date on which the cabin was commenced or raised, is not known, but the statement was made by Martin Pulliam, a son of Robert Pulliam, that it was in October, 1816. It was put up by Mr. Pulliam for the purpose of sheltering himself and four hired men while herding cattle during the following winter. In the winter of 1817-18, the Indians burned out the range, and Mr. Pulliam did not bring his family to the place until May 26, 1818. Meanwhile another cabin had been put up a quarter of a mile distant, by Mr. Shellhouse, and there he temporarily lodged his family.

The spot pointed out on which the Pulliam cabin stood, is in an immense grove of ash, oak and sugar trees, a number of which have since fallen and their trunks cumber the ground. The cabin was about sixteen feet square, and fronted east, with the chimney on the south side. The ground slopes off towards the north-east and draining into Sugar creek, which is but a short distance from it. No trace in 1859 was remaining of the house, except a small mound, showing where the chimney stood, and a little hollow showing where there was a cellar. Several trees, ten or twelve inches thick, are growing on the spot. To the south was pointed out where an apple nursery was planted by Mr. Pulliam in the spring of 1817, and the trunk of an old burr oak of immense size, which still lays there, was said to have been used as a portion of the fence which inclosed the patch. The Pulliam cabin was long and familiarly known as the "Sugar House," from the fact

that sugar was made in it in subsequent years.

The weather on the occasion of this first celebration was gloriously fine the day being a sample of the glorious "Indian summer" days, and the number of persons brought together was probably not less than fifteen hundred, among whom were many of the pioneers of Sangamon county.

The exercises of the day were commenced by a procession formed at the edge of the timber and headed by a band of music engaged for the occasion. Making a circuit through the timber, the procession marched to the identical spot where the first cabin had been erected. Two wagons had been placed over the spot, in which the officers of the society, the orator of the day, and invited guests, had arranged themselves. Judge Moffett then called the meeting to order, and the festival was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Prentiss, Presiding Elder of the Springfield Methodist Episcopal Circuit. The invocation of the reverend gentleman was singularly beautiful and appropriate to the occasion, and in the solemn forest which surrounded, seemed to touch a chord in the breast of all who were present. The band then started up "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue," after which James H. Matheny, the orator of the day, was introduced. As well for its appropriateness and eloquence, as for its being a part of the proceedings of the day, the address is here given. Said Mr. Matheny:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—We meet to-day for a singular purpose. We, the remnant spared by time from an almost forgotten past, meet to revive fading reminiscences of other days—meet to re-kindle recollections almost extinct. We come with varied emotions. Some of you, almost at the foot of life's hill, look back and upward at the path you have trod, while others, who have just reached life's summit, gaze down into the valley of tears with many a hope and fear. You, gray-headed fathers, you have done your work; you have done it well; and now, as the sunset of life is closing around you, you are given the rare boon of enjoying the fruits of your own labor. You can see the land won by your good right arm from its wilderness state, and from a savage foe, pass to the hands of your children, and your children's children, literally, 'a land flowing with milk and honey'—a land over which hovers the white-robed angels of Religion and Peace—a land fairer and brighter and more glorious than any other land beneath the blue arch of Heaven. You have done your work well,

and when the time of rest shall come, you will sink to the dreamless repose with the calm consciousness of duty done.

"In this hour, let memory assert her strongest sway—tear aside the thin veil that shrouds in gloom the misty past—call up before you the long-forgotten scenes of years ago—live over once again the toils, the struggles, the hopes and fears of other days. Let this day be a day sacred to the memory of the olden time. In that olden time, there are, no doubt, scenes of sadness, as well as of joy. Perhaps you remember standing by the bedside of a loved and cherished, but dying, wife—one who, in the days of her youth and beauty, when you proposed to her to seek a home in a new, wild land, took your hand in hers and spoke to you in words like these: 'Whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried—the Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death part me and thee.' Or, perhaps, some brave boy, stricken down in the pride of his strength; or some gentle daughter, fading away in her glorious beauty; or some little prattling babe, folding its weary eyes in the 'dreamless sleep.' If so—if there are memories like these, and the unbidden tear wells up to the eye, let it come, and to-day one and all shed a tear or two to the memory of the 'loved and lost.'

"It is not my purpose to deal in historical facts connected with the early settlement of this county. These are now being gathered by other hands, and will, in due time, be given to the world. To one event I am permitted to allude, and that one is the fact that we this day commemorate the building of the first log cabin in the county of Sangamon.

"Forty-two years ago the stillness of the unbroken forest was startled by the clangor of an axe in a strong man's hands. That day he had rested from a weary journey, but as he stood and gazed upon the beauty of the strange wild scene about him, there arose a longing in his heart to linger there. With that class of men to whom he belonged, to decide was to act. Soon his weary team was loosened from their heavy load, and as we have said, the clangor of his axe rung out, wild and clear, and some brave old tree that had stood the storms of a hundred years, crashed headlong to the earth. Wearying of his toil for that day, the camp-fire was kindled, and the rude evening meal prepared and partaken of, and he laid himself down to

sleep. We do not know whether in that stilly hour, when all alone with nature and nature's God, he formally kneeled down upon the green earth and offered up a prayer for protection through the lonely hours of that first night in the strange land to which he had come, but we feel that there must at least have been in his heart a calm and unshaken trust that the guardian care of a kind Providence was around about him, to shield and protect him from every harm. This was a singularly marked characteristic of the early pioneers of the West. They had 'faith in God'—an unswerving trust in His Providence. The stern faith of our fathers, and the calm, gentle trust of our mothers, in an over-ruling Providence, presents a broad contrast to the hesitating belief of their children. I have always thought that the most beautiful of all life's mysteries, is that calm and unshaken trustfulness in a kind Providence, that cheers and sustains in the darkest hour; that brings a ray of sunshine, hidden though it be to the outer world, to the saddest and loneliest of hearts—an abiding faith that a kind Father is ever guarding, with a sleepless watchfulness, the welfare of his wandering children. How desolate would earth be without this beautiful faith in the Providence of God.

"Wonderful are the changes that forty years have made since that lone man halted his weary team on that autumn evening. The wilderness that then lay before him in its unbroken solitude, now blooms and blossoms as the rose; the red Indian has gone from his favorite hunting ground, far toward the setting sun; the buffalo, in his untamed wildness, is roaming over other lands, and the frightened elk has wandered away from his accustomed haunts. All has changed! Could that old man now come from his silent grave, with what a wondering awe would he gaze upon the scene that now meets our vision. Let us call him from his lonely bed, let us arouse him from his dreamless sleep. In imagination I can see him coming—in fancy's ear I hear his solemn tread. Slowly he comes, with uncertain tread, as though seeking for the old familiar pathway; now he stands by my side; now he is gazing upon the forms before him. Ah, see! With a mournful shake of the head he turns away. The old familiar faces, where are they? Alas! too many have gone away, and gone forever, and strange forms now fill their places; and now, with wearied, disappointed look he goes back to his dreamless bed. Sleep on, old man, sleep quietly. There are many here who still remember thee, and it may

be that on some other day, these strangers whom you pioneered to this goodly land, will gather about your humble grave, and erect some monument telling to coming generations where you are sleeping the 'dreamless sleep.'

"A wondrous change, indeed, has come since that autumn day. What was then a wild and unbroken wilderness, is now the smiling home of thousands, blest with all that makes life joyous and bright. Cities have sprung into existence since that day; churches upon every hand point their spires heavenward; the whitened school house is to be seen in well nigh every grove; the busy hum of traffic and trade burdens the very air; and the sweet laugh of merry-hearted children floats like music upon every breeze. Ah, yes! a change indeed, a change glorious beyond all conception. It is well for the world's development that man is a creature of change; that he is never satisfied with the present, but is always struggling for better things in the coming future. It is this restless principle in man's nature that is ever prompting him to seek in new scenes happiness that older places seem to deny him. So strong is the principle in some men that everything else in life bends to it. The ties of home, kindred and friends are readily torn asunder; the familiar places of childhood are abandoned forever; the comforts and luxuries of life are scornfully trodden under foot, and alone, or perhaps only accompanied by wife and child, they strike out into untrodden paths in the still further West, to battle until life's close with the rough realities of a fresher and newer existence. And what is it, where man is? What matter the circumstances surrounding him? Happiness is not a creature of time, circumstance or place; man can be happy in any spot upon which shines God's bright sun, and in every land can he find a home.

"A somewhat varied life, checkered with much of sunshine, and some little of shade, has fully taught me this one truth, that 'tis home where the heart is—'tis home, and only home where the loved ones dwell. It is a matter of small moment what our outward surroundings are—whether in the untrodden wild, or in the city full, whether the rude log cabin or the costly palace shelter us from the beating storm; whether we are arrayed in 'purple and fine linen,' or clothed in the humble garb of poverty; all these matter but little if the heart is within us; if the loved ones surround us, it is home wherever we are. What is all life worth, unbrightened by home's glad sunshine? How poor an exchange does he make, who barter the calm

contentment of a peaceful home for the honors, the distinctions and riches of earth? How worse than dross are all these, when after years of weary toil we gain them. How the tired heart pauses on its weary way, and with many a sad regret, feels that it is bartering the true joys of life for 'dead sea apples,' that turn to ashes and bitterness on the lips.

"It will be the fulfillment of a beautiful hope, if the hour shall ever come, when every man and woman in all our broad land, shall own some spot, no matter how small, hallowed by the name of home. It would be a time of wondrous beauty; all earth would put on a happy smile; songs of gentle melody would roll on from hill-top and valley, gathering force and power, until at last they would swell into one perpetual anthem of gladness and joy, for it is a truth that well-nigh all that is glorious in life emanates from a love of home. Man with unflinching heart and unwearied arm is toiling ever to decorate and embellish the chosen spot, and woman, with her gentle voice and beautiful smile, is there to cherish and sustain in every weary hour.

"This earth is full of music; glad songs are continually welling up from happy hearts, but the best of them all, the one that nestles closer and fondlier around every heart, is the gentle strain of 'Home, Sweet Home.'

"Nor has the physical earth alone changed. Man, in his social, moral and civil aspect, has felt the influence of thirty years, and yielded to an irresistible tide of an onward progress. How changed in a social point of view. Then a broad humanity, like golden sunshine, rested upon whole communities. The kindly sympathies of the human bosom held full sway. If it was not an age of mind it at least was an age of heart. If misfortunes came sudden, swift and sure, warm hearts and strong hands came unasked to sympathize and assist. Then the latch string always hung on the outside of the batten door; now it is not only pulled in, but the panel door is bolted on the inside. If a neighbor's house then took fire and burned up, they came for miles around and built him another; now the unfortunate victim, whose house is consumed, is simply turned over to the tender mercies of the insurance agent.

"Men sickened and died then and whole communities came with solemn tread and followed them to the rude, unfenced graveyard, and although the dead was placed in a rough, unplanned oaken coffin, yet weeping friends, with their own hands, bore the loved form and laid

it inside its last resting place, and with uncovered heads stood around until friendly hands had heaped up the little mound above where the loved one was laid. Now men die and a rose-wood coffin, lined with costliest silks and satin, receive their remains; they are borne to the fashionable burying ground in a hearse all decked with waving plumes; a half dozen or so of the costliest carriages in the community carry a few acquaintances to the graveyard; they are lowered to their narrow bed, and at the first rumble of a clod upon the coffin lid, the living all hurry away, and, without thought of the one just gone, plunge into the busy whirl of life.

"In those days there were such things as boys, not merely boys in size, but in character and thought. Pure specimens of unadulterated nature in her roughest and most uncouth form. We have no such things now as boys—they have been entirely superseded by a new genius denominated young gentlemen. The real boy is a lost race—as totally extinct as the mysterious animals of the past, about which geologists tell us. I would give a good deal to once again see a real *bona fide* boy, such as lived in Springfield thirty years ago, when I was one of that now extinct species—but they are all gone. I never expect to see one again; yet I love to think of them. I love to call up reminiscences of my boyish days. I love to think of the unsophisticated trustfulness of our natures, of our abiding faith, that everything in life was earnest, true and beautiful.

"One little circumstance comes to memory that will perhaps better illustrate the unsophisticated nature of the boys of thirty years ago, than any words that I can employ. The rumor one day went abroad through our boyish community that a stranger boy had come to town with his father, who had just moved from the East, but what was startling and totally incomprehensible to us was, according to the same rumor, he absolutely wore broadcloth clothes; this was asking a little too much, more than we could believe. Our loftiest ambition, our wildest dream had never gone beyond a wool hat and a mixed jeans coat. It is true that we had heard of broadcloth; we knew there was such a thing; we knew that preachers, doctors, and lawyers sometimes, but only upon rare occasions, wore it; but to be told that a boy, no bigger than ourselves, wore broadcloth, it was entirely too much. The news spread rapidly from boy to boy; the excitement ran higher and higher; night after night we met to talk over the wonderful news, and finally we resolutely resolved that if such a wonderful thing was true, we must see and know it for ourselves. This

was on Saturday night. We had been told that the stranger boy would go to meeting Sunday with his broadcloth coat on; we knew the route he would take; and a committee of three was appointed to hide in a corner of the fence, near which he would pass, and see if the wonderful story could be true, and then report to us. The balance of us were to wait in an old mill until the truth should be known. The three went forth upon their mission; we waited in silence for their return. Shortly they came; we saw at once by their solemn, awe-struck countenances that the truth had been told us, and one by one we left the old mill and passed to our homes, perfectly satisfied that a superior being was in our midst. This was thirty years ago, but all of us, since that day, have fully learned the true estimate to place upon broadcloth, tinsel and show.

"What a change thirty years has made in the worship of God. Come go with me, and let us visit one of the old-time meetings. It is a beautiful sunshiny day, and as we go up—

We strike into the pathway all worn in the sod,
By the people who went up to the worship of God."

"It is a rude, rough looking building; yet let us enter. Step lightly, for there are no carpets to deaden the sound of our feet. Up the rough aisle, towards the pulpit we make our way; upon every side they are moving and inviting us to a seat. Now let us sit down—the rough old bench is rather rude, and don't you lean back, for you may fall into somebody's lap. Now look around at the congregation; scan well their faces and tell me what they came here for. You answer promptly and at once: 'They came here to worship God.' See the humble preacher rise from his seat, hear him line out the grand old hymn:

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform,
He plants His foot upon the sea,
And rides upon the storm."

"With one accord they rise to their feet and pour forth the untaught melody of grateful hearts. The song is ended, and 'Let us pray' falls solemnly upon every ear, as they kneel before their God, and when the preacher's earnest lips pronounce the 'amen,' it is echoed back from every heart. And now listen to the simple story of a Redeemer's love, told with a kindling fervor that warms and electrifies every soul. Now the benediction is given, and they bend their way homeward, happier and better men and women.

"Now let us visit one of modern fashionable churches. We ascend marble steps; wide, fold-

ing doors open to give entrance; we are treading down the carpeted aisle; not a soul moves upon their cushioned seats to bid us welcome; not a pew door opens to bid us enter. At the extreme back end of the church we noticed some uncushioned seats unoccupied; let us go back and take a seat there; we retrace our steps. It is true we can't hear much way back here, but then we can see. Now look around upon this congregation; scan well their faces and tell me for what purpose they came. You answer promptly and at once, 'To see and be seen.' Now look at that pulpit, all dressed in crimson and purple; its occupant casts one glance over the congregation, to see if they are all looking at him! With what a studied grace he rises to his feet; how gracefully he pulls that cambric handkerchief from his pocket and wipes the imaginary perspiration from his brow; how pompously he unclasps that golden bound hymn book and reads—

"Vain, delusive world, adieu, with all of creature good,

Only Jesus I pursue, who bought me with His blood,
All thy pleasures I forego—I trample on thy wealth and pride,

Only Jesus will I know, and Jesus crucified."

"And the choir takes up the song, and, with faultless execution, renders the music to perfection. Now the minister again rises with the same studied grace, and daintily opens the gorgeously embossed Bible, and turns it over, leaf by leaf, until the sought for passage is found. He then runs his eye over the gorgeous decorations of his church, all painted and frescoed until even the innocent walls are made to deceive you; and then turn over his gay and worldly audience, and then in tones that really sounds serious, reads—

"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

"And then proceeds to deliver a learned discourse on the sinfulness of earthly vanity; warns his hearers to guard against, as deadly sins, 'the lusts of the eye and the pride of life.'

"The ambition of the fashionable minister of our day seems to prompt them to be brilliant and witty, rather than good. The simple truths to be taught are lost in metaphysical fogs. The humble narrative of the child in the manger can be told only in the jargon of the schools, adorned with all the graces of oratory. The beautiful prayer of our Saviour is simple and unmeaning, in their estimation, unless embellished with rhetorical flourishes. Their own prayers are nothing more nor less than abre-

viated orations. You may listen to one of their sermons from the text to its close, and, although they kindle up your fancy, draw largely upon your imagination, appeal logically to your judgment, yet so far as any effect upon your heart is concerned, it will not have any. You may say what you please about it, deny it as much as you may, yet nevertheless it is true, that under the influence of modern progress, religion itself is losing all its old vitality, and is fast becoming a matter of tinsel, parade and show. It will take but little more of the religious progress of the present day until you will hear these gay worshipers in their magnificent temples *dancing scornfully that their Saviour ever slept in a manger.*

"Now let us for a little while contemplate mankind in a civil point of view. What a sad change thirty years has made in the politics and politicians of our land. Perhaps in this point of view the change has been more marked and the contrast more painful than in any other aspect in which that change or that contrast can be viewed. At that age there was an unsophisticated notion prevailing that offices were created for the benefit of the people, rather than for the benefit of the office-holder. They had another quaint and curious idea, and that was, that 'honesty was the best policy' even in politics, as well as it was in morals. There is another curious fact illustrated in their life, that they were so foolishly patriotic that they positively loved their country better than they loved themselves. There is another thing, perhaps more wonderful still, and that is that the people of that day really thought that an integrity of character and an honesty of purpose were necessary characteristics in a political leader. We of course laugh at such crude and unsophisticated notions as these. Such political veranday is really refreshing in this age of intellectual progress. All such ideas as these we have long since buried in the tomb of old fogyism. But seriously, the only thing perhaps at which an American citizen should blush or be ashamed of, in this our day, is the party politics of the age, and their embodiment, the very patriotic politician, and it is very difficult to decide whether one should laugh or cry over their recklessness and folly.

"I am disposed to look upon the great mass of the party politics of the present day, classified by whatever name you choose, as a great pool of festering iniquity, and I hesitate not to say that if left to politicians alone, this glorious confederacy would soon be shivered to a

thousand fragments. The only thing necessary to perfect in its corruption the seething cauldron of the witches in Macbeth, would be to throw in a specimen or two of politicians, taken from each of the great parties of the country. It would then be ready for the most horrid conjurations.

"I thank God, however, that those who traffic and trade in politics have but little to do with the prosperity of the country; that it is an increasing, swelling tide that rolls on with or without them. Yet these creature politicians have their uses; they are an exhaustless source of amusement to the great thinking mass of the land. And they are useful in another respect; they are living monuments, warning us how frail a thing poor human nature is. Go to Washington City, and hear them rant and mouth their fiery denunciations. They seem to think that they are the people; that they are not only the source of power, but the power itself; they seem to forget that they are but the creatures of a day; they cease to remember that they are but bubbles blown into shape and dimension by the popular breath. One party proposes a measure, the other for that reason only opposes it, and in their mad fury, they threaten that if that measure does or does not become a law, that they will dissolve the Union! Let them dare try it, and they will find that the people, their masters, will have something to say about it.

"Politics at the present day has got to be a species of trade, and it is so recognized and classified by all. We speak of a good farmer, a skillful mechanic, a successful lawyer, and a shrewd politician. When you go to erect a dwelling house or procure the building of machinery, you naturally select the most skillful mechanic of your acquaintance. So when party leaders have any new move to make, or any office to fill, they of course select their shrewdest politician; not him who is the purest patriot; the truest man; not him who will best manage the affairs of the country, but him who will give to his party what his whole country has a right to claim—his every energy. Now it is well that all this matter be perfectly understood. Every body knows, so far as the great prosperity of the country is concerned, that politics, in its party sense, means just nothing at all, and every body equally well knows that the patriotism of party is nothing but the patriotism of self. Hence from all this, nothing really injurious can ever result to the welfare of the country. The merchant and the politician alike, unmolested, go into the market; the merchant traffics

and exchanges his goods and wares for produce and money, and the politician barter and sells his principles for office and place. It is alike expected of both and recognized only in the light of a business transaction.

"If you will permit me to illustrate by a figure, I will compare this Republic to a brave oak tree towering in majestic beauty above some green and flowery plain, wooing to its gentle shade all way-worn and storm-tossed wanderers. Beneath its 'boundless contiguity of shade,' millions of earth's wearied ones are reposing in calm dignity—joyous, happy and free. Occasionally the winds come, and even the storms shout through the topmost branches of that brave tree, and these branches may lash each other in wild confusion. Yet at the base it stands unmoved, and those that are reposing beneath are scarcely conscious of the storm above. It would be amusing, yet profitable, to spend a little season in analyzing the peculiarities presented to our gaze in and about the tree. Let us for a moment or two turn aside and gaze upon the scene.

"How proudly and how grandly that brave tree rears itself aloft. No dead or withered twig mars its green and vigorous beauty, and on its topmost bough the Eagle—Liberty's own bird—makes its eyrie. Beneath its broad and genial shade, see those teeming millions of nature's noblemen, illustrating and developing the glories of God's own work. Acknowledging no master save the Eternal One, they stand up unawed and front the eternal stars—trampling in the dust the hoary falsehood that kings rule by divine right. Chaining mind to the car of labor they have become gods, and the wild elements cower in submissive subservency to their will. At the farmer's magic touch the green-robed earth pours forth her million treasures. From the brain of the mechanic the almost thinking machine leaps, like Minerva, from the hand of Jove, full armed to do battle as man's servant in life's contest. These are they that repose at the base of that glorious tree, calm in the consciousness of their own power, and these are they who will guard it from every harm and guard it forever.

"But now cast your eye to the higher branches and amuse yourselves with the antics of the political monkeys who have scrambled to the top. See them leap from limb to limb, and you may bet your life that the limb to which they leap is the one where the acorns grow. See how fierce and savage they get; how they snap and snarl at one another; how they tug and toil and sweat to push and pull each other off the limbs where

the acorns are, and I think the fact is now pretty fully demonstrated that the only beauty that they see in our grand old oak is that it bears acorns. For, take the most fierce and savage of them all, and feed him well on them, and in a wonderfully short period all his ferocity will vanish away, and he will 'coo you gently as a sucking dove.'

"Politics, in its truer and better sense, is unquestionably the highest earthly duty of man, and more especially is this true in this land of ours, where the people are the whole source from which emanates political power. It is not only their privilege but their earnest duty to grapple with and thoroughly master every new thought or principle enunciated or proclaimed in the world of politics. He who does less than this falls short of discharging his whole duty as a member of a free community. When I say that we should all be politicians, I desire no one to understand me as meaning that we should sink ourselves into the miserable blind partisan—the mere follower in the party camp—the mere worshipper of the god of party—but I mean that more noble thing, thinking and acting for ourselves like men who are really free.

"To the people of this country a great trust has been committed—to their keeping the Ark of Human Liberty has been intrusted. Let us watch it with a jealous care; guard it with a sleepless eye; never let the miserable, crawling demagogue, whose only aim is self, lay his unhallowed hands upon it.

"There are those who have thought that when official corruption should, unabashed, rear its miscreated front in the high places of government, and official purity becomes contaminated with the baser passions of the heart, that the inevitable consequence would be the total subversion and destruction of our Republic, and they point to the ruined and decayed governments of the old world to prove the truth of their position. Yet, I apprehend that their conclusions are false, because they are groundless. Between this government and the governments of the old world no analogy can fairly be drawn—their inception is totally different. There, power descends from the throne—here, it ascends from the people. It is true that when the source of power in a government becomes corrupt it must fall, and it is equally true that so long as the seat of power in a government remains true to itself it will stand. Hence the conclusion is irresistible that this government will live until the people themselves become abased and corrupt—and that can never be. At

least it can never be until religion and intelligence, the guardian angels of a free people, leave our shores forever. And it cannot be that they will ever depart. It cannot be that ignorance and infidelity will ever descend upon this bright land and brood over it with their gloomy wings. If religious altars are ever thrown down and the light of intelligence extinguished, then it may be that those bright guardians of freedom's temple will prepare to wing their everlasting flight; and sad, strangely, wildly sad, will be that hour. 'Piles of clouds whose darkness will be palpable,' even in the midnight, will brood upon the saddened earth. 'Let us go hence,' will be their song of sorrow. 'Let us go hence,' will swell out in mournful cadence upon the starless air. 'Let us go hence,' will be reverberated by the sad echoes of the mountains, and all earth shall darken in the rayless truth of despotism.

"Yet, therefore, thoughts like these—for us no such gloomy fate awaits our coming. Our country is the final earthly home of truth and liberty. Here they make their last great stand; here they are preparing themselves for their great mission, the regeneration of the earth; here they are arming themselves for their last great battle; here they are forging the thunderbolts that are to shatter to fragments the bulwarks of tyranny.

"Although I have said and spoken as I believed when I said it, that politics and political leaders, in the main, have become corrupt, yet it is a pleasure to have the privilege of truthfully saying that there are some exceptions to this general rule. You will find them in the various political parties of the day. Differing though they do upon matters of lesser import, yet agreeing in the one great desire for the prosperity and glory of our common country. These amid the general corruption, stand like the Abdal of old, amid the faithless, faithful still—stand like lighthouses amid the general gloom, and serve as beacon lights by which Freedom guides her bark through the gathering storm. And it is for us to gather around such men wherever found, and by whatever party name they may be called, and to do to them as was done to the Prophet of old, hold up their hands while they prophecy against the enemies of our country, and so long as we do this we shall triumph over every foe.

"It is a matter of no great import what are the slightest changes in the written parchment laws of a country, free and enlightened like ours. It is still less a matter what

party man guides and controls its political destiny; for after all, the great unwritten common laws of truth, religion and freedom that find their home in the American heart, gives shape and direction to our onward march, and will guide us, even in freedom's glorious pathway.

"God has stamped in every enlightened soul these great truths—to be happy you must be free, and to be free you must be virtuous. By the light of these great truths let us ever walk, and the accumulating glories of our after history shall gleam in unclouded splendor, brightened by the smiles of an approving God, and we shall become to the political what the sun is to the physical world, a light, a joy, and a gladness. We shall become the pillar of cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night, pioneering the nations of earth through the wilderness of despotism to freedom's promised land."

At the conclusion of Mr. Matheny's address Erastus Wright was called out and gave the origin of the name "Suckers," as applied to the people of this State. When Mr. Wright concluded Judge Moffett gave an account of the origin and aims of the society.

At half past twelve o'clock dinner was announced, and the procession was again formed and marched to the tables which were most bountifully spread with substantial food and relishes, furnished by the people of the neighborhood. The dinner was eaten with much relish, and it was an interesting sight to notice the genial and pleasant conversation of the pioneers. The topic discussed was "old times," and each pioneer had some anecdote, or incident, or scrap of history to tell.

As soon as the wants of the inner man had been supplied, the meeting again organized and Martin G. Pulliam, a son of the first settler, was called out. He stated his father's first place was Henry county, Virginia. He emigrated to Kentucky, and from that to this State, to what is now Madison county, but which was then St. Clair, whence he came in 1816 to the "Sangamo" country. His father had six children—Nancy, who married John Bronnell, of Macoupin county; Martin G. Pulliam, of Sangamon; Mary, wife of Mr. Ferris, who removed to Iowa; Margaret, who married S. Peters; and George Washington Pulliam, the youngest, who was born in the shell-house cabin, which formerly stood only a few hundred yards distant.

Mr. Pulliam said he was fifty-two years old on the 17th of September; that he had seven sons and five daughters, and eleven grand children;

that he had not an unsound tooth in his head; that he had never smoked a pipe or a cigar, or used a quid of tobacco in his life; and for many years had not tasted a drop of intoxicating liquors. He said he was born about five miles from Alton, on the old Edwardsville road; he could just remember that when a boy, the Indians came down and murdered many of the whites of the settlement, among others the family of Abel Moore. The men were shot in the field while they were plowing. They then went to the house and tomahawked the women, who were boiling soap, and the children were put in soap kettles and boiled up. This happened only one mile from his father's house.

E. D. Taylor, of Chicago, though a former citizen of Sangamon, Munson Carter, Dr. Shields, Elder Prentice, and P. P. Enos made remarks, and the crowd was then adjourned.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY.

The year following the first annual celebration of the society was that of 1860. The political excitement at that time being so high, it was deemed best to postpone the annual meeting. The war following, in 1861, continuing over four years, it was impossible to gather men and women together for seasons of rejoicing while fathers, husbands and brothers were upon the tented field, hourly exposed to dangers incident to a time of war. Even after the close of the war, it required time for the minds of men to assume their regular channels. In 1868, the following call was issued and signed by the names accompanying it:

"For the purpose of renewing old associations and reviving recollections of the distant past, the undersigned propose and suggest that on the twentieth day of August next, the old settlers and pioneers of the county meet at Clear Lake. The reunion will be a happy one—the place selected, one of the most desirable in the county. All persons will bring refreshments with them. The selection of the grounds and other arrangements will be attended to by the 'old settlers' residing in the neighborhood of Clear Lake.

George L. Huntington	N. W. Matheny
N. B. Whitesides	Charles Arnold
John Wilson	S. G. Jones
David Crouch	Peyton L. Harrison
John F. King	James H. Matheny
O. P. Hall	Daniel Pea
C. C. Brown	Jacob N. Fullenwider
William Lively	J. Bunn
George Woods	John Uhler
John T. Stuart	Thomas Moffett

E. Kreigh	B. S. Edwards
E. B. Aerndon	H. G. Fitzhugh
I. C. Bone	A. B. Irwin
Edward George	S. I. Harrison
Preston Breckenridge	C. B. Stafford
S. G. Nesbitt	R. S. Coats

August 5, 1868."

The meeting was accordingly held, and of the re-organized society may properly be termed the

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The beautiful park on the east side of Clear Lake was the place selected for the occasion, and by 10 o'clock a large crowd had assembled, including old and young.

After music by the Washington Silver Cornet Band, Strother Jones, of Dawson, called the meeting to order, and a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Stafford. At the close of the prayer, Munson Carter, of Rochester, was introduced, and proceeded to make an interesting address, in the course of which he related many incidents of his early life and first appearance in Sangamon county. He said that twenty-eight years ago the 20th of August, he opened a school one and a half miles from Clear Lake, and those who saw the place from 1840 to 1843, little expected to see a gathering like the one now on the shores of Clear Lake. He referred to Sangamon county as being the first in the State in all that constitutes agricultural wealth. Cook county exceeds it in commercial wealth, but in nothing else. He was proud to say that he lived in Sangamon county. He remembered with pleasure the first days he spent in this locality. He was a Yankee, and did not deny his colors. He was then a young pedagogue; but the first days he spent in Clear Lake were the bread and butter days of his life. Then the people had great hearts, and liberal hospitality prevailed, and the people were glad to entertain strangers without price. In this connection, he referred to the early times, when farmers cut their wheat with a sickle, and the neighbors aided each other in the work. Those were good days, and remembered with pleasure by those now present.

David England was next introduced. He stated that in the spring of 1819, his father settled on what was then called Higgins' creek, now Cantrall's creek. He was born in 1811, in Kentucky, and went with his father to Ohio, and from that State came to Sangamon county. He remembered passing through the locality now called Springfield, where there were then a few

Indian wigwams. There is a tie, he said, between the old settlers, fresh and strong to-day. He referred to the time when his father, Stephen England, would call a few of the settlers together and preach to them the word of God, and as he warmed up with his subject, he would pull off his coat. Frequently there would be Indians present at these meetings. He also referred to the conduct of the settlers towards emigrants. They were supplied with corn and wheat, as their necessities required, without money and without price. If a family were sick with the ague, they were cared for. But things are changed with the increase of population. He spoke of the time when men who lived within six or ten miles were considered neighbors. Then they had wild honey and an abundance of fresh fish for the taking. Then no man was charged for entertainment—all was free. In this connection, he referred to the great contrast between the present and past with respect to churches and schools. He closed with wishing that the children of the settlers and their children's children might live to enjoy the advantages which came from increased intelligence of the people in religion and all the arts of civilization.

George Anderson, of Springfield, and Samuel Williams, of Rochester, made appropriate remarks, and the meeting adjourned for dinner, a proceeding that few generally objected to.

After dinner, Preston Breckenridge was called out, and commenced with referring to the time he came from Kentucky, and in this connection told many anecdotes illustrating the state of society at that time. When he came to Illinois, Sangamon county was about forty-nine miles square, and in 1834 he did not think there were as many people in Sangamon county as there were people on the grounds to-day. People had then to get seasoned to fever and ague, for everybody had it, and when he inquired how long it required for a person to get seasoned, he was informed nine years, but in his case it required fifteen years. He said that in 1835 there was rainy weather for nearly forty days. There were about forty-two deaths between Buckheart Grove and the South Fork between October, 1834, and October, 1835. Then we had no ready-made coffins, and when he first saw an advertisement of ready-made coffins he thought the man wanted everybody to die. They had to hunt then for planks for coffins. He had known two persons to be buried in one grave. The people should be thankful that they had passed from the times of 1834-5-6.

At this stage of the proceedings a beautiful bouquet was presented to Irwin Pulliam, the oldest settler present.

James H. Matheny was the next speaker. He began by saying that he did not know when he came to the county, but his first recollection was that he was here. His father came to Springfield in 1821, and the change since that time had been great and wondrous. From a wild waste, beauty had sprung into existence. He had been in various sections of the country, and in all his wanderings he had found no place like Sangamon county. If he did not know to the contrary, he should think the Garden of Eden had been located here, and he wondered that a man could be seduced from it by an apple. He said that the first child born in Springfield was that day being borne to her long home—Mrs. Lyman Trumbull, the daughter of Dr. Gershom Jayne. We were all passing away, and soon those that know us would know us no more.

The meeting was in every respect a success. Strother G. Jones was elected President.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The second regular annual meeting was held at Clear Lake, August 20, 1869. The meeting was called to order by S. G. Jones, President, and an appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Holton, of Springfield.

Rev. J. G. Bergen, of Springfield, was introduced, and said he loved to see both old friends and young ones, for he loved them all. He recounted scenes of his early life, and pointed to changes which time had wrought in the fair, bright and beautiful Sucker State. In his youth it required a year and a half to circumscribe the world, and now seventy days suffice to accomplish that object. A mighty God controlled all things, and in His hands the prosperity and glory of the land were unchangeably fixed.

Rev. C. B. Stafford then spoke. He had known this country as a howling wilderness, and in his boyhood nothing but the whoop of the Indians and howl of wolves were heard. Now see the change which had taken place in forty-eight years. When he first came to this country he rocked his child in a sugar trough. They were compelled to plow corn at night, for the prairie flies nearly tortured their horses to death during the day. It took three persons then to plant a row of corn—now we farm on a different scale. We should love God for his good work.

David England was introduced. He remarked that in the spring of 1820 his father built a church—the first in the county. Provisions then had to be hauled one hundred miles. Where

the State House now stands, deer were as plenty as in the far west to-day, and they were here killed every day. His father married Philo Beers to Miss Stillman, and he believed it was the first marriage in the county. It was a wonderful event when it happened.

At the conclusion of Mr. England's remarks dinner was announced, and the meeting adjourned for that purpose.

After dinner, Rev. J. W. Taylor, of Illiopolis, Preston Breckenridge and James H. Matheny made some excellent remarks.

The following named officers were elected: Preston Breckenridge, President; Samuel Preston, S. G. Jones, Vice Presidents; John F. King, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

The following named enrolled their names as members of the Society, annexing thereto the place of their nativity, and the year in which they came to Sangamon county:

B. Turley, Sangamon, 1831.
 Thomas Correll, Kentucky, 1830.
 M. O. Reeves, Ohio, 1830.
 H. C. Myers, Pennsylvania, 1836.
 B. C. Simpson, New Jersey, 1835.
 John C. Woltz, Virginia, 1840.
 John W. Newman, Tennessee, 1828.
 R. H. Withrow, Kentucky, 1825.
 Nancy Giger, Tennessee, 1820.
 M. D. Eigman, Sangamon county, 1831.
 T. J. V. Owen, Sangamon county, 1824.
 James Herron, Kentucky, 1833.
 V. C. Wilson, Ohio, 1828.
 J. M. Wise, Sangamon, county, 1827.
 John D. Keedy, Sangamon county, 1839.
 George Power, Kentucky, 1821.
 C. Hopkins, Massachusetts, 1830.
 David England, Ohio, 1819.
 J. W. Elliott, Sangamon county, 1822.
 Davis Meredith, Ohio, 1829.
 John S. Hillman, Pennsylvania, 1827.
 A. Knott, Virginia, 1818.
 E. Porter, Ohio, 1831.
 G. Keyes, Virginia, 1830.
 G. J. Fletcher, Kentucky, 1830.
 J. H. Fullenwider, Kentucky, 1834.
 Isaac Taylor, Kentucky, 1818.
 N. B. Whiteside, Kentucky, 1831.
 J. N. Fullenwider, Kentucky, 1834.
 Samuel Ray, Kentucky, 1825.
 W. T. Bashaw, Kentucky, 1829.
 Jacob Baker, Kentucky, 1828.
 G. W. Puffenbarger, Maryland, 1839.
 John Langer, Ohio, 1846.
 Preston Breckenridge, Kentucky, 1834.
 B. A. Giger, Sangamon county, 1827.
 G. H. Miller, Kentucky, 1830.
 G. M. Saunders, Kentucky, 1828.
 Polly Miller, Kentucky, 1830.
 Anna Jones, Sangamon county, 1828.
 J. W. Keyes, Virginia, 1831.
 Mary McClees, England, 1820.

Sarah Robbins, Kentucky, 1839.
 Lucy Robinson, Sangamon county, 1820.
 Rebecca Burnes, Kentucky, 1830.
 E. A. Dickerson, Kentucky, 1831.
 Edward Clark, England, 1819.
 Sarah Donner, Kentucky, 1830.
 J. M. Lozan, Kentucky, 1840.
 Felix Carver, Ohio, 1839.
 Elizabeth W. Logan, Kentucky, 1819.
 Thomas Rucker, Kentucky, 1832.
 Mrs. L. M. Ridgeway, Kentucky, 1827.
 W. T. Jones, Kentucky, 1834.
 Lucy Jones, Kentucky, 1836.
 Daniel Morgan, Ohio, 1826.
 J. McBride, Kentucky, 1827.
 W. R. Brassfield, Kentucky, 1832.
 D. P. Robinson, Kentucky, 1821.
 J. C. Sutton, New Jersey, 1839.
 C. Correll, Illinois, 1839.
 John Williams, Kentucky, 1824.
 C. W. Mathew, Illinois, 1821.
 W. S. Pickrell, Illinois, 1828.
 George Fisher, Pennsylvania, 1840.
 J. S. Saunders, Kentucky, 1824.
 P. A. Saunders, Illinois, 1828.
 Hugh Turner, Indiana, 1819.
 E. Whipple, Illinois, 1835.
 Oatley Miller, Illinois, 1830.
 C. S. Churchill, Kentucky, 1828.
 Daniel Taylor, Illinois, 1829.
 S. G. Jones, Kentucky, 1836.
 J. M. Wise, Sangamon county, 1827.
 Linsey Ridgeway, Kentucky, 1829.
 A. Cooper, Tennessee, 1823.
 William Withrow, Kentucky, 1824.
 Thomas Cloyd, Kentucky, 1824.
 Thomas A. King, Kentucky, 1831.
 Samuel Houston, Virginia, 1828.
 G. Groves, Pennsylvania, 1836.
 G. Baker, Kentucky, 1828.
 J. G. Caldwell, Kentucky, 1841.
 O. F. Matthew, Indiana, 1833.
 William Yoacum, Kentucky, 1828.
 J. Wardell, Virginia, 1835.
 J. W. Taylor, Kentucky, 1833.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting for 1870 was held on the 31st day of August, at Clear Lake. A much larger attendance of old people were present than at any former meeting. The day was warm and pleasant, making the shade of the grove delightful.

At about 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order by S. G. Jones, and Rev. Francis Springer was introduced. After imploring Divine guidance upon the meeting, Mr. Springer proceeded to address the audience. His remarks took a wide range with reference to the progress of the country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Springer's address, General Anderson was introduced and made a speech in which he reviewed the organization of the county, and related several anecdotes illustrating early times in Sangamon county. He

stated that he came to this county in 1829 and had \$30 in money when he came. He borrowed money to pay for the first eighty acres, for which he paid fifty per cent. interest. In the course of his remarks, he gave an account of how he labored in the field while his wife worked in the house manufacturing cloth to clothe the children. He had raised twelve children, and had been able to give each one a home and had enough for himself.

Elisha Price, of Menard, next made a few remarks, when David England was introduced, and made a characteristic speech. He was followed in turn by Samuel A. Grubb, of Springfield; Samuel Williams, of Rochester; Thomas Bond, of Taylorville; Joab Wilkinson, of Macon county, and Job Fletcher. The following is the address of Mr. Williams:

INCIDENTS AND ITEMS OF FRONTIER LIFE, BY SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

"I was born in Windsor county, State of Vermont, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1800. When I was about four years of age, my father, with his family, emigrated to Essex county, in the State of New York. But few improvements had been made among the forests and there were still some deer in the woods, and I remember that, after a long chase, my father and several of the neighbors killed a large moose.

"During the summer of 1806 I attended school three months. I was present on the day of the great eclipse of the sun, when stars were seen.

"In the summer of 1807 my father removed again, to Tioga county, Pennsylvania; where the improvements were small and some considerable distance apart.

"After remaining in this place some over one year, my parents, with their four children, started for the West.

"Marvelous stories were told by persons from their recent travels in the new State of Ohio. Such wheat, rye, oats and corn had never before been seen as grew on Sciota and Miami river bottoms. They said that they grew so high and thick that if a hen were thrown into the field of grain, there would be no possible chance for it ever to get out by its own exertions, and the corn grew so large and high that when the women went for roasting ears they had to take an axe and cut down the stalks before they could obtain a supply. One morning, my father returned from the lower part of town, and said to his family, 'I have sold the wagon and horses, and engaged our passage on a boat to Ohio, and

by night we had embarked, with two other families. After numerous delays, we disembarked, five miles above Cincinnati. We lived three years on the Little Miami river, two or three miles above the mouth of the river. Here, in 1810 and 1811, between spells of the ague, I went to school, three months more, at a distance of three miles.

"In 1812, my father removed to Butler county, near Oxford. The timber was tall, large, and of very thick growth, and my younger brother and myself were engaged in chopping and clearing most of the time for several years.

"One spring, I remember taking part in eighteen log-rollings. It was the custom to select two captains, and they to choose their men; then the ground was carefully divided into two parts. Three or four gallons of whisky were furnished by the proprietors of the premises, as was said, to make the men better able to endure the toil of the day.

"There was generally considerable ambition as to who was to get done first. When all was completed, the proprietor was generally called on to furnish a bucket of egg-nog, as a sequel to the occasion.

"There were no temperance societies then; but, seeing the evil resulting from the prevailing custom of dram drinking, I determined never to indulge in the useless and pernicious habit. The sneers and taunting remarks that I had to endure on these and other public occasions, as being the only one who would neither taste the raw liquor or any of its combinations, may not be imagined. But, though strictly temperate for more than half a century, I think my health will compare very favorably with anyone who has used it for any length of time. During the year 1814, I attended school three or four months more. At the end of the term, I could read readily and spell better than some of my mates who had more favorable opportunities.

"I could not write very much, and had only proceeded as far as simple reduction in arithmetic; but resolved to improve my stock of knowledge. During the winter I usually labored at chopping; at night I would take home a load of hickory bark, for a light; and after my brothers had retired I would frequently spend three or four hours at my studies, four or five hours of sleep being as much as I required out of the twenty-four.

"I also improved other spare minutes at my studies or in trying my skill on mechanical principles, such as cross-bars, wind-mills, etc., etc.

"My stock of tools consisted of a Barlow knife and a gimlet. On June 29, 1817, I confessed my faith in Christ, and was baptized into His church.

"In 1819, my father emigrated to Indiana, where he settled near the head of a stream called the 'Little Flat Rock.' There were no persons, except one family, living within six miles of us.

"In the spring of 1821, my father purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated in the north part of the bounty tract, between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Having made the purchase, he commenced making preparations to move to it, as early in the fall as possible.

"During the intervening time, an old acquaintance of my father, in Ohio, living on Blue river, named Elias Thompson, concluded to accompany us to the State of Illinois. Some time early in September, Orange Babbitt, a brother-in-law of Mr. Thompson, on his way with his family from New York to Illinois, called on Mr. Thompson and insisted that he should make immediate preparations, and with his family, accompany him to Illinois, which, after some meditation, he concluded to do. My father was not ready; he had several head of cattle, besides his two ox-teams, and Mr. Thompson had several head of cattle and some hogs which he wished to take along. After consultation, it was determined that the stock should be put together, and that I should accompany Mr. Thompson and Mr. Babbitt and assist in driving the stock, while the range by the way was still good. My father and the rest of the family to follow as soon as possible.

"So, being ready, we started with one ox-team and Mr. Babbitt's fatigued two-horse team, he had driven from New York; so we could make but moderate progress. After some days' travel we reached the White river, and saw as we passed down its bottoms that quite a number of persons had settled here at different points. They had suffered much from ague, and some had left their houses vacant and returned to their old homes. After leaving White river the next we arrived at was Terre Haute, then known as Fort Harrison. We had to lay by here for repairs to our wagons and recruit the teams, for it rained more or less for seventeen days, making the roads very bad.

"When ready we started again, crossed the Wabash river, and after traveling a few miles through timber, we came to the edge of the prairie just at sunset, on a beautiful October

evening. I thought it one of the most beautiful sights I ever saw.

"The next morning we commenced crossing the prairie. For a road we had only the track made by a party who had preceded us perhaps not more than four or five weeks, and after several days' travel, we arrived at a grove on a high eminence in the prairie. The growth was almost exclusively lynn, and many of the trees had been peeled by the Indians; I have since been informed that this was a camping place during the war of 1812.

"The next evening we arrived at a beautiful grove on the principal branch of the Okaw. We arrived among almost suffocating clouds of smoke, which arose from the immense amount of burning grass, set on fire for hunting purposes, by a large party of Indians, most of whom encamped in the grove not far from our wagons. They were very civil.

"The next evening a little after dark we arrived at the North fork of the Sangamon river.

"After perhaps about three days' drive we came to the head of some timber on a considerable stream of water, approaching the North fork from the south, perhaps nearly opposite Decatur.

"Next night we camped at the head of the timber on Mosquito creek. One blustery day's travel more brought us to the beautiful grove of large timber near the head of the Buck-heart creek. After a late start in the morning, on account of rain, when we had traveled five miles or more the way the track led us, about sun-set the hogs held up their heads and all started to the south on a running gait for a mile or more. I endeavored in vain to stop them, when in the dusk of the evening, to my great surprise, I came to a fence, around a field of Illinois corn. It was situated near Campbell's point, in Christian county. The teams soon came up. Mr. Titus Gragg, who lived there, received us very kindly, and we slept in a house that night, the first one we had seen since we left the Wabash river.

"From Mr. Gragg's we crossed the south fork of the Sangamon river and Clear creek, and tarried over night with Mr. Jacob Gragg, who then lived about a half a mile south-east of where Breckenridge's mill now stands.

"Next day we passed on to Mr. Henry Funderburk's, on Horse creek.

"After careful inquiry, we could learn nothing of a road leading to the military bounty lands, or even to the Illinois river, and the range having been killed by hard frosts, we concluded to spend the winter somewhere in the neighborhood.

"Mr. Thompson stopped at Gideon Hawley's, on the west side of the south fork of the Sangamon river.

"Mr. Babbitt made an arrangement with the widow Knotts, living on the west side of Sugar creek, to gather her fine field of corn for her for one-fourth of the crop, she to find him house room for his family. I accepted Mr. Babbitt's proposal to winter with him, and to assist him in gathering the corn. My part was sufficient to winter the seventeen head of cattle which I had driven from Indiana.

"Mr. Draper and family wintered in a small log cabin near Mr. Funderburk's. Under the puncheon floor a former occupant had dug a large hole, as a repository for potatoes. In this Mr. Draper, being short of bedding, put a quantity of prairie hay, and at night he would raise up the end of one of the broad hewn puncheons and put his children down, where, among the hay, they would sleep soundly till morning. Thus it was that a Boston merchant's family spent their first winter in Illinois. I think Mr. Draper went to Morgan county, where, as I heard a year or two after, he filled the office of sheriff with much ability, and I have never been able to hear from or see him or his family since.

"On our way to Mrs. Knott's residence, Mr. Babbitt obtained a supply of cornmeal at a band horse mill, owned by Mr. Joseph Drennan; the meal cost twenty-five cents per bushel.

"Having arrived at winter quarters, Mr. Babbitt and I commenced gathering corn. On unfavorable days for gathering corn, we made rails for a Mr. Pulliam. Such rails as pleased him (large ones) we made for thirty-seven and a half cents a hundred, in trade, and found ourselves.

"After the corn was gathered, I called in one evening at Mr. Pulliam's, where, for the first time, I had the pleasure of being introduced to Mr. Charles Wright (a brother of Mr. Erastus Wright, of Springfield, Ill.), who was soon to commence teaching school near the band-mill spoken of before. In course of my conversation with him, I told him that for years I had regretted my inability to attend school, as my inclination to become a good scholar was very great, and it was now seven years since I had been able to go even a single day. I found Mr. Wright a very affable man. He invited me to attend his school whenever I could, if for only a few days at a time; he would consider it a pleasure to render me all the assistance he could.

"I attended twenty-one days, and found him to be an excellent teacher. I improved very

much in my reading, writing and spelling during my twenty-one days. While attending school, I would take my arithmetic and slate home with me and cover it with examples, which I would carry to Mr. Wright for his examination, after which I was ready for another day's hard labor.

"From the commencement of the single rule of three to that of square root, I did every example by rule, with but little assistance. With this start, I was able, by the assistance of the rules in my arithmetic, to pass through exchange, the cube root, and other succeeding rules without assistance.

"In January, my parents and a family named Deardoff and George Brunk arrived. They encountered a severe storm, and with much difficulty escaped losing their way on the smooth burnt prairie, on the day of their arrival at the large grove above the Okaw timber.

"In the spring of 1822, my father rented a part of a farm in Fork Prairie, of Field Jarvis. (He measured six feet and eleven inches in height.) The premises now belong to Robert Bell (the south part of his farm).

"During the summer, my brother Joseph broke thirty-six acres of prairie for Mr. Jarvis, for \$1.50 per acre, in trade.

"There were many swarms of bees here in the timber in 1822, not having been hunted out so early in this part of the State as the north part. Early this spring, my father and I concluded on a bee hunting excursion. Being ready, we put into a covered wagon two large new vessels, as a repository for honey, two or three buckets, some cooking utensils, provisions, corn for the oxen, axes, a tent cloth, some dressed buckskin, and thread to repair torn pants, two or three books, etc. About the 10th of March, we started east. The first night, we encamped in the Buck Hart grove, the second night on Mosquito creek, opposite to the two mounds in the prairie. The next day being too cold for bees to fly, we passed on to the creek before spoken of, entering into the north fork from the south. Here we pitched our tent, and remained three or four weeks, not more than one or two days, or parts of days, in a week being warm enough for bees to fly.

"My father usually kept camp, assisted in cutting trees, etc., but I did the hunting.

"In the timber on this stream, I found thirty or thirty-three bee trees.

"Here, on one very favorable day, I found ten, the greatest number I ever found on one day, the common average on good days being from two to seven.

"We returned home with about forty-five gallons of honey, and fifty or sixty pounds of beeswax.

"Soon after our arrival at home I went to town to sell the wax, in company with two or three other persons. This was my first visit to Springfield. The south fork of the Sangamon was high. Here, for the first time, I saw Mr. Edward Clark and his brother Philip. They with several hands, were busy preparing timbers for their mill. They sent over a man and their canoe to assist us in crossing. We had to swim our horses over by the side of the canoe, one at a time. When all was over we proceeded on to town. Mr. Elijah Iles was the only merchant here then; he kept his store in a log house, some distance northwest of what afterwards became the public square. I found him at leisure, he was quite social, and we soon made a trade, he giving me twenty-five cents per pound, chiefly in goods. There was not more than a dozen houses in town, if that many. In the fall, my father and I went out again to hunt bees; camping the first nights at the same localities as in the spring. We proceeded on slowly, hunting up the North Fork timber till we came to the place where we struck it when moving. The bees were not plenty on this stream; we found about forty bee-trees this time. My father was unwell here for several days, which detained us longer than we had anticipated.

"There was much rainy weather at this time. During the first afternoon of our encampment here, a Pennsylvania Dutchman arrived at our camp on horseback, in a drenching rain. He was on his way to the Military Tract, to examine a piece of land. He passed the night with us, and seemed quite intelligent on general matters, but was much discouraged.

"Looking down the bluff at the North Fork he enquired its name. On being told, he seemed much dejected, and exclaimed, in his Dutch accent: "If that is the Sangamon river, of which I heard so much, I was badly deceived." He was on the point of turning back for home when, from the number of his land, my father thought it might be valuable, and persuaded him to go and see it.

"He went on and found it a valuable tract in the Ross settlement, about twelve or fifteen miles from the mouth of Spoon river.

"He returned the day before we were intending to return home. He was in good spirits, now that his one hundred and sixty acres were valuable, and he intended to make his final home there. He was very thankful to my father for

his advice, and in the morning, after breakfast, we bade each other a friendly adieu, he starting for his home and we for ours.

"During all our travels of these two excursions we saw no white man save the Dutchman. On the fourth day of March, 1823, my father and I started east for another bee-hunt. The third day being warm, I found three trees on Mosquito creek, near its head. From this point we struck off to the right of the North Fork and found seventy trees on the first branches of the Okaw, or Kaskaskia, river. We cut forty and left three others to stand till fall. In August my father died, and in the fall one of my brothers accompanied me to cut the bee-trees left standing in the spring. In the spring and fall of 1824, I went in the employ of Mr. Thompson to hunt bees.

"I think at the end of the season we came out even, finding one hundred and fifty trees each. If Major Iles has his old merchantile books they will show that Mr. Thompson and I dealt with him on a liberal scale in bees-wax. In all our hunting this year for miles up and down the different branches of the Okaw, we found no place where a white man had either settled or commenced an improvement. We admired much of the beautiful prairie situated on the east and south sides of the North Fork, and some situated on the Okaw; but we entertained no idea that one hundredth part of what we saw would sell for Congress prices during a common life time.

"So much in reference to bee-hunting, and the uninhabited country of Central Illinois, seen between the spring of 1822, and fall of 1824.

"Late in the fall of 1822, my father and I started on foot for the military bounty land to examine the land, and ascertain the situation of the one hundred and sixty acre-tract, purchased while in Indiana. We passed north from Springfield, crossed the Sangamon river at the ferry, near where the bridge was afterwards built. Then we soon turned to the left and crossed Salt creek near its mouth.

"Not far from this we saw the ashes, yet fresh, where a Mr. Hawley had encamped on his way to convey a widow woman to some place, but in attempting to ascertain the depth of the ford, was drowned. Though I had never seen the man, my sympathy went out to his bereaved family when they heard the sad news. We went on till near the Illinois river, where we saw a man, but he could tell us little about the country. He thought there might be one or two settlers on the south side of the Spoon river, eight

or ten miles above its mouth, he was not certain. We had with us some provisions, a gun, a hatchet, and a pocket compass.

"When we arrived at the Illinois river we got some Indians to take us over in a canoe. The land we wished to see lay in township twelve north, range two west, the southwest quarter of section thirteen. We traveled west from the river for some distance, and after a long search in the timber found a surveyor's corner. I knew how the sections were numbered, beginning at the northeast corner of each township. On examination, I found we were about sixty miles south of the land.

"Mr. Babbit's land lay in town, five or six north, range two east. We got to it, finding it a rather broken, hickory and oak land. It appeared poor to us and so we reported it to him, but perhaps it is valuable now. Our provisions run short, and finding no game, we turned down Spoon river but could find no houses. We tried to cross over to the Ross settlement, but the river was very high, running swiftly over the bottoms, and we could not cross, so we concluded to return; and re-crossed the Illinois river where we did before. We had now traveled sixty or seventy miles, over the military lands. Part of our route was over rough, broken timbered land, and part over rolling prairies. We did not see one white man or a house, west of the river. From this point we returned home by the same road that we came.

"Sometime in September, 1825, I started alone to see the military lands. I rode part of the way this time, and besides other necessary things took a hatchet with me, to cut off the new growth which now partly covered the surveyor's marks. I crossed the Illinois and Spoon rivers, near the mouth of the latter, and passed the night at a house, perhaps twelve miles distant on my way.

"In the night my horse escaped and could not be found in the morning. So with my hatchet and some provisions, I started on foot to prosecute my purpose. I found the way rather rough for some distance in the vicinity of the Spoon river and some of its tributaries, but as I passed further, I found beautiful, rich rolling prairies, extending far to the north, intersected occasionally with points of timber. After miles of travel I arrived at a small stream of water surrounded by beautiful timber, and running a northwest, course for several miles.

"After searching sometime in the timber I found a surveyor's line, traced it on west, to a corner stone, and found I was six miles east of

the southeast corner of the land which I wished to see. I had to guess as nearly as I could where the land lay. I passed on until I supposed I had reached the center of the tract. The stream I supposed to be a branch of Henderson river, passed through the land; it was here about twelve or thirteen inches deep, with a swift current. It was now growing dark, my tinder had become damp and with only my knife and flint I could not start a fire, and being unable to do better, I laid down by the side of a big fallen tree with a light blanket over me, in a rain storm till morning. When I arose, so far as I could ascertain, there was no settlement or road leading in the direction of this land higher than thirty-five or forty miles; hence, the idea of attempting to settle on it under existing circumstances, while good land was plenty in Sangamon county, seemed to me to be unadvisable.

"On my return, having walked a hundred miles or more, and camped out every night, I was glad to obtain my horse again. The man at whose house I staid over had found it soon after I left. After two or three days travel I reached home not caring much for the one hundred and sixty acres, except that it had been the primary means of inducing us to leave the back country for the beautiful State of Illinois. These events all occurred before the close of the fall season in 1825.

"Among the numerous privations endured by some of the earliest settlers of Sangamon county, none was felt more sensibly than the lack of schools. In different localities one or two families might be found having few or many children. The parents felt anxious to see their intellectual faculties cultivated; but what were they to do? three or five children were too few to constitute a school. In connection with this, if in some neighborhoods a small school could be made up, where was a competent teacher to be found to instruct them? But this state of things could not long last in Sangamon county. Emigrants were coming in from both the Southern and Eastern States, and children in sufficient numbers to make up schools would not long be lacking.

"In the summer of 1824, Daniel Parkinson and one or two others insisted that I should teach their children. I was aware that my limited education and experience rendered me inadequate to perform so great a task, and I expressed my feelings freely to Mr. Parkinson. In reply he said that the few children in the neighborhood greatly needed instruction; that the most of them had never been to school, and that to teach them

to read and spell was all that was necessary in the present instance. After some hesitation I consented to teach for a few days—not for any limited time.

"With a little band of ten or twelve dutiful children I labored for the space of three months. The children made good progress in their studies, and at the end of the school I had the pleasure to know that my employers were well satisfied.

"Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Warwick, and one or two others were patrons of the school. Also Francis Cooper, who afterwards married George Dickson, attended.

"I placed but little confidence in the predictions of some that in process of time the inexperienced teacher would become a good school-master.

"About this time Mr. Parkinson loaned me Lindley Murray's Grammar to peruse; it was the first grammar I think that I ever held in my hands.

"I soon saw that it would afford me much useful knowledge, so purchased it for my own private use, not supposing at the time I would ever teach again.

"Late in November, 1823, Mr. Thomas Black, who lived on Sugar creek, sent word that he wanted to see me. I went and found him in his cornfield, with his boys, busily engaged gathering corn. He was glad to see me, and said he had heard of my teaching in the 'forks' (of the Sangamon river), and had sent for me. He went on to state that there were several children in the neighborhood who ought to be at school, but not persons enough who would send to make up a school by subscription. Under these circumstances, he had concluded to hire some one to teach three months for the benefit of his own children and others that could be induced to attend. He proposed if I would teach to give me \$12 in trade per month and board me, I to teach all children that should attend for a term of three months. I told Mr. Black that my opportunities for obtaining an education had been very unfavorable, so much so that I knew I was not well prepared to teach school. He thought as none of the children were far advanced, and the most of them would have to commence with the a, b, c's, I would be fully competent to teach the school. After some hesitation I accepted the offer.

"About the 1st of December, 1823, I commenced. I cannot now recollect the names of the persons who sent to this school, but will name those who are remembered: Thomas Black, James Patton, William Woods, Herman

Husbands, Widows Paine and Stout, Mr. Crow and Noah Mason. Besides these, Ezekiel Drennan (son of old William Drennan) attended most of the winter and Charles D. Nuckolls several days; most of the scholars called him Dab Nuckolls. Such orderly and studious scholars as attended this school are a credit to any community. I now considered my position as a very responsible one, and I, not to betray such confidence as had been reposed in me, therefore improved my spare hours in studying my grammar, dictionary and other available helps, that I might improve myself and be the better able to teach my pupils.

In December, 1824, I commenced a school on Horse creek. The employers' names were, as far as I can remember: Joseph Dickson, Henry Funderburk, Mr. Neely, two of the Fergusons, Mordecai Hamilton, Elias Thompson and James Snodgrass, Jr. Besides these, some other persons sent occasionally.

"In the summer of 1825 I taught in the Southwick settlement. The employers were Mr. Southwick, Dexter Pease, William Seeley, Zackariah Peter, Mr. Stout, Widow Paine, Mr. Fwist, and a Mr. Harty. I still remember with pleasure many agreeable hours spent with my employers around their social firesides.

"In December, 1825, my brother Elias and I concluded to go to Edwardsville to see a man who had advertised some land to sell in the Military Tract. We hoped to be able to obtain some on terms within our reach, and if we did not succeed in this, we would search for employment for which we could obtain our pay in money; there being no chance to obtain money in Sangamon. With some provisions in an old knapsack, and between two and three dollars in money, and not a garment except those in use, we started on a clear but cold December day for Edwardsville. We reached Macoupin point late in the afternoon, but thought we could make the nearest point on the St. Louis (twelve miles distant) road before dark, but got on the wrong road and had to travel about eight or ten miles farther, when we came to a Mr. Stewarts, seven miles from Hillsboro; we enquired how far we were from Macoupin Point, and he said twenty-one miles. The reason I mention this is to show how far it was in 1825 from Macoupin Point to the first house on the Hillsboro road. As we proceeded toward Edwardsville the houses became rather more frequent. On inquiry we found that the man we had come to see was not at home, and as we could get nothing to do, we proceeded on toward St. Louis; the weather be-

ing very cold. We tarried over night at a house in the Great American Bottom, but could hear of no demand for labor in this neighborhood, so started the next morning for St. Louis. When we arrived at Wiggins' ferry, opposite St. Louis, we found we would have to wait, as the boat could not cross on account of running ice in the river. We here met Governor Edwards, who was very talkative and jolly. The Governor came to us and asked us where we were going, and where we were from? When I had told him what had induced us to leave our home in Sangamon, he said as it was now winter, and as there are many blacks in St. Louis, I think the chances for employment there must be unfavorable; but times are good down Missouri, at the lead mines, on Sandy creek, thirty-five or forty miles below St. Louis, and I think you can do better there, as labor is in demand. We told him that we were used to hard labor, but that we had heard that there were many rough characters at the mines, so felt a degree of hesitancy about going to that place.

"The Governor replied: 'I am aware that what you say is true, but I think you can do well at the mines; industrious men who are quiet, will find friends, and be respected there, and he added: I am acquainted with Mr. Glasgow and Bryant, proprietors at the Sandy Mines, and if you will conclude to go down I will write a line or two to them, and state your case to them.'

"After some consultation with Ellis, we concluded to go to the mines. To think that so intelligent a man as Governor Edwards should manifest so warm an interest in behalf of two youthful strangers, was very encouraging to us.

"After taking leave of the Governor we started for the lead mines. About night of the second day we arrived at the ferry opposite the Herculaneum. The ice was still running in the river, in the morning. After some delay we crossed and reached the mines, eight miles distant, in good time. We staid there fifteen months, cutting cord wood and working in the lead mines. We then went to Galena, where we staid two years and nine months, making in all about four years we were in the mines."

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Cherry grove, or Irwin's grove was selected as the place for the fourth annual meeting of the Old Settlers of Sangamon county. Cherry grove is a beautiful and romantic spot, containing forty acres of most magnificent timber, perfectly cleared from undergrowth and brush, and



George Power

presenting a deep, unbroken shade, with a carpet under your feet of the deepest green. The speakers' stand was beautifully decorated with wreaths, evergreens and blooming flowers, over which floated that grand old banner, the stars and stripes. A large number of dignified looking old settlers, attired in their best, and appearing as young as the youngest settlers in the crowd, graced the platform. Among others were William Drennan, Wilson Dodds, Elijah Hies, S. G. Nesbitt, Samuel Cloyd, Samuel Grubb, John B. Weber, J. C. Bone, Henry Converse, Isaac and E. B. Hawley, Jacob Ball, R. Coley, George Miller, Job Fletcher, Robert Wilburn, James Parkinson, D. Wadsworth, James W. Patton, Squire Campbell, E. Barnes, George Weaver, P. Wyman, James Scott, Uriah Mann, D. H. Shennan, Joel Johnson, J. R. Coleman, John Brownell, Davis Meredith, John DeCamp and William Sutton, together with Mother Archer, seventy-eight years of age, and who has lived in the county since 1821, making her the oldest lady settler.

After prayer by Daniel Wadsworth, the President, Preston Breckenridge, called the meeting to order and expressed his gratification at meeting so many old friends. Samuel Williams was then introduced and made a few remarks, after which John M. Palmer was introduced and proceeded to deliver one of his happiest and most effective speeches. He said it was a true, sincere pleasure to be present at this meeting. He saw gentlemen before him who had known this county when it contained less than three hundred people; when Springfield existed only in name. We can hardly comprehend the past and its difference from the present. Young ladies can hardly comprehend that the women of other days could be beautiful, wearing only their own hair, and yet those women were as lovely as those of to-day. Thank God, this idea will last for a life-time. We see not the change in the faces of those we love, but love them more and more as time goes steadily on. He knows a wealthy citizen of Sangamon who came here on foot, with only a horse, axe and gun. That was the stuff of the old settlers. We love and honor the memory and associations of men of the past, for they are worthy our love and respect. At one time in his life he thought the driver of a six-horse team occupied the highest position in the world. He had been strongly democratic in his opinions in regard to the rights of the people, among which were cutting timber where they wished, and taking up hogs running at large. The people in early days

considered this legitimate, and he must confess at this time he thought so to. He remembered how sparring was performed forty years ago, and had taken a part in it himself. The best plan was to take a sweet young lady behind you on horseback, and this method was thought style. If you had no horse, you must do your sparring in some other style, for it had to be done. He wore a liney coat down to his knees, and his father a dress coat, brass buttons, and a bell-crowned hat. He granted the superiority of the educational advantages of to-day, yet education could not make purer, sterner, better men than the men of the past. Now the noblest of all colleges, the common school, is open to all, and God bless the efforts of our young men to make themselves great and good. His reading book was called "Citizen of the World," and each scholar read such works as he could get. He remembered the singing schools, when the girls sang "fine hand," and squealed high up. The men who are passing are worthy the imitation of the present generation, and it was his fervent prayer that they would follow the bright example set them by their fathers, who had gone before. The Governor concluded with a brilliant and touching tribute to the old settlers, and was greeted at its close with three hearty cheers.

A letter of regret was read from John A. McClernand, and short speeches were made by James H. Matheny and John T. Stuart. The following resolution was then adopted:

"*Resolved*, That whereas his Excellency, the Governor, an eminent statesman and profound lawyer, in his address this morning, clearly showed that two of the old settlers of this county, to-wit: Weber and Hawley, were not entitled to vote, in consequence of their being unnaturalized citizens, not having had the ague or chills and fever during their residence of forty-nine or fifty years; that it respectfully requests that his Excellency, the Governor, and all good citizens, unite in using their influence in effecting the passage of an act of the next legislature of the State, whereby the said parties may be properly entitled to the rights of franchise."

Preston Breckenridge was re-elected President; Noah Mason, Vice President, and Thomas Parks, Secretary.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirtieth day of August, 1872, was the day set apart for the fifth annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Society. On that day the pioneers again met together.

As a change in the usual programme, the society proceeded at once to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Job Fletcher was elected President, with seventy Vice Presidents, and Noah W. Matheny, Secretary. After dinner, General John A. McClernand was introduced and spoke about three-fourths of an hour in a chaste and eloquent style. The next speech was by Rev. William J. Rutledge. He said that thirty-three years before he had run a saw-mill on Spring creek and sawed stringers used in laying the track of the first railroad ever built in the State of Illinois. The latter part of his speech was exceedingly humorous and closed amid a roar of laughter. Major Elijah Iles then took the stand and in a conversational way related many interesting incidents of his experience among the early settlers. He was followed by Revs. J. D. Randall, of Edwardsville, and William S. Prentice and F. H. Wines, of Springfield. George R. Weber made the closing speech, and the meeting adjourned.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

This meeting was held at Irwin's grove, near Pleasant Plains, August 29, 1873. Job Fletcher called the meeting to order, and John Slater, of Pleasant Plains, delivered an address of welcome. John M. Palmer was the first speaker. He said:

"Fifty years may be easily spoken—it is easy to pronounce the words—yet the term includes the lifetime of the majority of men and women of the country, and speaks the entire history of the State. If I inquire what was the condition of the country fifty years ago, Major Iles, or other ladies and gentlemen here, could tell; yet if I were to tell the young people here of the comforts and conveniences of those early times, they wouldn't believe it.

"You have now more comforts, but no more happiness, than had we; you have a great many things to be thankful for, and so had we; and you have things to make you uncomfortable that we didn't have. Look over the young ladies' toggery of to-day—the flounces, the ruffles, and—I don't know what you call them. Thirty or forty years ago, we didn't have them, and didn't even know what they were. Now a young gentleman and lady about getting married, or, rather, just married, require a house with six rooms, while we had no trouble, forty or fifty years ago, getting along with but one room, and to have two rooms and a kitchen was considered extravagant. Then we had only an axe, a saw, and an augur with which to build a house; then

these tools composed a full carpenter's kit; and we sometimes had only the axe and saw.

"Now, I will just make two heads to my speech, and will speak to the young first; they will be the old settlers hereafter. The number behind you, young people, is becoming more numerous, and the number before you less. By and by, you will go into an audience, and find yourself among the oldest. It was so in my case. I used to find myself in an audience when I was among the youngest; then again I would find myself younger than a few present; but now it is frequently occurring, in a chance meeting, that I am the oldest in the party. I said a little while ago that the young here wouldn't believe, if told what the country was forty or fifty years ago, and the reason is plain. A boy here cannot realize a country without railroads, for since his childhood he has seen the railroad. Young people can't realize the fact that forty or fifty years ago men traveled by 'taking a point,' for there were no roads, and by thus sighting a direction, made their way. I have, myself, within forty years, sighted a point, and, as it were; struck out on a 'bee line,' meeting plenty of deer on the prairie; but there are no deer now.

No, the young people cannot realize this. I came into Madison county forty-two years ago. It was not common to be sued then; it was considered disreputable, and a suit was called a 'patch upon the back.' To have a mortgage upon your farm was whispered around as a calamity. The habits of life then were frugal and simple, and the people were simple and plain, and perhaps as corrupt as now. I was talking to a gentleman, the other day, who was speaking of the corruption now, and its lack in the past; but, as I said to him, there was nothing to steal but a horse. A horse then was the most valuable property, and if a man stole a horse, he was apt to hear of it again; then the means of catching a thief were more simple and direct than now. Horse theft was a capital offense, and killing a man a—serious offense."

Referring to domestic experiences of forty years ago, the Governor said:

"The houses of that day were not like those of the present. I recollect of but one brick house between Madison and Sangamon—it was near where Waverly now stands. [Water was here handed the speaker in a gourd, and drinking it, he remarked it smacked of old times.] In those days when a young couple married, the neighbors turned out to make boards for the house, and puncheon floors were put down. Still the couples were happy; as happy as couples are

now. Now when a young couple marry, the carpenters come, and the upholsterers, and prepare the house, and thousands of dollars are spent in fixing it, and often with regret that there was no more money to spend.

"I recollect attending a wedding party when I was quite a young man. There was no band, but instead, the real old-fashioned orthodox fiddle. After dancing all night, my feet were quite sore in the morning, but I had enjoyed myself. The reason my feet were sore was because I danced in my bare feet; but my partner did the same. There was a story told about finding toe nails upon the floor (it was a puncheon floor)—but I didn't believe the story.

"You young ladies and gentlemen have ideas about social pleasures that we knew nothing about. You have carriages; and coming here to-day I noticed one young lady and gentleman riding on horseback, but they had two horses. We didn't do that way, one horse only being used, and the girl was taken up behind. I well recollect the pleasantest ride I ever had in my life. I had the finest horse, but as the saying was, it was a 'borred one.' I took the girl to church, seven miles, and she rode behind me. I felt ticklish and bashful and so was she, and she could hardly take hold of me at first to hold on, but she got used to it, as, nearing the church, she found others mounted the same way. There was always a strife as to who had the prettiest girl and the best horse, but I always thought I was ahead in that respect. Now we couldn't ride double, as the lady is even larger than myself, and I am no pigmy; and we couldn't get a horse to carry us. But now let a gentleman ask a young lady to ride, and she will say, 'Where is the buggy?' I didn't know what a buggy was then; I knew about a 'Dearbon' and a 'gig.' The first gig I ever saw Judge Smith, of Madison, owned. I was proud when I got a gig afterwards. I got it when at court in Montgomery county, and was so proud that I got my wife a new dress that cost \$4.50, and there was seven yards in it."

Referring to the arduous duties of the pioneer wives, to whom he paid a glorious tribute, the Governor related an anecdote of a woman returning to Tennessee, who declared that "Illinois was a good place for men and horses, but the devil on women and oxen."

Addressing the early settlers, the Governor said:

"We had indeed our troubles and trials, and the abandoned graves of early settlers are a part of our early history; for we sorrowed then as

now. We, too shall pass away, and fifty years from now these young people will meet here to tell the young people of that day the customs, then doubtless considered outlandish, of this time. Civilization will continue to advance. We can scarce conceive progress of the arts and sciences of the next fifty years, but I do not wish to see it. I do not wish to be trampled upon by the rapidly advancing strides of civilization; and it is a dispensation of Providence that having acted our part, having fulfilled our destiny, having done that work which was set apart for us to do, we can then depart and peacefully pass to the other shore. To the old women let me say: No wives ever so well acted their parts as the wives of the pioneers; and passing away they will not be forgotten. So of the pioneers—not in monuments, but in more lasting memoirs, the works which 'live after them,' will their memories be cherished by their descendants for whom they have worked."

Upon the conclusion of Governor Palmer's address, and music by the band, Captain Fletcher, the president of the society, with humorous allusion to the food of other days—venison, corn bread and onions, and that about noon was the old settlers' dinner hour, declared the celebration adjourned for dinner.

Among the old settlers present at this meeting were Mrs. Peter Cartwright, Mrs. Richard Latham, Mrs. James Parkinson, Elijah Iles, John Williams, M. K. Anderson, Job Fletcher, Martin Heuber, S. M. Wilson, Edwin Perkins, Joel Johnson, George R. Weber, the Mathenys, and others.

After dinner D. L. Phillips was introduced, and said:

"If I live a month or two longer I shall have lived in the State fifty years, and my memory goes back to the time of the cotton gins. I remember the removal of the seat of government from Vandalia to Springfield; and I recollect, too, the grumbling of the people when it was said that the capital had been removed way up in the Indian country.

"I remember the picking of flax and of cotton, and the meeting at night for that purpose. The wearing apparel of that period, to which allusion has been made, I do not forget. There were no schools then. Governor Palmer has spoken of the young men of the present day, felicitously situated with reference to educational facilities, and as they are; but the youth of those days struggled hard for an education. It was not an illiterate age, nor an age of ignorance or lack of mental culture. I have no reputation to lose

in saying that I never went to school three months in my life.

"Governor Palmer referred to the felicitous situation of the young men of the present day in other respects. Do they recollect the hardships of the past? I have seen young men and women who had walked bare-footed to the church door putting on and lacing their shoes previous to entrance.

"The tribute paid to the wives of pioneers, by Governor Palmer, thrilled me. His eulogy of the hard-working women of that day I most heartily endorse, because in these days there is a tendency on the part of the people to degrade the working women, to characterize the attendance to domestic duties as domestic servitude."

Referring to the moral and religious influences of that day, the speaker eloquently paid tribute to it:

"They were religious in the primitive and orthodox manner. Why, had it been announced that the great man, the pioneer preacher, whose honored remains, I understand, lie in your vicinity, would preach upon a certain occasion, not a house, not a barn, scarcely any building would contain the people who would flock to hear him expound the gospel. How different now in this materialistic age! Who cares who preaches next Sunday in Springfield? How few! Is the fame of your preacher so limited? Then you heard nothing of the protoplasmic theories of this materialistic age. 'Twas religion pure and simple then. To the moral ideas of that time, thus inculcated, is due the prosperity of Illinois, and I bear testimony to that fact.

"The early settlers in these manifold trials grappled with the Indians; grappled with diseases and overcome them. They spent honored and glorious lives, and who does not honor those who have placed this State fourth in the Union, with more acreage under cultivation than any other State, and given it better settlers than the State ever before had. For all this you are indebted to the old settlers at this re-union to-day.

"May the departure of the old settlers be a peaceful one, and may we gather at the river and be permitted to enter the shining gates upon the other side."

Russel Godfrey, of Menard county; John Thompson, of Cass county; R. W. Diller, of Springfield; Isaac Cogdell, of Menard county; M. K. Anderson and George R. Weber, each made remarks.

S. M. Wilson, of Pleasant Plains, was elected President; James Parkinson, of Curran, Vice

President; Noah W. Matheny, of Springfield, Secretary.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The seventh annual meeting of the society was held September 10, 1874. Crow's mill, a most romantic spot, situated about eight miles southeast of Springfield, was the place selected. The day was excessively warm, but still all seemed to enjoy themselves well. In a dense and beautiful grove the stand was erected. Upon the stand were seated many of the oldest and best known citizens of the county, among whom were R. W. Diller, George Gregory, A. B. Irwin, Craig White, S. G. Jones, Davis Meredith, Joseph Meredith, William Burtle, J. W. Keyes, Dr. Shields, S. G. Nesbitt, Philomen Stout, M. Wilmot, Preston Breckenridge, D. Funderburk, Job Fletcher and Jacob N. Fullenwider.

The first speaker introduced was the genial and popular old settler, James H. Matheny. The Judge was in his happiest vein, and appeared fully to enter into the spirit of the occasion. His speech was one of his best and happiest efforts, replete with wit, poetry and sentiment, overflowing with genuine and pure eloquence. It sparkled, it flashed and dashed full of happy conceits and beautiful thoughts. He recalled the days of the early settlement of the county; paid an eloquent and deserving tribute to the old settler; spoke of his privations and trials, and gave him all due and proper credit for his exertions, his efforts and his toils.

John M. Palmer, Andrew Simpson, William M. Springer, Joseph Meredith and Mr. Slater were called out, and responded with appropriate remarks.

William Burtle was elected President for the ensuing year; A. B. Irwin and Davis Meredith, Vice Presidents; N. W. Matheny, Secretary.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Cantrall's Grove, in the north part of the county, was the place selected for the eighth annual meeting, and Menard county old settlers had been invited to meet with the old settlers of Sangamon. The meeting was late in being called to order. Rev. Mr. Vawter, of Cantrall, delivered the address of welcome and offered prayer.

Governor Palmer was the first speaker. After a general introductory the Governor made some home thrusts in opposition to the fulsome flattery often indulged in on old settlers' days. He quoted and expanded upon a remark of Judge Gillespie that they might talk now-a-days about "women's rights," but it took the old settlers to

do justice to the question; for a striking characteristic of the old settler was an indisposition to meddle in the affairs of women, who, in these days, were quite secure in all their prerogatives. Who ever knew an old settler to do his wife's milking, or to lend her any help whatever about the house?

Isaac Cogdell, of Menard county, was the next speaker, and was followed by D. L. Phillips. The last speaker paid a glowing tribute to the old settler, and also to the civilization of the nineteenth century. "For this sturdy civilization," said the speaker, "we are indebted to the old settler more than we know. But the life of an old settler was at best but a hard one; deprived of the advantages of free schools and condemned to labor. Governor Palmer, in his speech, had ascribed happiness to the old settlers; but they could not be so happy as now under more favorable circumstances, and in fact they did not expect it. The very preaching of that day was of trials and troubles, and the necessity for submission. A gloomy, sombre view of life was taken, and the teachings of that day was to expect no ease or comfort here, but to look for it beyond." The speaker compared the lack of advantages for farming as late even as the period of 1840, with the facilities now offered for the production of crops; and his account of going to mill, in his boyhood, astride of a bag of corn, to wait all day and all night for his grist, was well told.

Elder John England, of Ogle county, in response to a call, said that he would indulge in a few off-hand remarks. This gathering, said he, was one of old settlers. His father had come here in 1818, and, had he time, he would like to recount incidents connected with his playing with Indian boys—for fear of Indians was not then one of the trials and tribulations of pioneer times. The old settlers met now to show what it cost to lay the foundation of such a civilization as the present. They often went to church bare-footed, and like Governor Palmer, he was proud of his first pair of boots, which, by the way had been made for him by Wyatt Cantrall, now here on the platform. Hospitality distinguished the early settler, as well as liberality of religious sentiment. A traveling preacher was gladly entertained, his denomination not asked, and he was received by all as a brother.

James C. Conkling next mounted the stand and delivered a short, but excellent address.

Alexander B. Irwin was elected President, and E. C. Matheny, Secretary.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The ninth annual re-union of old settlers was held at the Fair Ground, near Springfield, August 31, 1876, and attracted an audience numbering thousands. Among the old settlers occupying places in and about the stand were R. A. Hazlett, W. T. Boyer, Albion Knotts, George McDaniels, S. T. Cantrall, J. W. Jones, H. D. Lyon, Moses Laswell, Horace Hickox, J. R. Sanders, W. A. Whiteside, Mrs. J. R. Sanders, George B. Merryman, Mrs. George B. Merryman, James M. Reed, John Sims, M. K. Anderson, J. H. Fullenwider, S. Wood, E. R. Perkins, John M. Matthew, W. H. Herndon, J. H. Matheny, John North, S. E. Wilcoxson, Goodrich Lightfoot, Samuel Miller, E. F. McConnell, George R. Weber, W. H. Marsh, C. S. Cantrall, A. R. Robinson, H. Alkire, Mrs. Elizabeth Sollers, John Capps, William Shumate, Joseph Shepherd, R. D. Brown, John Busher, William S. Burch, Preston Breckenridge, Mrs. N. J. Le Claire, D. P. Robinson, Russell Godby, James Good, J. D. McMurray, James Parkinson, J. M. Cartmell, J. H. Ellis, Samuel Fredge, M. A. Cartwright, A. J. Kane, John De Camp, William A. Grant, Isaac Berry, John Williams, J. L. Shinkle and others.

The meeting was called to order by M. K. Anderson, who introduced James H. Matheny, who made one of his old-fashioned speeches. Alfred Orendorff was next introduced. He referred in glowing terms to the progress being made in the development of the country, and the part the pioneers had taken in the work. "Illinois," said he, "the State they had reclaimed from Indian barbarism to civilization has a grand history, and especially so Central Illinois. The State's career of prosperity now ranked it third in the Union. But look at her men; look at her brilliant coterie of intellect which thirty years ago moved amid these scenes—Baker, the orator and soldier; the gallant Shields; our own Judge Logan, still with us, the illustrious lawyer of that time; Stephen A. Douglas, the statesman and patriot, whose last act was to sacrifice partisanship in the interest of patriotism; and then Lincoln, a name synonymous through the world's greatness, with honor and fidelity and goodness; a name reflecting the world's honor upon this section of country. With such a history Sangamon county should be proud and go on in its career of prosperity."

William H. Herndon, the next speaker, had never, save last year, attended the Old Settlers' re-union. He came now prepared to speak in his own way. On behalf of the President of the Society he extended a hearty welcome to all

present. "Look into the history of Sangamon county. Geographically, it is about the centre of Illinois, and nearly the centre of the United States. Here is fertility of soil greater than elsewhere, and people the equal of any. But this was not always so. The advantages now enjoyed, our prosperous condition, was largely due to the pioneers who coming here grappled with the trials incident to a pioneer's life. It took men and women of nerve to battle with life in the wilderness, and the result of that battling was seen here to-day in our prosperity and the happy presence of the old settlers and their descendants. It was well. The like of such pioneers we should never see again, unless in the far west." The speaker illustrated the trials of pioneer life by an incident in his childhood's days, when, his father being absent, his mother, by almost superhuman exertions, saved her family from an attack of an Indian war band. Alluding to the mode of life in early days, he said crime was almost unknown; social life was characterized by the largest hospitality to strangers. Now selfishness ruled—"every man for himself." Early religious effort was fervent; men and women were unmistakably pious; there was true worship. Now we mainly worship form and fashion rather than the Deity. He paid a high compliment to the missionary zeal of Peter Cartwright, one of whose sons occupied a place on the platform. There were now great changes; but having faith in an illimitable Supreme Being, he hoped the changes might be improvement, opening to a grander sphere. Specifically alluding to these changes, Mr. Herndon said:—"Now let us look at some of these changes, wonderful changes that have taken place since the county of Sangamon was organized. First, let us look at this question commercially, and to do so we will take the substance of a merchant's advertisement in the Sangamon Journal of 1836:

NEW STORE.

"The undersigned will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of dry goods, hardware, cutlery, groceries, drugs, medicines, books, boots and shoes, harness and saddles, queensware, glassware, nails, iron chains, etc., etc., which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce, such as beeswax, dry hides, feathers, butter, bacon, pork, etc., etc."

"Now what a change. Dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., are sold in separate stores. The old kind of stores are split up into specialties, where only one thing is sold, such as drugs, boots and shoes. Instead of being merchants of all things they are merchants of but one. Thus professions, trades, callings of every sort divide,

split and develop into a special, and here lies the cause, so to speak, of the progress of mankind.

"Agriculturally, the sickle gave its place and power to the cradle, and it in time gave its place and power to the reaper. The wooden mould board plow gave place to the iron one, and the common little bar shear gave place to the shovel, and it to the double shovel, and it in turn to the cultivator. The short, old Dutch-English scythe gave place to the blacksnake, and it in turn gave up its place to the mower. In these cases, as in a thousand others, the muscles of man was relieved by the muscles of the horse and the powers generated by mechanics, and so it is and ever will be, and yet we in the West are brawlers of wood and drawers of water, and yet I dare not say 'and so it is and ever will be.' God forbid. The wooden flail gave place to the treading, round-going ox, and he to the threshers. The cotton sheet, in a storm of wind, cleaning the grain, was succeeded by the fanning mill, and all these gave up their place and power to the threshers. The wooden rake has been succeeded by the horse rake. The whip-saw has given up the ghost before the mill-saw; the muscles of man to the forces of nature. Originally in the West the ox did all the work; he hauled everything, worked everywhere, and at all times; he hauled goods from St. Louis at one dollar per hundred, and from Beardstown at forty cents per hundred; he plowed, threshed, hauled, tread the mill; if not obedient was goaded and whipped by their angry masters, and for his great services was fattened, killed and eaten by those whom he had enriched. God, it is said, is merciful to man, but how is it with the poor ox? It was once shortly and pungently said that 'Illinois was hell on oxen and women.' The ox-mill and the horse-mill, as well as the water-mill, that ground out every hour about as much as a good hazle-splitting saw with a litter of pigs could eat, has succumbed—has all been surpassed by the steam mill grinding out its thousand barrels daily. The mode of travel, originally, was by two-horse stage; it was followed by the four-horse stage, with two seats, and it by the nine passenger. Now our mode of travel is by rail on iron tracks, and driven by steam, having many cars, with thousands of seats and carrying thousands of passengers across the continent in a few days. We now live by steam, and die and write our will by electricity. The flax wheel and the large wool and cotton spinning wheels, as well as the hand loom, driven by the hand and foot of woman, have all in their place given way to the power

loom, etc., driven by steam. You know the little wheel, the larger one and the hand loom, how they all used to whirl, whiz, sing and slam and crash, and you know the loom house where it used to stand, and know how it looked, and saw your old mothers sitting there toiling away night and day shoving the shuttle. Do you? If so, remember the past, and the good, gone up, up to Heaven. The little old log cabin, with deerskin door, clapboard roof, puncheon floor, stick chimneys, daubed with clay and straw, covered with boards taken from the oaks by hands, and held down by weight-poles, have given place to palaces, so to speak. The old log school house, with slab benches, puncheon floors, greased paper for glass, together with the ill-natured school master, with his ferule and whip, thank God, are gone, and in their place we have schools and colleges on every hand. Our court house, costing some \$70, has been succeeded by one costing some \$200,000. Our State house, costing some \$3,000 or \$4,000, has been succeeded by one costing as many millions. Originally, we sent letters and messages by horse, now we send them by steam and electricity, as it were, beating in speed, time itself. So we have lived, are living, and will continue to live. The past is nothing, the present is nothing, the great future will be all. Man, the race of man, is but in its infancy—is a mere child, yet rocked in the cradle of Mother Nature. The world is young, time is long, and the race eternal, with unbounded forces. His capacity has no bounds, and his progress no limit. He will master everything but the unmasterable, know everything but the unknowable. He will be free and unfettered in all the walks of life or drench the world in blood. He will be master of himself; he will have no fetters on his limbs, his tongue, nor his brain, nor his business; he will be master of the forms of matter and the forces of nature; he will make these work for him, toil for him, groan and sweat and bleed for him, so to speak, while he climbs towards his anticipated, looked-for heaven."

On the conclusion of Mr. Herndon's address, the meeting adjourned for dinner, after which short speeches, recounting the time of their arrival, reminiscences of their early life here, and amusing anecdotes, were delivered by George R. Weber, Godbey, D. W. Clark, M. K. Anderson and others.

Alexander B. Irwin was re-elected President; M. K. Anderson, Vice-President; E. C. Matheny, Secretary.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The tenth re-union was held at Loami, September 4, 1877. The number estimated present on the occasion was from five to seven thousand. The meeting was called to order by William McGinnis, and prayer offered by Rev. J. G. White. James M. Turpin delivered the address of welcome. John T. Stuart was then introduced as the orator of the day. The address of Mr. Stuart will be found on page 194.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stuart's address, Alexander B. Irwin, of Pleasant Plains, delivered one of his pleasant, off-hand talks. After dinner R. W. Diller read one of Will Carlton's poems, "Betsy and I are out," in a style that would have done credit to a professional elocutionist.

Preston Breckenridge, an ex-President of the society, and John Carroll Power, the historian, were introduced together. Mr. Breckenridge said: "Mr. Power, I have the pleasure of presenting you, on behalf of myself and other friends of yours among the early settlers, with a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, as a slight token of your herculean labor of writing and publishing your History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County." Then, turning to the audience, he continued by expressing the opinion that it had no equal in any county in the State, and perhaps not in the United States, and that in fifty years from now it would be consulted with even greater interest than at the present time.

Mr. Power responded by saying that he was placed in a position requiring him to make an Old Settler's speech, a thing that he never expected to do in his life, that he could not do the subject justice, but that he would treasure the work as a reminder of two of the most pleasant years of his life—the two years spent in visiting from house to house among the early settlers, while gathering material for the history. "Ordinarily," said he, "I would recommend every family in the United States to supply themselves, first, with the Bible and then with a copy of this dictionary; but for Sangamon county a good library would be a copy each of the Bible, Dictionary, and the History of the Early Settlers of this county."

Characteristic speeches were then made by Reverends J. G. White and J. L. Crane. Mrs. Elizabeth Harbure was introduced and some events of her life related by William McGinnis. At ten years of age she was with her parents in Hill's Fort, near what is now Greenville, Bond county, and witnessed the fight that took place

there August 27, 1814, when the Indians undertook to capture the fort. She saw Thomas Higgins as near shot and cut to pieces as a man could be and live; she also saw John Journey, John Grates, and Major William Hewitt killed, the latter of whom was in command of the fort. Mrs. Harbour had with her the chain used by her father, Simon Lindley. After the town of Springfield was laid out there was a discrepancy between that town and the former town of Calhoun. Mr. Lindley was called on to re-survey it, which he did, harmonizing all differences. She keeps that chain as an heirloom. Mrs. Harbour also remembers the Indian ranger who died and was buried, September, 1813, at Sulphur Springs cemetery. His name was William Hewitt.

Davis Meredith was elected President, and E. C. Matheny, Secretary for the ensuing year.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The following account of the Old Settlers' Meeting, on the occasion of the eleventh annual meeting, held at Pleasant Plains, August 22, 1878, is taken from the Sangamo Monitor, and was doubtless written by the editor:

"The day was only a little too hot for comfort, but pleasant when the shade was found, and the cooling breezes fanned the brow and converted the shade of the tall trees of the forest into bowers of comfort. These retreats for the weary ones who sought them to rest their bones or talk over events and stir up memories full of pleasure to both the narrator and listener, were perfect havens of rest to many an old settler on the occasion.

"The grounds had been well selected and but few places present so many natural invitations to partake of its shades and grassy carpet, to enjoy the gentle zephyrs that waft themselves through the magnificent foliage as that of the grove selected by the committee for the purpose of celebrating the nineteenth anniversary of the organization of the Old Settlers' Association of Sangamon county. The stand stood in the south of the amphitheatre, protected from the rays of Old Sol, and decorated with green boughs and emblems of the free. It was so arranged as to accommodate the patriarchal portion of the association, and those who were to take part in the services to add another pleasure to declining days and a new ray of hope to fading lives.

"On the right were seated the choir, selected and trained for the occasion by Professor Griffin, one of the most indefatigable and patient vocal instructors in the county. This choir is made up of not a few who have made reputation for

voice and musical talent, in other days and on similar occasions. Its composition is as follows: Miss Fannie Meredith, organist; leading soprano, Miss Ida Crow, Misses Belle Johnson, Ettie Shoup, Lizzie Stout and Mollie Forbes; alto, Misses Delia Herndon and S. J. Lockridge; tenor, Clark Drago, Will Knotts, William Dodds and J. R. Lockridge; basso, C. C. and E. R. Headley, Job Megrady and George Harnett. During the day's performance the choir performed in a most decidedly musical and popular manner the following programme: 'Glory to the New Born King,' 'Love Divine,' 'The Hunters,' 'Pilgrim Fathers,' 'Hold Your Head Up Like a Man,' 'My Boyhood,' and closed the day with 'Merrily Onward We Bound.' Too much cannot be said of the pleasure contributed by these ladies and gentlemen in the exercise of a talent which none who heard their efforts can refuse to accord to each of them.

"On the left sat the 'cause of it all,' the venerable and honorable landmarks of the past to whom the present are indebted for all the glory of a Christianized civilization. As they sat there with uncovered craniums, some of them as hairless as a billiard ball, others with silvered strands flowing as gracefully as the flaxen wavelets from the head of infancy, a new veneration for age seemed to possess the youthful portion of the vast throng as they would speak the names of their grand sires in the most reverential tones of affection and tenderness.

"We saw there the venerable, and we might add handsome, President of the Association, Davis Meredith, Esq., with the honors of forty-nine Illinois winters whitening his locks. Preston Breckenridge, Esq., with forty-four years of labor in the soil of Suckerdorn to entitle him to honor from her sons and daughters; and Joshua Dillon, John Miller, Nathan Carson, Maxwell Campbell, William Batterton, Isaac Wallace, Abner Knotts, John Gaines, James Parkinson, Jacob Epler, Samuel Williams, Robert Cummings, R. W. Diller, the patriarchal Captain Job Fletcher, and the returned pilgrim to other lands, who fifty years since was the ruling spirit of the young and vigorous manhood of Springfield, Major Mobley, and Alexander Irwin, John Harrison, Logan McMurry, B. E. Baker, William M. Butler, John Slater, Mat Cartwright, Thomas and John Garrett, two of as noble representatives from the Isle Erin as ever made a track in a furrow and lived to enjoy the fruit of their honest toil. And there sat John Lightfoot with the flowing beard, the youngest old man in America, and the tall form of William Yates was seen

looming above the others, and D. G. Kalb, the well preserved old settler of Round Prairie. These were on the stand as specimen bricks from the 'Kiln of Time' during the times that might well be said to have 'tried men's souls.' These were not all of the 'old folks at home' who had come out to the 'Eating Bee' at the Plains, and as we stroll around the grounds we shall try to introduce some of them to you.

"It is a little remarkable that it should be, and not so much to be wondered at either, that all picnics must be decorated with chin music. But it is deplorably the case that the programme of fifty years since must still be religiously adhered to, if it 'break a trace.' The speaking was not so numerous as it should have been, although some of the very best.

"The Rev. John Slater was never more happy than when welcoming the vast crowd to the hospitality of his fellow citizens of the Plains and the Association. We have such an utter repugnance to the publication of speeches on such occasions that we never allow ourselves to take more than outlines, on the principal that they are made like Tom Lewis' butter used to be made—for present use—and those not there were the losers, while those who heard them are satisfied. Brother Slater's speech was well-timed, sensible and well spoken, just as those who know him would expect him to perform a task of the kind, and we will cover the whole case in a word, when we say it was pleasing to those who heard it and detracted no laurel from the Rev. Johns' brow, earned in days gone by.

"Judge Matheny was an 'Old Settler' in earnest, dealing in reminiscences of the days of punchcon floors and honest people, delivered in the conversational or narrative style. It was full of the most graphic and pleasing incidents of men and the times and held his audience like a vice. We have too much regard for Colonel Matheny to mar the pleasure he gives an audience of any character by attempting to place on paper the peculiar phraseology and the more peculiar Matheny-oratory with which he gives his speeches to his hearers.

"Of him it may be said more truthfully than of any other speaker we now have in remembrance, 'his speeches must be heard to be fully and deservedly appreciated.'

"If success in first forcing the human face into its greatest length by some serious line into which he may choose to lead his listeners; then spreading their mouths like the lease of a poor man from ear to ear, now o'ercasting their face with the most sympathizing cast of countenance

and causing the briny messengers of grief to chase each other down the furrowed and fat cheek alike, then banishing gloom as the God of day would the mist of a foggy morn, is effective speaking, then our County Judge and cherished Matheny is your man; but dont ask the Monitor man to waste time and printers' ink in an effort to report him. We will leave that to newspapers whose reporters believe in quantity and not quality.

"Mr. James Stout's recitation was well done, well received, and reflected credit on the good taste of the gentleman, both in the selection and recitation of the poem.

"'Out of the old house into the new,' by the worthy son of a noble sire, Rev. W. H. Milburn, the 'sightless orator of America,' whose face and form begin to show the marks of time—since he first aroused in the souls of his hearers of years ago, a holy love and veneration for the God in whose service he had embarked—was among the many attractive features. He is still the soul of eloquence, the fountain of oratory, who with his mine of finished gems, when unlocked by the key of some soul-inspiring theme, has astonished thousands in his native land, and by our neighbors over the waves which separate the continents, established his repute as one of the most gifted of America's orators.

"As we beheld him in his graceful gestures with his riveted audience hanging on every word uttered, leaning to catch his brilliant gems of thought as they left him clothed in the most attractive style, we scarcely knew which to most admire, the genius of the speaker or the respectful attention of his hearers. His speech furnished food for thought, which we doubt not will be carried to many a home, and, like the bread cast upon the waters, the work of the 'blind man eloquent' will be seen growing in many a homestead when he has filled the measure of his days and gone to gaze upon the scenes of Heaven, of which the beauties he is now deprived of seeing are but the faintest type.

"Rev. Mr. Short, of Jacksonville, we learned, made another speech after the meeting had been announced as closed, and many had gone, but which we also were informed was well received. These comprised the services at the stand, except in one particular. The music of Butler's Band was no small factor in making the attractions at that and other points during the day. The band was out in full force, and never played better to a more admiring crowd. Indeed, the performance at the Old Settlers' pic-nic would have been tame, had it not been for the inspir-

ing notes from the instrumental efforts of this reputable band. Their playing was timely, music appropriate, and in no company of players can be found those more proficient in their calling.

WHAT OF THE DINNER?

"Ah! gentle reader of the Monitor, this account would be incomplete and a failure, most inglorious, did we allow the very thing above all others for which the Old Settlers and the new settlers were bent on doing in style when they started for the grounds on yesterday morning. To get a good view of an Old Settlers' pic-nic, or, in fact, any kind of a pic-nic, you have got to take them at feeding time. Now, to do this, by a hungry reporter, is no small task. It requires a good deal of self-sacrifice, and as newspaper men are supposed by some people to subsist on wind, we thought we would not rob them of the delusion, by being caught in an attempt to fill our yearning vacuum. We took a cold snack from our friend, Tom White, of the Plains, and with Faber in hand and Ed. Bierce to hold copy, we made a dash around to see who was there and what they ate.

"W. G. and Oscar and Aunt Jane Purvines, E. S. Bone, and Tom White were trying to fill Uncle Joe Ledlie, Ed. Bierce, and the hungriest-looking newspaper man on the ground. They were abundantly repayed, however, by the solemn style of the newspaper man's vote of thanks for their success in astonishing Bierce with a square meal, and fattening Uncle Joe until his best friends fail to recognize him. Mr. Sam Valentine and family were hiding chicken on the double quick style, with a board fence to keep them away from Ben Trenary, Billy Parker, A. C. Smith, and their families, consisting of about forty-seven young Rock Creekers, all in good health.

"Then we spied Charlie Watson and his estimable better half, fooling away about sixty-five pounds of wholesome and delicious, in an effort to inflate Ezra White, Garret Elkin, and a squad of 'Pharaoh's lean kine' of folks of the Ed. Bierce stripe of eaters.

"There sat Jack Gardner and his family, engaged in a similar sport. Then we ran head first against 'Hi' Gardner, trying to get rich keeping boarding house with Ben Caldwell, Colonel Mobley, Henry Latham, Will Gardner, of Chatham, and all their families, particularly Henry Latham's. As we left the scene, we pitied Miss Kendel, Miss Gardner, and some young lady friends who were well-nigh worked out in their effort, and Ben Caldwell's little blonde baby crying for more.

"And there sat John Hardin and Billy Barrett foraging on one of Sangamon's cleverest men, Wm. Stitt, who had called to his aid Berryman Hurt, Esq., and still failed, for Hardin was coaxing our old friend Epler, whose white table cloth gleamed with chicken and ham, to give him a drum-stick to chew on. Had it not been for Squire Hamilton, Purvines, Ware, and their families, who protected friend Epler, we guess John would have got enough.

"There sat J. P. Smith, Joe Hayes, Dr. Ather-ton, Dan Staples, of Beardstown, a relic of the Black Hawk times, and Johnny Wolgamot, with their families, looking for all the world as if they had been boarding with Noah in the Ark, and the provisions had given out after twenty days of the storm.

"Here we are in front of Will Converse and Tom Little, and the old gentleman, Henry Converse, with children, grand-children, and great numbers of children, swinging in a hammock, and eating 'yaller-legs,' until they all looked like Methodist preachers, particularly Grandpa Tom.

"How are you? said we, as approaching a nest of crows with more mooves than any county can turn out, and more to eat than would have fed a whole company of clever folks like 'em.

"Then we saw Old Man Yeakle and Squire Waddle trying to outeat Hardy Conant. Captain Bradford was at the same time performing a friendly office in helping a lady friend who had eaten until she got down with the exercise.

"If one desired to see a company of 'old settlers' when they tackled a table, behold the array: Captain L. Smith, George McMurphy, F. B. Smith, S. L. Lindsey, B. O. Pearl and Cash Lynch, assisted by several other good judges of 'wittles well done'—of the female persuasion. Ah! there is my friend H. Fayart, and our friend Shibley and their families, taking the rural snack and washing it down with pure juice of the grape. 'No, I thank you, we have had our dinner or you bet we would,' and we pass on.

"Ed. Elkin and Joe Reavely, Will Mowery and Harm Gatten, and several other fellows just as hungry looking as Ed., are making the grub look as if the table had been struck by a tornado, and no help arrived.

"Then John Harnett, J. H. Classpill, Rev. Wilson and Professor Griffin had been running a boarding house for the tuneless ones who furnished the music. But it was no go. Mrs. Pond and Miss Annie Wilson, and Thomas Wilson, the Grand Marshal, all looked weary in well doing, and the voice of the singer still sang for more.

"Here is Our Own Humphrey, of Farmingdale, with his happy family under a tree, hiding a few things of a delicious flavor to stay nature.

"Pearson Roll, Martin Rites, W. J. Shroyer and several others are trying the same little game on themselves.

"Look what an appetite for the good things Hense Robinson still possesses.

"Who said Judge Matheny was backward or diffident in the presence of a spring chicken when robbed of its clothing?

"But here is the place to get a nice dinner. It is on watermelon, or at least that is all the Monitor man saw them investigating when he took a view of their table, about eleven feet long and covered with melons. Misses Ida Hughes, Frankie London, Helen Sanders, Dora Adams, and her sisters, Miss Caddie Priest, and Messrs. Saunders, Dow Matheny, M. Furlong, Sam Runyan, and Elliott, all taking melon straight.

"We became so tired watching others we give it up before we got around, and concluded to stand and see who were there and what they were at. Old settlers began to crowd around us, who we failed to see on the stand, and many was the grasp of the hand we gave and took as we met our friend Captain R. H. Constant, of Black Hawk fame. There goes Bob Pirkins. Here comes Bill Springer, as happy as a new nominee. Henry Converse shakes with Hardin Ellmore, S. Q. Harrison passes looking as young as he did twenty years since.

"We spied Wm. Lynn, Riley Pirkins, Wm. Houghton and 'Hickory,' his brother, Squire Fink, and Ellis Wilcox with his cane, and Henry Foster, George Harmon, both no older, only more hairless; Isaac Hawley and Billy Burch, from the city; Peter Cox, from Ball; Billy Brown, who must now be considered an O. S., from Berlin; Newt. Purvance, Thomas Watts, and here comes George Trumbo and our friend Hall, from Mechanicsburg. How do you do, Mr. Arnold and M. A. Carter, of the Plains. John Hardin is now an O. S.; and so also is Harness Trumbo and Henry Bugg, 'Brug,' Pirkins and J. B. Pirkins when he can boast of a big grandson.

"Here is Thomas Hussy and John DeCamp and Zim Enos and Doc. Jayne—all ripe Old S.'s. So is Tom Averett and Tom Talbott, and 'Doc' with his family of great big sons and lovely daughter.

"Here is Mrs. Dillon and Mrs. Renshaw and a whole host of old ladies whose venerable appearance bears evidence of having seen this world

away back at a period which makes them count their days by the seventy and eighty years.

"There stands Joshua F. Amos, one of the first carpenters that ever struck Springfield; James L. Hill, John Fagan, C. W. VanDeren and Christian Crow, from Cass county; and there is Ed Watts and his family, and our farmer friend, Elliott B. Herndon, Esq., who, with his better half, had viewed the land between Springfield and the plains behind the faithful horse. Here comes John A. Miller, of Rochester, and Ira Winchell, the honest smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, from east of the city, and here is our friend J. M. Turpin, from Loami, and W. F. Foley, B. F. Short and B. F. Cummings, who were both born about the same time and came to the State together.

"And here is a whole batch we struck from Rochester: M. D. McCoy, George Green, Wm. Derry, Wm. Whiteside, J. T. Twist, Wm. Taft, J. S. Highmore, D. T. Ott, J. Alcott, H. Johnson, H. Fairchild, J. Poffenbarger, Dr. Babcock, N. Campbell, S. Williams, C. Humphry, J. Graham, G. Forden, John Johnson, H. Clark, Samuel Johnson, J. Everhart, Joe Miller, George Deyo, N. Deyo.

"Young settlers who demanded some of our attention while passing around: Miss Dora Bennett and the Misses Bevins, Jas. A. Winston, Dr. Correll, Mrs. McElhany, Miss Burchett, Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. Fayart and Mrs. Cross—passing around on a review of the outside world, wherein peanuts, pop-corn, patent blacking, horse swings and rope-walking were the attractions, and in which they were joined by nearly the entire young settlers and all of the old.

"Mrs. S. H. Richardson, the Misses Fink, our old friends of twenty years since, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Tomlin, and Mrs. Dr. Harrison and her two single daughters and married one, Mrs. Beekman. The very prince of old settlers, Noah Mason, Esq., and Ben. Caldwell and Al. Watts trying to find out which of the babies had the blondest head of hair. Marshal Stevens and our very clever young lady friends, Miss Julia Routh and Julia Frohner, Mrs. Whitcomb, Mrs. Maxwell and the venerable wife of the new President of the society, Mrs. Campbell, Bob Hazlett and Miss Belle Bradford and a thousand others we have not room to name."

Maxwell Campbell was elected President of the society for the ensuing year, and James H. Matheny, Secretary.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The following is the Illinois State Register's account of this meeting:

"The annual reunion of the Sangamon County Old Settlers' Society was held on Wednesday, the 20th ult., in Abell's grove, just north of the pleasant village of Rochester, and it proved to be a grand success in every point of view. The day was fine, although a trifle warm, the attendance was immense, and the exercises were of a more interesting character, if possible, than is usual on such occasions. The committee, assisted by the good people of Rochester, had made ample preparations for the accommodation of the crowd. A stand for the speakers and musicians had been erected, seats sufficient to accommodate a large number of people were in position, and a number of barrels of ice water had been provided. The people from the surrounding country came flocking in at quite an early hour in the forenoon; a large crowd went out on the Ohio & Mississippi road on the nine o'clock train, another on the ten-thirty train, and still another on the one p. m. train. The appearance of the ground did not differ materially from what one is accustomed to see on such occasions. There were acres of horses and vehicles, and 'oceans' of people—old people, middle aged people, young people, men, women and children—rich men and poor men, stylishly dressed women, with the flush of health on the cheek and the sparkle in the eye—women—good old mothers of Israel, with furrowed cheek and aged-dimmed eye. Then there were the usual number of refreshment stands and catch-penny contrivances that have been so often seen and just as often described, and upon which we do not propose to dwell, preferring to talk more particularly of the old people and the exercises in which they were interested.

"On and immediately around the stand were many old men and women, to whom we are indebted for much of the civilization that we now enjoy. Among the number, the *Register* reporter noticed Mesdames Daniel Barr, John Cassity, John Lock, David Crouch, Melvina Miller, Polly Bashaw, Jane Butler, Eliza Taft, Polly Torrance, Rachel Poffenbarger, Eliza Miller, — Levi, — Cloyd, Julia Johnson, N. Harris, Levisa Richards, — Taylor (Taylorville), — Rape. Messrs. Munsen Carter, D. G. Kalb, Andry Kalb, Rev. S. M. Smith, M. K. Anderson, G. Goodridge, John Lightfoot, Moses Laswell, R. W. Diller, Alexander B. Irwin, N. Harris, Noah Mason, Davis Meredith, Andrew Hollenbeck, I. A. Hawley, Samuel Grubb, George Poffenbarger, John T. Stuart, Preston Breckinridge, J. G. Ransom, E. Sanders, Charles Lamb, James Magreedy, W. R. Ford, James Bell, B. A.

Giger, George Green, L. Ridgeway, S. R. Sanders, Rev. A. Hale, Abner Knotts, Henry Johnson, A. Barber, Daniel Wadsworth, M. G. Wadsworth, Harness Trumbo, Samuel Williams, Dr. Able, Dr. Babcock, J. M. Morse, Moreau Phillips, L. P. Matthews, J. E. McCoy, M. D. McCoy, John Lock, Strother Jones, William Shumate, C. W. Van Deren, Isaac Watts, Uriah Mann, J. Palmer, Henry Converse, John De Camp, Philemon Stout, and last, but not least, the venerable John T. Benham, bending beneath the weight of ninety-one years, and who was doubtless the oldest man on the ground.

"The exercises at the stand commenced at about half-past ten or eleven o'clock. M. D. McCoy called the assemblage to order, and a choir, led by Mr. McCoy, sang, with fine effect, 'All hail the power of Jesus' name.' Then Rev. G. W. Dungan, pastor of the Rochester Methodist Episcopal Church, invoked the blessings of Almighty God upon those present, and upon the occasion, after which the choir sang 'Rock of Ages,' then Dr. E. R. Babcock, of Rochester, delivered a neat address of welcome. Alex. B. Irwin, of Pleasant Plains, one of the vice presidents of the society, then took charge of the meeting, having been requested to do so by President Campbell, who was absent. After a few preliminary remarks, he introduced Hon. Milton Hay as the orator of the day, and that gentlemen proceeded to deliver a highly interesting and instructive address, of which we can present but a brief synopsis.

"The speaker said the printed programme advertising an 'oration' from him, on this occasion, was all wrong. He had promised only to make a short talk. Judge Matheny should be called upon personally to make good the promise set out in the programme, as he was abundantly able to do it. Addressing himself to the occasion, he said: 'The Old Settlers' Society of Sangamon had now become one of the permanent institutions of the county, as it rightfully should be. It might have been the idea of the founders of the society that it was to be kept up only as long as the few pioneers who began our earliest settlements should survive, but we have outgrown that idea. As one generation succeeds another, the elder generation yet upon the stage of life would always constitute and bear the relation of 'old settlers' to the new growth of population. In that sense we should always have old settlers amongst us, and hence we would have the elements and material for an old settlers' society. In the process of time the society, it is true, would lose its characteristic of being

composed of the first settlers, but it could still retain its characteristic of being old settlers. The old as well as the poor, we shall always have with us.

"In this comparatively early history of the society, however, we had the advantage of having amongst us as yet, so that we meet them, face to face, a few of the very earliest pioneers; men and women who had stood, as it were, upon Mount Pisgah, and gazed upon the trackless prairies and forests of these regions; men who saw that the land was fair and who were the first to enter upon it and take possession. The experience of these old settlers was an experience that no other generation of settlers could possibly have. At that early day these regions were not considered so inviting as to cause any rush or haste in their settlement. A few located doubtfully and cautiously, and these at considerable intervals of time. It was no part of the expectation of these pioneers that they would realize suddenly great wealth or great success of any kind by being the first upon the ground. But little information had been disseminated as to the character of the country, but there was a general impression that its characteristics were those of a desert.

"There was doubt and question then as to whether a prairie country was inhabitable. The means and modes of access to the country were slow and difficult, and only those were tempted to come who were already frontier men, or who for some exceptional reason preferred the free life of a wilderness to the comforts of the older settled parts of the country. There was at that day no rushing tide of emigration from all parts of the world. There were no speculators, land grant railroad companies, and newspapers engaged in 'whooping up' the country. There were many discomforts and deprivations which the early settler had to undergo; but there were compensations also. The early settler was almost 'monarch of all he surveyed.' He could enjoy the great natural beauty of the primitive scenery of the country, before it was broken and profaned by roads, buildings and fences. He had no disagreeable neighbors to fret or annoy him. With his gun and faithful dog for company, and the wild game all around him, he cared nothing for the society of men. Of course only a class of men who had long habituated themselves to a life on the outer borders of civilization could enjoy such a life in its full perfection.

"In process of time came a class who desired progress in improvements and civilization, and

these men began the work. Not content with building for themselves the cabin to live in, they built the early log school houses and churches. They began the work of cultivating the soil for something more than their own personal wants; of opening farms and laying out roads. Then began the location of trading points and towns, and traders and mechanics came in to supply the wants of population. And so, step by step, population and improvement slowly increased. All this, however, had progressed under circumstances in which the primitive condition, habits and usages still largely prevailed. Our trading was mostly a system of barter; an exchange of one article of produce for another; of corn for cattle, or cattle for horses, and of the produce of the farm for labor, manufactures or merchandise. Money as a medium of exchange was scarcely to be had, and hence but little was used. All this belonged to the period anterior to the introduction of railroads. With the facilities afforded by railroads for reaching quickly the great markets, came cash buyers and ready sales. These iron rails not only connected us with the commercial world, but along them came the quickened pulsations of a more commercial life. This quick and ready intercourse with the commercial world, soon affected our old habits and usages, our fashions and modes of doing business. We set about to adapt ourselves to a changed condition of affairs.

"We were somewhat unconscious of the extent of these changes as they occurred, but in the course of a few years, we opened our eyes widely to the fact. Then we began sadly to recall the old days and the old times. Then we began to look around for the remnant of that pioneer band of 'early settlers,' whose experience and memory of a far different condition of things would prove interesting to a generation which knew nothing of that by-gone time, but from tradition. It was then the idea was conceived of bringing those 'old settlers' together once a year, to talk over the old times, and refresh each others' memories with the old time experiences and incidents.

"As before remarked, our changed life and habits was the result of many causes operating through a space of years; yet some of these causes were so powerful and direct in their operation as work material changes in a very short period.

"If the speaker were going to fix a period or dividing line in point of time between the new and the old, so far as this region of the country was concerned, it would be at the introduction

of railroads. Undoubtedly to this was attributable the greatest changes in the material condition and usages of this part of the country.

"The effect was marked and direct upon almost every pursuit and calling of life. Old habits and old industries to a great extent disappeared on the appearance of the locomotive. Some were dropped and lost sight of; others greatly changed in the manner of pursuit or performance. Not only our home-made manufactures, but our home-made life and habits in a great measure disappeared. The ox and the Carey plow, the spinning wheel and the loom, disappeared together. We began to build houses of a different style and with different materials. We farmed not only with different implements but in a different mode. Then we began to inquire what the markets were, and what product of the farm we could raise and sell to the best advantage. The farmer enlarged his farm, and no longer contented himself with the land that himself or his boys could cultivate, but he must have hired hands and hired help to cultivate his enlarged possessions.

"Then it was our families discovered their inability to do the housework of the family, and required hired assistance. Customs in religious exercises even underwent a change. The 'forty-minute' sermon began to be preached; men and women no longer divided off on each side of the church; the minister ceased to line off the hymn for the congregation, and the congregation quit singing. 'Choirs' and fiddles made their first appearance in the churches.

"Almost concurrently with the introduction of railroads, it was discovered that the schoolmaster was abroad in the land. Our free common school system had its origin about the same period. Along with the new impetus given to the material condition of the country, and, as it were, hand in hand with it, came the free common school system, to give new development and growth to the mental and intellectual life of the country.

"The old schoolmaster and the old school books were either discarded or put under new regulations, so that a new generation was rapidly growing up that had learned to scout at Webster's spelling book and Daboll's arithmetic.

"Very few of the boys of this generation know anything of that bad boy who was found in the apple tree stealing apples, as told in Webster, and none of them would pay any attention to the excellent 'moral' with which the story concluded.

"But the common school system, enlisting, as it did, in its organization and machinery, a large portion of the adult population, as well as teachers and children, wonderfully increased the mental activity of the country.

"Turning to the characteristics of the early settlers, the speaker said it was a mistake to characterize them as containing all the virtues enjoined in the decalogue. There were good men and bad men amongst them. So far as morals were concerned, they might be described as an average lot of humanity, but they were mostly men of strong and marked traits of character. They had the vices and virtues peculiar to men whose lives had been spent upon the frontiers. Self-reliance, bravery, fortitude and shrewdness of judgment were striking characteristics. With these there was a general kindness of disposition, which the necessities of their situation called into frequent exercise. Notwithstanding all this, however, the inherent meanness and vice of the human character frequently manifested itself. Some were given to brawls and violence; some were malicious, and would vent their malice in slandering a neighbor or injuring his property. The early records of our courts show that much of the litigation of that early period arose from these causes. This was the character of litigation in which our early lawyers won their renown. In case of victory the fee was not great, but the glory was. Still it was true that there were better types of old settlers—men whose lives were blameless, and who furnished no *grists* to the lawyers or the courts unless in self protection. These were the men who were laying well the foundations of a future orderly and peaceable community; whilst others might be engaged in brawls, these were engaged in founding the church and the school house. In any reflections cast upon any portion of the early settlers, it must be understood that this did not include the women of that day. There is great concurrence in all the testimony we have of that period that the patient, untiring devotion of the women of that day, to all the duties of their situation, was without exception; and that the failings and shortcomings of many a trifling husband were more than supplied by a patient and industrious wife and mother.

"The speaker discussed the useful as well as pleasurable purposes that the Old Settlers' Society could accomplish, and argued that the society should perpetuate itself and become permanent.

"However this might be, he hoped that so long as any of those entitled to be considered genu-

ine 'early settlers' were living, these annual meetings should be held, and be the occasion for the meeting and commingling of all those men and women, yet upon the stage, whose bravery, fortitude, patience and industry, and whose trials, hardships and virtues, had laid firmly the foundations of society here. Let those who have come after, meet with them on these occasions, and let this latter generation see with their own eyes these early pioneers, and hear with their own ears the experiences of these men and women, to the end that the memory of those early days might be handed down to posterity."

"At the conclusion of Mr. Hay's address, which was listened to with the closest attention by a large proportion of the assembly, Acting President Irwin announced that a recess would be taken for dinner, and then the contents of sundry huge baskets and boxes were dragged to light, a number of tables were improvised, and these were filled with almost everything that good Sangamon county farmers' wives could prepare with which to tempt the human appetite. At one of these, that prepared by the family of Uncle Pres. Breckinridge, of Cotton Hill, the Register representative and his 'better half' were fortunate enough to be entertained. It was a right royal feast and no mistake—chickens, sliced ham, choice bread and butter, jellies, preserves, pickles, everything, in fact, that could be desired, and while the ladies were preparing the feast the jovial, whole-souled Uncle Pres. was scouring the grounds in search of hungry people to feed. Nobody declined an invitation from such a source, of course, and his spread was speedily surrounded. His daughter, Mrs. Lucy D. Hunter, and his daughters-in-law, Mesdames Lillie and Hugh Breckenridge, assisted by other members of the family, gracefully dispensed the hospitalities, and succeeded admirably in their very evident determination to make their guests feel 'at home.' Uncle Pres. presided with his usual urbanity, and all satisfied the cravings of their appetites to the fullest extent. There were at the table Mrs. Louisa Stokes, Mrs. Bashaw, Mrs. Sophia Thomas, Miss Elizabeth Evert, two daughters of Mr. Samuel Johnson, Mr. Will Berry, Mr. Ben Waters, Mr. I. Stokes, Mr. William Stoneberger, Mr. Samuel Williams, Mr. S. P. Mathews, Mr. William D. Hunter, Dr. Abel Roland Thomas, Alex. Breckinridge, Harder Breckinridge, Cleophus Breckinridge, Masters Arthur Abel, Taylorville, Burtie Breckinridge, Ida and Inez Breckinridge, and other grandchildren too numerous to mention. There were many other fine spreads by

hospitable people. Mesdames Neal and St. Clair, of Rochester, had a fine table, and entertained largely in splendid style."

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL RE-UNION.*

"The place selected for this year's meeting was the grove back of the residence of Mr. Daniel Jones, in Cotton Hill township, five miles southeast of Crow's Mill. Mr. Jones and his family had done all that was possible to provide for the comfort and convenience of those attending, and they are deserving of the highest praise for the generous hospitality extended to all comers. But it was impossible to render the place selected a satisfactory one, in such a dry season and upon such a hot day. It must be admitted that the old settlers are relieved of many annoyances by holding their re-unions at some distance away from town and from a railroad, so that no one ought to grumble at the inconvenience necessitated in reaching the location chosen. Of course, all the roads were terribly dusty, but a refreshing breeze afforded compensation for all annoyances. Upon the roads leading to and through the grounds, however, the dust was much worse than upon any of the roads outside, and, the grove being situated down in a hollow, the heat was insufferable. Owing to the unusual drouth, the water supply was cut off, and the management were only able, by making great exertions, to supply the throng of suffering humanity with an occasional drink of water. As a result, everybody was decidedly uncomfortable throughout the day, and felt much more as if they had become for the time being veritable pioneers than as if they were enjoying a social holiday. But it must not be imagined from what has been said that the affair was not a success, for it certainly was a decided success, despite all these drawbacks and others that could be mentioned. The attendance was very large, but there was no opportunity of fairly estimating the number present. The woods were literally full of horses and vehicles of every description, and this made it very evident that a very large number of persons were present. But at no time was the crowd about the speaking stand particularly large, the visitors being scattered all over the grounds, wherever shady nooks could be found, enjoying themselves socially. As usual, the affair partook largely of a social character, although the programme at the stand was carried out successfully and very satisfactorily. But the real attraction of the gathering,

* From the Illinois State Journal.

to most of the attendants, was the opportunities it afforded of renewing old acquaintances, and of rehearsing again and again with them the oft-told, but ever interesting, stories of trials encountered and difficulties overcome by the sturdy pioneers of Sangamon county. Hot as it was in the shady grove, the veterans could remember almost innumerable occasions when they suffered much more, and the frequent mention of the ever-memorable 'deep snow' seemed to occasionally impart a rather refreshing frigidity to the atmosphere.

"Springfield was not as well represented as usual, though quite a good delegation was present. The gathering was largely composed of the farmers of the county, who were accompanied by their families, to whom the occasion afforded a well-earned and well-deserved day of recreation. Among the old settlers in attendance, were noticed the following, the figures indicating the time of their arrival.

R. W. Diller, 1841.
Thompson Spicer, 1833.
Joshua Porter, 1826.
Wm. J. Wheeler, 1852.
John H. Pauline, 1855.
N. J. Insley, 1832.
Jacob Ensinger, 1850.
Alexander Jones, 1849.
M. A. Davis, 1851.
Mary Ann Williams, 1835.
Philomon Stout, 1836.
Anna Salisch, 1836.
Garred Young, 1837.
Joseph Dodds, 1824.
Caroline Plummer, 1834.
Z. Burtie, 1826.
M. R. Thayer, 18 2.
Robert Blue, 1842.
John Harnett, 1854.
Joseph Ledlie, 1846.
Robert E. Berry, 1840.
James L. Norris, 1835.
J. M. Martin, 1835.
F. M. Neal, 1832.
G. W. Poffenberger, 1839.
J. M. Millslegie, 1838.

W. V. Greenwood, 1826.
W. W. Meader, 1839.
D. J. Drennan.
Thos. B. Shepherd, 1836.
M. A. James, 1827.
A. Breckenridge, 1834.
J. H. Herman, 1831.
Wilson Brownell, 1825.
J. W. Shake, 1829.
W. W. Crowl, 1845.
H. W. Walker, 1828.
Joseph Bean, 1828.
Robert L. Perkins, 1825.
Jacob Henkle, 1825.
Wm. H. Vigal, 1832.
John White, 1840.
W. H. Boyd, 1837.
Horace Wells, 1850.
George H. Miller, 1838.
J. W. Haines, 1826.
Alex. B. Irwin, 1820.
Daniel Jones, 1825.
Noah Mason, 1824.
A. T. Thompson, 1836.
J. C. Bone, 1824.
J. H. Matheny, 1821.

"The public exercises took place at the stand constructed for the purpose, which had been placed in a good position in a shady grove. This temporary structure was occupied by the band, the singers and several of the older persons present. At the back was displayed a banner bearing the words, 'Welcome Old Settlers.' Evergreens were wreathed above and about the stand, and the whole was surmounted by a large flag. This platform was surrounded during the exercises by an intensely interested gathering, conspicuous among whom were a number of the oldest settlers in the county.

"The exercises of the day began with music by the band, after which Mr. John B. Weber of Pawnee, delivered the reception address, appropriately welcoming the members of the society, their families and friends, and members present. 'Brookfield' was well rendered by the choir, and prayer was offered by Rev. Josiah Porter.

"The exercises were conducted under the efficient management of the President of the society, Mr. R. W. Diller, of this city, who next delivered the President's address. A synopsis would fail to do justice to this address, which was given in happy, conversational style, and was replete with entertaining reminiscences and sensible suggestions.

"After singing by the choir, Mr. John Harrison, of Pleasant Plains, made a brief address. Mr. Harrison has lived upon the same farm for fifty-seven years, and knows all about the trials and experiences of Sangamon county's early pioneers. The county was almost a wilderness when he first arrived, and six months before that time those residing in his neighborhood were obliged to go eighty miles to mill. He related several interesting stories about the mills of those early days, and told how the pioneers were obliged to carry scythes, with which to cut grass for temporary bridges across the numerous sloughs that were not bridged. Mr. Harrison concluded by extolling the advantages now possessed by Illinois and especially by Sangamon county, saying that he was unable to see why any farmer should desire to go West after gold, because the products of the farms of this country were much more valuable than all the gold and silver in all the hills of the Rocky Mountains, and were easier to get at.

"Judge H. M. Vandever, of Christian county, then gave the audience one of the most unique specimens of oratory, if such it can be called, which the writer has ever listened to. He speaks forcibly, though with considerable effort, and seemed determined to convince his hearers that he was an ardent admirer of the 'good old times,' and customs of the past. In fact, he seemed to be rather indignant because people lived more comfortably in these days than did the early pioneers. The object of his remarks, so far as they could be understood, seemed to be to impress his hearers with the thought that the early pioneers went forth animated by a determination to conquer all the earth, fearing neither man, flesh or the devil; and that their descendants ought to be inspired by the same feelings. They heard too much of the great achievements of great men which were not possible to ordi-

nary people, and thought too little of the practical benefits to be derived from the early experiences of their own ancestors. The Judge's address seemed to please the audience.

"The election of officers being next in order, was disposed of by re-electing the present efficient President and Secretary, Mr. Diller and Judge Matheny, on motion of Mr. Weber. After more music, 'the best of all,' the dinner hour, was announced, and soon all were engaged in supplying the wants of the inner man. None were allowed to go hungry, and those who had not provided themselves with baskets were hospitably and bountifully cared for by the generous farmers, whose picnic dinners are always remembered with pleasant recollections by those who partake of them. At two o'clock a larger audience than before assembled to listen to Hon. Jas. C. Robinson, of this city.

"After the usual musical introductory, Mr. Robinson made a rather brief address, which proved very entertaining, being interspersed with characteristic anecdotes. He reviewed the great changes that had taken place since the day when the early pioneers settled in the county, and eulogized the moral character, integrity and industry of the early settlers, in whose footsteps the rising generation could follow with profit.

"Mr. Robinson's remarks closed the regular programme, but the audience were not ready to disperse, and willingly listened to brief recitals of their early experiences by Mr. Van Deren, of Chatham, and Mr. Baker, of Christian county. The choir was then called upon for several songs, which were enjoyed more than any other feature of the programme, and President Diller was at last reluctantly compelled to declare the exercises of the day ended.

"Many of those in attendance immediately made a break for their homes, while others remained to indulge in social converse with neighbors and friends, preferring to drive home after sundown, by which time the grove was deserted, and the hundreds who had participated in the reunion had separated, to await the coming of the next reunion."

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

A two days' session was decided upon for the meeting, and Wednesday and Thursday, August 24th and 25th, the time, and Salisbury the place, for the Fourteenth Annual Reunion.

The accommodations in the way of tents for those who wished to sleep upon the grounds the first night, were ample. The tents, which were of the regular army make, water-proof, were

erected on the outskirts of the grounds, and all were occupied with as jolly and happy a class of people as has been seen in many a year. It was no camp-meeting crowd, if we may judge by the music, sentiment of songs, and the local speeches heard from the occupants up to the small hours of the morning. Everything was orderly during the night, but simply a little jolly. "Uncle Joe" seemed to be popular upon the grounds, judging from the loud calls made for him during the night.

The speaker's stand was erected in a small depression and slope, with plenty of shade, the seats being after the usual style on such occasions—planks laid upon logs. The stand was prettily ornamented with colored paper in lace patterns, and in front bore the inscription: "Welcome to the Old Settlers," surrounded with a very neat design. The young ladies of Salisbury probably had a hand in the decoration of the stand. Several large and beautiful bouquets graced the table in front of the stand.

At about eight o'clock Wednesday evening, the first exercises of the Old Settlers' Meeting for 1881, were held by the few who were present. The audience numbered about one hundred and fifty or two hundred. The exercises were somewhat informal, as they were intended to be, and consisted of some fine singing by a company of young ladies and gentlemen from Pleasant Plains, under the leadership of Professor W. B. Griffin, all doing credit to themselves and their teacher. Several amusing stories were told by Rev. Mr. Clark, Squire Parkinson and R. W. Diller, of Springfield, all illustrating some incident in their early life and the customs and habits of the people of the country some forty or fifty years ago. Those who know the speakers can appreciate somewhat the amusement afforded the crowd on the occasion. The meeting adjourned by singing the Doxology, "Praise God," etc.

Mr. Diller announced a prayer meeting for the morning, at seven o'clock, after which the audience dispersed to their respective tents, but probably not to sleep until towards morning.

On the morning of the second day the overcast sky and the mutterings of the distant thunder and flashes of lightning, gave indications of rain at an early hour, but none came as expected. At 9 o'clock the sun showed itself through the clouds. At an early hour the people began to arrive. The old settlers were, of course, important personages; you could tell one as far as you could see him, by his dignified bearing and apparent good feeling which

lighted up his countenance. Their comely wives shared in the general good feeling which prevailed, and without them the interest would vanish. Most of the early settlers came to the gathering in their carriages, drawn by a pair of over-fed horses, a striking contrast to the mode of traveling sixty years ago, when the conveyance was on horseback, with saddle and pillion. They have a right to be proud of their success in life, which they suffered so much to attain.

The meeting was called to order by John H. Harrison, and Elder Stevens made a prayer appropriate for the occasion. Singing was furnished by a choir led by Professor Griffin.

Mr. John B. Miller made the address of welcome, but would not, he said, make a speech. He asked the question, "Why have we come here—why leave our homes and gather under this shade? We have come to meet each other—to see and be seen. But we should have this in moderation. This is an Old Settlers' meeting, of Sangamon county." He spoke of the astonishment of an Englishman who should meet us here for the first time; we should have to explain the matter to him. In this connection he referred to the changes that had occurred in the last two hundred years. The red man had changed; the canoe had given place to the steamboat. And this change had changed the whole world, in an important sense. Who has made this change? It had been caused by the old settlers; but they will soon pass away. We have some of them here to-day, and give them a cordial welcome, and will give them that reverence which we should do under the circumstances. We say again, we give you all a cordial welcome to Salisburg."

RESPONSE.

Mr. R. W. Diller made the response in behalf of the old settlers. He thanked the gentleman for the kind words of welcome. He was not an old settler, but he had drifted into it; he had been here only thirty-two years, but Mr. Harrison, who is here, had been here sixty-two years. He here referred in an interesting manner to the improvements—railroads, sewing machines, and all kinds of machinery. All these changes had been made in about thirty years, and perhaps in thirty years from this we may be going to Philadelphia in a balloon. We cannot tell what may come. He then referred to the last night's meeting. He then said that of the twenty-five vice-presidents of the society, all are alive—not one has been taken, and most of them are here, for which he was most thankful. After some remarks about how the meeting hap-

pened to be changed, etc., he spoke in complimentary terms of the forthcoming History of Sangamon County, and advised all the people to have one of them when published. He closed with wishing that all might have a good time, and bid all good-bye.

The response was followed by a song by the choir.

Mr. Harrison then came forward and said he was an old settler. His father moved to Kentucky, and he came here on the 4th of November, 1822, and had lived at the same spot since that time. He lived in a log house of one room, 18 by 22. We entered the loft by a ladder, which was placed outside. The number of persons that lived in that room the first winter, was ten grown persons and six children. We live a little better now, and have grown some since that time. Mr. Harrison then introduced Mr. Jacob Hinkle, the oldest settler of Sangamon county. He came here with his father in 1818, and is the youngest of eleven children, and is the only one living. He lives on the same place where he came to first, and had it not been for the old settlers' meeting he would never have seen this portion of Sangamon county, and was surprised to know there was such land in this section.

GOV. S. M. CULLOM'S SPEECH.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. R. W. Diller, President of the society, introduced Governor S. M. Cullom, who commenced by saying:

"*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.*—I am with you to-day in response to an invitation to attend the annual reunion of the old settlers of Sangamon and Menard counties. It is the first time in my life that I have appeared before an audience of old settlers to make an old settlers' speech. I was informed that I was invited to be present, not as governor, but as Shelby M. Cullom. I thank my old friends for the compliment of the invitation and the manner of giving it.

"This is an old settlers' meeting. What kind of a meeting could be more enjoyable if we enter into the true spirit of it as we may. Such occasions should be entirely free from unnecessary restraints and conventionalities; every man, woman and child should feel at home. Let the old fashioned hearty friendship be stirred up to-day. Let a spirit of good will be rekindled upon the altar of our hearts.

"I come here to have a good time with the people I have lived among now for twenty-eight years. Some times I think the influence of our

civilization as it grows older, to some extent smothered out that warm-hearted, active sympathizing spirit for our neighbors and friends that used to burn brightly in the hearts of the people of this country. We go along now a days and meet our neighbors, and under the pressure of business and money making and fashion, we scarcely speak to our best friends. The country people are not quite so indifferent. You cherish the habits and friendships of your fathers, but not so to the same extent in our cities. There is not enough of hearty social feeling among the people of these days of high pressure, any where. The result is the very fountains of our better natures are in danger of being dried up. Unless we keep alive our friendships and attachments we will scarcely know after a while whether we have any friends we care for, and when people get to that point they will surely have no friends who will care for them.

"If there is anything which makes life worth the struggle, it is the sympathetic, the social part of our natures, the feeling that all the world is akin, the feeling that there are warm hearts in the breasts of God's noble men and women beating in sympathy with our own. Smother out this part of our natures and the world would be cold and gloomy, and humanity would dwarf into littleness, and soon become utterly selfish and mean. Then, fellow-citizens, old settlers and young, let us renew our friendships to-day, and we will leave here better men and women, feeling better satisfied with ourselves and the world around us.

"What is the significance of the term, an old settlers' meeting? It does not mean simply a gathering of persons who have lived to a good old age in the community, though many of you who bear the distinction of being an old settler, are now bending beneath the weight of many years, and your ranks, as you have heard to-day, are being thinned each year by the Silent Reaper. In the sense in which the term is used to-day, it means more—it means a gathering of pioneers in the community. Many of you may justly be called pioneers in this region of country. Pioneers cannot be found in the older States of the East. There the proverbial oldest inhabitants came into the world and passed his life amid scenes of advanced civilization and crowded population. He sees about him, in his old age, the same familiar objects that crowd the recollection of his youthful days; the home his father lived in he perhaps lives in. The farm where his father, and possibly his grandfather, passed their lives, he is laboring on and getting a

scanty reward for his toil. The stories of hardships endured by the pioneer settlers of those old States live in history and in family tradition, but the men and women enduring the hardships are gone; they are not there to tell the story. Not so in our State. Some of the gray-haired men before me to-day have seen this county, now smiling with civilization, in which only bold, hardy spirits, men with brave hearts and strong arms ventured to make a home. When we listen to the statements of these men and women, who have lived in Illinois and Sangamon and Menard counties forty, and fifty, and some of them nearly sixty years, who came when, in a large part of the State, the red man made his home, when on our prairies there could scarcely be found the footprints of civilization, and then look about us and see our State vast as an empire, filled with populous cities, covered with fruitful farms, its territory crossed and re-crossed by thousands of miles of railroads, and reflect, that the span of a single life has marked all these vast changes, what a suggestion, yes, what an exhibition of rapid growth and progress. Some of you oldest people have seen it all. It has been the growth of fifty years.

"I know that much has been said about our rapid growth, but I fancy it is a subject which never ceases to be of interest, and we cannot study it without profit. One of the chief objects of these gatherings is to keep alive the memories of the primitive days of our State and to impress their lessons upon those who are to come after us. I do not think I am a very old man and technically I am not an old settler of Sangamon or Menard county, though when my father and mother came to this State with their family, now nearly fifty-one years ago, and settled in Tazewell county, it was only three years after it was taken off of Sangamon and made a county of itself. So you see, my friends, I am a tolerable old settler after all."

After referring to the organization of the county, the Governor continued:

"The first men who ever resigned office in this county were Matheny, Kelly and Latham. The first election ever held in the county was in 1821, at John Kelly's house. The first road located was from Springfield to Jacksonville. The first bridge was over the Sangamon. In 1829, the State made an appropriation of \$1,000 to improve the navigation of the Sangamon. One steamboat got to Springfield, or as near as the river runs to it, but had to back out in order to get away, which ended the business of navigating the Sangamon.

"But I was talking about the changed condition and the growth in this country. 'When you and I were young' we found our pastime in hunting and fishing, in log rollings in corn huskings and quilting bees. When the young people forty or fifty years ago danced, they *danced*, not in a stiff, delicate sort of a way, but they danced in earnest. Do you remember how long it took the old fiddler to tune up and how impatient you were to begin. In those days everybody's house was open to all and all were welcome, and when we went visiting we went in earnest, taking along the whole family. I think the dinners our mothers used to get up when the friends would come in were better than we often see in these days. Everything cooked was set on the table at once, and everybody helped themselves. In those days when anybody got religion and joined the church, you could hear him tell about it a mile off. The preachers of those days were their own educators and they were mightily in earnest. They meant what they said and said what they meant. The late Peter Cartwright, for example, whose old home in which he lived for more than a half century, is near by. They belonged to the church militant and were as ready for a fight, if that was required to keep down the unruly, as they were for a sermon. They were full of zeal and served the Lord fervently, and helped to sow the seeds of temperance and truth, which are bearing good fruit to-day.

"Let us look a little at the history of our State.

"Illinois became a Sovereign State in 1818, with a population of fifty thousand, nine hundred souls. It is now the fourth state in the Nation and the census of 1880 shows a population of over three millions. But its present proud position has not been reached unhindered by serious obstacles.

"Early in its history, financial troubles encumbered its progress and tested to the utmost the wisdom and sagacity of the statesmen of that day. Many of you older men remember well the dark days when a cloud of debt hung over us that for a time seemed as though it would break in an overwhelming storm, when muttered talk of repudiation became almost outspoken. But you remember how those mutterings were smothered, how the legislature and the people declared in favor of the honest discharge of all just obligations. And to-day, as a State, we may proudly look the world in the face, for we owe no man.

"The vast system of internal improvements which involved the State so deeply in debt, the digging of the canal and the attempt at building railroads has been looked upon as a great error on the part of the statesmen of those days, and while it is true they undertook enterprises out of all proportion to their resources, time has, in a measure, vindicated the far reaching wisdom of their acts, for our rapid growth and development are, in no small degree, due to these improvements.

"The privations which the early settlers in eastern states endured and which are recorded in history, were repeated in the experience of those who ventured to make a home in Illinois in its earliest days. But the Jesuit missionaries who came first to Illinois with the purpose of Christianizing the Indians, and the traders and adventurers who soon followed them, reported a land fairer and more blessed in soil and climate than any under the sun, and soon, bold hardy men were willing to brave the dangers and hardships of a frontier life in order to live in and develop a land so fair. It was not, however, until the twenties and thirties that the development of Illinois fairly began. By that time the hunter's suit and coon-skin cap had given away to the home-spun garments; villages and soon cities had taken the place of the Indian camp. A few school houses were built which supplied the bare necessities of the people. In 1825 the State first undertook the establishment of common schools by appropriating \$2 out of every hundred of State revenue for school purposes, which was divided pro rata between the counties as now. The free school system amounted to very little, however, until in 1855 when a new start was taken. We have a grand system now. We have forty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four public schools in the State, over twenty-two thousand teachers, and seven hundred and four thousand one hundred and four pupils. Up to the year 1850, Illinois had only one railroad, fifty-five miles long. In 1823 Chicago was a village of about one hundred and sixty-four people. Governor Reynolds, I believe, described it as a little village on Lake Michigan, in Pike county.

"A story is told of Governor Reynolds, that when he opened the first circuit court as judge in his county, the sheriff went into the court yard and said: 'Boys, come in, our John is going to hold court.' I believe it is related of him also that when he had to pronounce a sentence of death upon a man found guilty of murder, he said to him, 'Mr. Green, the jury in their

verdict say you are guilty of murder, and the law says you are to be hung. Now, I want you and your friends down on Indian creek to know that it is not I, but the jury and the law who condemn you. When would you like to be hung?"

"My friends, this section of the State has long been noted for its fertility and attractiveness. As early as the war of 1812, the troops and rangers in their expeditions against the Indians on Peoria Lake, noted the country of Sangamon as one of great fertility. The Indians appreciated this, for, in the Pottawattamie tongue, Sangamo means 'the country where there is plenty to eat.' The 'St. Gamo Kedentry,' as it was called, became famous, and in the autumn of 1819, Mr. Kelly, with his family, camped on Spring creek, near the present location of Springfield. In May, 1821, a term of court was held in his cabin. In 1823, the public lands having been surveyed, a town was laid out and called Calhoun, but as the settlers came in that name was dropped and the name of Springfield adopted.

"Fellow citizens, you have lived in the world's greatest period of advancement, you have seen the transformation produced by the engine and the iron wheel over iron roads; the invention of the telegraph and its controlling power in business and commerce, so that at any time during the day we may know the markets of London, Paris and New York, the three great centers of the world. By the telephone, friends may hold communion with friends miles apart in their own voice. By rail we may travel at any speed up to sixty miles an hour. All these discoveries and improvements you have witnessed.

"In the political world you have seen vast changes, a great civil war, a country saved, slavery abolished, the Constitution amended, and one of your own old settlers of Sangamon, whom you all knew, elected President of the United States. You have seen the capital of our own State removed from Vandalia to Springfield, you have seen the states grow from twenty to thirty eight, and you have seen great improvement in agriculture. The improvement in agricultural implements is wonderful. You ride and cut and bind your grain, you ride and cut your grass, you ride and plow, and three men with your present advantages can do more than a dozen forty years ago.

"The world, my friends, has made its greatest leap of progress within the last forty or fifty years. It is as if some magician's hand had cast a spell of improvement over the age in

which we live, and had called forth all the mighty engines of mother nature to make the world grow as it never did before.

"Illinois has been peculiarly fortunate in the possession of a class of pioneer citizens and statesmen far above the average of men. The first settlers of this country were remarkable men, strong in intellect, strong in will, and upright in character. The State has been greatly favored and honored by the men who have been prominent as its lawyers and statesmen. With such men as Edwards, Cook, Bond, Coles, Pope, Breese, Duncan, Thomas, and Lockwood, and Lincoln, Logan, Douglas, Browning, Hardin, Bissell, Yates, Stuart, Harris, Shields, Dement, and a host of others I might name, the prosperity and greatness of our State was firmly secure.

"They all helped to mould our early institutions. They left the impress of their thoughts and lives, not only to adorn the annals of our own State, but to add new luster to the historic page of the Nation and the world.

"But, fellow-citizens, I must close. We have a great county, State, and country. It is our duty to take care of the inheritance handed down to us, for those who are to come after us.

"Our State and Nation have a grand future. I have briefly referred to the growth and progress of our State, but it has only fairly entered upon its career of prosperity. Soon we shall pass off the stage, our children will take our places. When fifty years more shall have passed away, may it be truly said of us, as we say of our fathers and mothers who have gone, that we were worthy of our time and country."

The speech of the Governor was listened to with marked attention, and was received with applause.

At the conclusion of the Governor's speech, the meeting adjourned until two o'clock for dinner, after singing the Doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

After dinner, the meeting was again called to order, when the election of officers took place. R. W. Diller and James H. Matheny were each re-elected President and Secretary, together with the following-named Vice Presidents:

Moses G. Wadsworth, Auburn; Davis Meredith, Ball; John T. Constant, Buffalo Heart; John T. Stewart, Capital; James Parkinson, Curran; John Wilson, Clear Lake; Alex Irwin, Cartwright; Daniel G. Jones, Cotton Hill; Cyrus VanDeren, Catham; Daniel Waters, Cooper; J. Ray Dunlap, Fancy Creek; David Talbot, Gardner; Samuel O. Maxey, Island Grove; Charles Cantrall, Illiopolis; Joseph L. Wilcox,

Loami; Oliver P. Hall, Mechanicsburg; Thomas Ray, New Berlin; John B. Weber, Pawnee; Milton D. McCoy, Rochester; Goodrich Lightfoot, Springfield; M. A. Stevens, Salisbury; John Ennis, Talcott; George Pickrell, Wheatfield, Isaac J. Taylor, Williams; Harness Trumbo, Woodside.

Mr. Kennedy, of Springfield, was then introduced and proceeded to address the meeting, and we regret we can only give a very imperfect synopsis of it.

The address carried the old settlers back two hundred years ago, when Marquette explored the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and interviewed the Indian savages living on their borders. He then portrayed the saintly character of the Jesuit missionary—the first to plant the cross on the wilderness of the northwest, and elevating the mind to the noblest conceptions of the future life. Allusion was made to the stand taken by the French settlers of Kaskaskia, who, under the direction of Father Gibault, welcomed with hospitable hearts, General Clark and his distressed regiment, and rendered valuable assistance in the colonial struggle for freedom. These were worthy of the highest gratitude—first to the pioneer missionary, and second to the French settlers, closely allying them with the Illinois settlers of the present.

Mr. M. A. Stevens, of Salisbury, was next introduced and addressed the people briefly upon matters of interest to the old settlers present. He was happy to see so many present, both old and young. The young to honor the old settlers, and the old to see and greet each other as old friends. He referred to the land marks of the old settlers on every hand—schools, churches and other institutions. He closed with words of welcome to the old settlers to Salisbury.

James H. Matheny then came forward and made a characteristic speech. We can only give a brief synopsis: He said he did not know as he could be heard, as he was not in a very good condition, as they could all see that he had more cheek than the government allowed. He was proud of Salisbury, for in this meeting they had done honor to themselves. He spoke of the time when he and others of his friends were boys, and related some amusing anecdotes that set the audience in roars of laughter. He also told of how the boys obtained money to go to shows; they dug 'ginseng' to the amount of twenty-five cents, and then they were sure of the show, particularly if it was in summer—if in the winter, it was not so sure. He then spoke of the advances that had been made in all affairs of

domestic life—and cited as illustrations the food seen on the tables, etc., set upon the grounds to-day. He related, with inimitable humor, his first visit to St. Louis, and his experience at the Planters' House with a bill of fare, and the mistakes he made in calling for food by the aid of this bill of fare. He then spoke eloquently of the advancement of our country and the people, making it one of the grandest and most glorious lands in the world. None could compare with it in all that made a people happy. He was glad to be here once more, and to meet old friends; it was to him the happiest day of the year; but he understood well that the time was not far distant when he would not be here. He had a list of the names of the old settlers who had gone to the other country, and soon others would follow, and the band of old settlers would be thinned one by one.

The closing remarks were eloquent and touching, and were received with great applause.

Mr. Alexander Irwin then made a report of the deaths of old settlers in Pleasant Plains, Cartwright township.

Maxwell Campbell; born in Cobarrus county, North Carolina, October 29, 1795; departed this life August 10, 1881; aged about eighty-six years.

Mrs. A. W. Hays; born in Pennsylvania, Lancaster county; married in May, 1834; died in March, 1881; aged sixty-seven years and four months.

Horace Howard; born in Vermont, April 8, 1803, and departed this life May 4, 1881; aged seventy-eight years and one month.

Thomas Mostiller; born October 8, 1807, in Butler county, Ohio; married in Franklin county, Indiana; came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1830; died February 22, 1881; aged seventy-four years.

Mark A. Mowrey; born July 12, 1815, in Smithfield, Rhode Island; married August 13, 1840; settled in Sangamon county in 1849; died April 24, 1881; aged sixty-five years, nine months and eighteen days.

Mrs. Anna M. Johnson; born in Champaign county, Ohio, June 6, 1830; departed this life April 9, 1881; aged forty-four years, ten months and three days.

After reading the list he made a humorous but brief speech about our country, which was well received by the audience, but for want of space we must omit even a synopsis.

General Anderson came forward, and said that he probably had as much vanity as anyone, but he had not vanity enough to attempt to make

a speech, and he would not do it. He would say that he had been here over fifty years, and had seen all incidents to a settler's life. He borrowed money to purchase his first eighty acres. He gave an interesting account of how he was obliged to do in early days, and closed with giving some good advice to the young people present, and closed by thanking all for their attention.

Hon. James H. Matheny offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has been shot down by the hand of a cowardly assassin, and now lies in a critical condition at the Executive Mansion,

Resolved, That the old settlers and friends assembled deeply deplore the calamity which seems about to befall the country—a calamity which would be none the less deplorable than the assassination of our old friend and pioneer settler, Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That our prayers will ascend to the Throne of Grace for his speedy recovery, and

that our deepest sympathies be extended to his family and to the Nation, in this, their great affliction.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. L. Huber, of Cartwright township, exhibited an instrument little known at the present day, called a "hackle," which he found here when he came in 1855. The instrument was used in preparing flax and hemp. It excited considerable attention.

President Diller then made some complimentary remarks in relation to the meeting in Salisbury. He had not seen a drunken man during the meeting, which had not occurred at any other meeting, and he was proud of Salisbury, and her citizens had reason to be proud of the meeting. In conclusion he told the people that they could go home, as the old settlers' meeting for 1881 was closed, or in other words was adjourned.

The old settlers, after a general handshaking, left for their respective homes with pleasant thoughts of the old settlers' meeting for 1881.

CHAPTER XX.

EDUCATIONAL.

Few even of the older States of the Union have an educational history more rich, varied and instructive than that of Illinois. When that history shall be written and due honor shall be given to those who have raised the State to the high position which she now holds, worthy mention shall be made of that association of young men, who, early in 1829, while pursuing their studies in Yale College, devoted themselves to a life-work in the cause of education and religion in the then new State of Illinois. The names of those seven men were Mason Grosvenor, Theron Baldwin, John F. Brooks, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, Asa Turner and Julian M. Sturtevant. The first fruits of their exertions was the establishment of Illinois College at Jacksonville. The after fruits of their united and individual action, both general and special, cannot be estimated.

The first educational convention in the State, was held at Vandalia, February 13, 1833, by gentlemen from different parts of the State, desirous of encouraging education and especially common schools. After an address on education by James Hall, an association was organized under the title of the "Illinois Institute of Education." An effort was made to procure statistics and information in regard to schools and the condition of education, but with little success.

A second convention was held at Vandalia, December 5 and 6, 1834, at which sixty delegates were present from over thirty counties of the State, principally members of the General Assembly, then in session, among whom were Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and others, whose names became well known in the State. Hon. Cyrus Edwards was chosen President, and Stephen A. Douglas, Secretary. Through the influences of this convention some important changes were effected in the previous school laws of the State, of 1825, 1829 and 1833.

In February, 1841, was formed the "Illinois State Education Society" at Springfield, "to promote by all laudable means, the diffusion of knowledge in regard to education; and especially to render the system of common schools throughout the State as perfect as possible." Its first officers were Hon. Cyrus Edwards, President; Col. Thomas Mather, Hon. William Thomas, Hon. S. H. Treat, Dr. W. B. Eagan and Onslow Peters, Vice-Presidents; A. T. Bledsoe and C. R. Wells, Secretaries; and P. C. Canedy, Treasurer. A memorial was prepared and presented to the legislature then in session, urging the appointment of a State School Superintendent, and other amendments to the school system. A new school law was passed, which, however, embraced but few of the desired improvements.

Another effort was made by the friends of popular education to secure through the legislature of 1843, the establishment of the office of Superintendent of Schools, which was now regarded as essential to a comprehensive system of public instruction. Petitions in this behalf were widely circulated for signatures, but it was found that the people generally were themselves opposed to the change, chiefly on the ground of supposed expense, and consequently nothing was done by the legislature. Notwithstanding this ill success, it was believed by many that the time was ripe for the proposed measure, and that a general convention should be called together, of the right men, not for investigation and discussion merely, but to devise a system of common schools that might be recommended with confidence to the succeeding legislature. The proposition was very favorably received, and an appointment was made for a convention of delegates, teachers and friends of education, to meet at Peoria, October 9, 1844.

The convention was not largely attended, but was unanimous in favor of a State Superin-



Respectfully Yours
Amos Emerson

tendency, and taxation for the support of schools. A plan of school system was drawn up and a long and able memorial to the legislature prepared by a committee. The proposed bill was explained and sustained by J. S. Wright before the legislative committee. The result was a general revision of the school laws, and the passage of an act making the Secretary of State *ex-officio* Superintendent of Schools, authorizing special taxation for school purposes, and introducing other decided improvements upon the former system.

An educational convention met in Springfield, December 16th, 17th, 19th and 23d, 1846. Various topics of educational interest were discussed and a committee instructed to memorialize the legislature for amendments to the school law, especially in making the school superintendency a distinct office to be filled by the legislature.

A convention met at Springfield January 15th to 18th, during the session of the legislature. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the legislature and draft a bill for a school law that should embrace the following principles: That the property of the State should be taxed to educate the children of the State; that the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction should be separate and distinct from every other office; that the County Commissioners should receive reasonable compensation for their services as *ex-officio* County Superintendents of Schools; and that a portion of the college and seminary funds should be devoted to aid in the education of common school teachers. These several principles were now for the first time pressed upon the attention of the legislature, but, though the school law was revised at this session, the system was left essentially as it was before.

On the 26th of December, 1853, there was convened at Bloomington an educational convention, composed more strictly of teachers, superintendents and commissioners of schools and other friends of popular education. Committees were appointed to petition the legislature for a State Superintendent of Schools, for the establishment and support of a Normal School, and a school system without taxation.

The petition was at last favorably received by the General Assembly, and a separate department of education was created, and Hon. Ninian W. Edwards, of Springfield, was appointed the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction, by whom a free school law was prepared, which, in its main features, is in force to-day. Thus, a

citizen of Sangamon county became the author, virtually, of our common school law.

The present Superintendent of Public Schools is James P. Slade. Shortly after his election to the position, a teacher wrote the New England Journal of Education of him as follows:

"We have a new State Superintendent—a teacher, and the choice of the teachers. We are so elated at this victory of the profession over politicians, that I want to tell you something of our new chief.

"James P. Slade has long been a familiar name upon the rolls of our State Teachers' Association and of our State Association of County Superintendents. Always present at their meetings, always performing with marked ability every duty assigned, he has long been accounted one of the 'stand-bys;' executive committees knew that when they placed his name upon the programme they were sure of a good exercise. His business capacities were so generally recognized, that since a time to which the memory of man (or woman) runneth not to the contrary, he has been treasurer of both these State Associations. He has also filled acceptably other offices, usually those requiring much hard work and making very little show; and this is characteristic of the man. He is a quiet, diffident man, never putting himself forward, unless there is some hard work to be done which nobody else is ready to undertake. He is not a college-bred man; but so far from boasting of it, as some so-called self-made men do, he feels it to be a disadvantage, and all his life has regretted that the circumstance of his early years forbade his receiving that thorough mental training which a good college can give. But he is a born student, and his whole life has been given to study,—the study of books, of nature, and of men. Thus, outside of college walls, he has gained that mental discipline which some fail to gain even within them. That he has gained this is attested by the fact that he holds a State certificate for Illinois, and that the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1873 by Shurtleff College.

"Mr. Slade was born in Westerlo, Albany county, New York, February 9, 1837. His father was a farmer in very moderate circumstances. The story of his boyhood, is the familiar one of the struggle between an intense desire for an education and hard, unrelenting poverty. Only a few months each year could he go to school; the rest of the time was spent in work upon the farm. The spring he was seventeen his school-time was extended two months, during which

time he attended the Chesterville Academy, two miles from home, boarding at home and doing chores nights and mornings. That summer, while helping to gather the scanty harvest from the not over-generous soil of a small farm, he persuaded his father to send him to school the following winter. The necessary money must be borrowed; but the boy, who had already determined what should be his life-work, promised to repay all with interest as soon as he could earn enough, by teaching to do so. As a result, he spent six months (1854-5) as a student in Fairfield Seminary, Herkimer county, New York. In the spring, being now eighteen years old he commenced teaching; for his first five months of pedagogic labor he received \$80 and 'boarded round.' The following winter was spent in teaching, and the spring found him a student in Hudson River Institute, at Clave-rack.

"The summer vacation was spent, as usual, in the harvest field. In September, 1856, anticipating Greeley's advice, he went west to Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, which has ever since been his home. In less than a month he secured a country school for nine months, receiving a salary of \$35 per month. The next fall, being then but twenty years of age, he was made teacher of the grammar school of Belleville. From that time to this he has been constantly and closely connected with these schools, rising by sheer force of merit to the highest educational positions in his city and county, as now he has risen to the highest in his adopted State.

"The circumstances connected with his election as Principal of the High School are suggestive. By agreement, each member of the Board made out a list showing his choice of teachers. On comparing these lists, made without any consultation together, it was found that each had the name of James P. Slade as Principal of the High School. This result was a complete surprise to Mr. Slade, who thus, at twenty-four, was put in this responsible position. He filled it with marked success. Before me, as I write, lie letters from some of his old pupils, and these give, perhaps unconsciously to their writers, a better idea of Mr. Slade as a teacher than any words of mine can do. Says one: 'He honestly and conscientiously dealt with his pupils, with a view, not only to their intellectual, but also to their moral, advancement.' Under date of July 19, 1866, one, just entering upon a university course, says: 'I think the principle he inculcated of knowing the why and

the wherefore of things, and of getting, not so much what the *book* said, but the *sense*, the *root* of a thing, will be of great use to me at the university. Among the most important things learned, or partially learned, while in his school, is the science of study, the manner of getting lessons, or, rather, the science of applying one's mind to the investigation of a subject.'

"We could give pages of such testimony, were there room.

"Mr. Slade continued principal of the High School for six years; then (1867) he was appointed County Superintendent to fill a vacancy. At the expiration of this term, 1869, he was elected for the full four years' term, by a majority of more than 1,200 votes over two competitors. These six years were devoted to the supervision and visitation of the schools of St. Clair county, and they wrought wonders in those schools. He was re-appointed principal of Belleville High School, and continued to hold this position until after his nomination for the office to which he has just been elected.

"But the county could not spare his services. The County Superintendent died about a year after his election, and the Board of Supervisors persuaded Mr. Slade to take that position again; he did so, served out that term, and at the two elections since he has been re-elected by overwhelming majorities.

"This is his record since, as a boy of nineteen, he came into our State: One year's teaching in a country school; fifteen years in the Belleville schools, eleven of them as Principal of High School; ten years County Superintendent, six of these years devoting his whole time to the supervision of county schools, four of them serving both as Principal of High School and as County Superintendent. That he is a faithful and successful worker is proved by the fact that he was retained in the same schools so long, never leaving one situation except for one higher.

"From the time he first commenced teaching, Mr. Slade has been a constant subscriber, and of late years a valued contributor, to one or more educational journals. Of his work in State and county educational gatherings I have before spoken. He has also attended several meetings of the National Association, and counts it as one of his greatest privileges that at the meeting at St. Louis he saw and heard Horace Mann. He is one of the leading spirits in the Southern Illinois Educational Association, which has done so much for the cause of education in our 'Egypt.' He has attended each of its three annual meet-

ings, and been once its Secretary and once its President.

"So much for the professional record of our chief. In business capacity and executive ability he also stands approved.

"His personal characteristics command the respect of all, and the tender devotion of those who know him best. He is a man of fine presence, and impresses you at once as a gentleman and a scholar. So modest is he that he says, 'Of three things I am certain: 1. I am not a great scholar; 2. I am neither a rapid nor a skillful writer; 3. I am neither fluent or eloquent in speech.' But we, looking upon his work with unprejudiced eyes, know that he underrates his own abilities, and feel sure that, as Dr. Bateman predicts, 'he will justify the reasonable expectations of the many good men who are looking to him with confidence and hope.'"

Progress in this county is nowhere better illustrated than in connection with our Public Schools. In the early day good schools were like "angel visits, few and far between," and it was considered very fortunate indeed if an opportunity was offered for obtaining even the rudiments of a common school education. A person competent to teach the three branches, commonly and sarcastically spoken of as the three "Rs," "Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic," could seldom be obtained. Some of the few scattered settlements could not afford to employ a teacher, and were therefore compelled to do without, or send their children through the timber or across the prairie to some more fortunate settlement where a school was in operation. Some were sent a distance of six to nine miles, walking the entire distance morning and night of each day, in order that they might avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring a little knowledge of their mother tongue, and thus fit themselves for the duties of life. How different now! In every township there are from seven to eleven schools in successful operation. Competent teachers are employed, many of whom have spent years in fitting themselves for their vocation, and who make teaching a profession, by preparing themselves as thoroughly for this work as the lawyer, doctor, or divine are presumed to do.

The description given elsewhere of the old log houses will answer for the old-fashioned school house. The school furniture was slab seats for the scholars, a three-legged stool and a hazel or birch rod for the teacher. As for books, but few were needed, the less the better, as the teacher could get along the more readily. The walls of the school room were decorated by the

artistic hands of the scholars, with drawings of the teacher, instead of being hung with such beautiful and instructive maps as are now found in all our school buildings. Instead of the beautiful specimens of penmanship now-a-days set for our children to copy, teachers were then employed who, in many cases could scarcely write their own names. Altogether, in the light of to-day, the schools of forty and fifty years ago were very dreary affairs.

By law, the sixteenth section of every township was to be used for school purposes, but there being little or no sale for land, and the government price of \$1.25 per acre being all that could be realized from its sale, the income to be derived from it could amount to but little. Subscription schools, therefore, had to be depended upon.

It was not until after the passage of the law framed by Hon. Ninian W. Edwards, that much was done in behalf of the free common schools. The various townships in the county were at once re-districted, and a thorough system of popular education was undertaken. In the quarter of a century that has past, much has been done. School houses have been erected at almost every cross-road, and the advantages of the common school system are now appreciated by all.

For the year ending June, 1881, as gleaned from the report of the County Superintendent of Public Schools, there were twenty-seven thousand, three hundred and thirty-eight persons under twenty-one years of age; between six and twenty-one, there were eighteen thousand, eight hundred and sixty. There were enrolled in the public schools, eleven thousand, one hundred and forty-one pupils. There were one hundred and fifty-two male and one hundred and eighty-five female teachers employed. Of brick school houses, there were thirty-four; of frame, one hundred and fifty. The highest monthly wages paid male teacher, was \$150 per month; highest paid female teacher, \$80; lowest paid male, \$25; lowest paid female, \$20. The estimated value of the school property outside of Springfield was \$196,440. Estimated value of school property in Springfield, \$120,000.

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Literary and Theological Institute of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Hillsboro, was incorporated by an act of the legislature of Illinois, January, 1847, and immediately went into operation. The institution was divided into two separate departments, the one collegiate, and the other theological, and so independent of

each other, that donations could be made to either department, and the donors have assurance that their gifts would be appropriated to the object designated. While the theological seminary was designated for the special benefit of young men who were desirous of qualifying themselves for the ministry in the Lutheran Church, the collegiate department was open to all alike, without any discrimination as to religious profession, provided only that their deportment be conformable to the moral principles and precepts which are universally acknowledged by Christians of all denominations.

The college began operation in 1849, and issued its first annual catalogue August, 1850. It had fair success during its existence in Hillsboro, but believing a better field to be open in Springfield, those most interested in its prosperity secured the passage of an amendment to the charter, permitting its removal to the latter place and changing its name to Illinois State University. Among those instrumental in its removal, living in Springfield, and who became members of its first Board of Trustees, were James C. Conkling, John T. Stuart, Elijah Iles, John M. Burkhardt, E. R. Wiley, Thomas Lewis, Jacob Divelbiss, David Miller, John B. Weber, Revs. James Smith, Albert Hale, R. V. Dodge, Francis Springer, Edmund Miller, S. W. Harkey, and C. B. Thummel. John T. Stuart was elected President of the Board; Rev. A. A. Trimper, Secretary; Thomas Lewis, Treasurer.

The following named constituted the faculty as first organized: Rev. Francis Springer, M.A., President and Professor of Political and Moral Science; Rev. S. W. Harkey, D.D., Professor of Christian Theology and Natural Science; Rev. Edmund Miller, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Principal of the Preparatory Department; Rev. C. B. Thummel, M.A., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

The college commenced operations April, 1852, in the building formerly occupied by the Mechanics' Union, and now used as a church by the German Lutheran Church. A new edifice was at once placed in process of construction, occupying a beautiful and commanding site about one mile northeast of the public square. The spot selected is high and healthy, having an elevation of twenty feet above that of the old State House. The edifice as originally designed was to be of brick, four stories in height, the main centre being 70x65 feet, with wings on each side 41 feet wide, or a total frontage of 152 feet, the whole to cost \$35,000. Only the main centre was ever completed.

The trustees in their first annual announcement thus addressed the public:

"The trustees, animated by a patriotic desire to render the institution to which their cases are devoted, alike the honest pride of the State, and honorable to themselves, are resolved to do all in their power, not only to furnish suitable buildings, but also to supply the most accomplished and experienced instructors, and the best means for the literary and scientific improvement of the students. It is designed to carry into effect, as soon as possible, that provision of the charter which authorizes the trustees to establish separate departments of the learned professions, the science and arts, including, besides the usual departments of Theology, Medicine and Law, a department of Mechanical Philosophy, and also of Agriculture. The object to be attained is the establishment of a University fully capable of furnishing to all the great interests and pursuits of man, the rich blessings which learning, science and skill can impart. But the trustees do not venture to make this statement of their purposes and wishes for the sake of conveying an impression that they are already in possession of the pecuniary means which such an enterprise requires. On the contrary, they desire to be understood rather as making an appeal to the public for liberal and generous donations to enable them to carry forward to successful completion an undertaking which necessities of an intelligent and rapidly increasing community urgently demand. It will be perceived, also, that the trustees have a just appreciation of their responsibilities, and of the wants which the public mind expect them to supply. In order to fulfill their mission by a proper discharge of their legal incorporation, they must rely on the intelligence and philanthropy of their fellow man for the requisite funds and other needful co-operation."

The first session of the college occupied but a part of the year. Seventy-nine students were enrolled. The second year, ending June 29, 1853, witnessed an enrollment of one hundred and forty-four students, a gratifying increase. The Mechanics' Union Building was still occupied, the new edifice not being completed. During the summer of 1853, President Springer and Professor Harkey were engaged in collecting funds to finish the building.

For the coming year the faculty were the same as the year previous, save Rev. Daniel Garber, A. B., was substituted for Rev. C. B. Thummel, as Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

The summer of 1854, found the college building still uncompleted, but it was finished in time for occupancy that fall. The number of the students for the year 1853-4 was one hundred and sixty.

In the year 1855, on account of a disagreement in some matters, President Springer resigned, and Rev. S. W. Harkey performed the duties of President. In the fall of 1856, the faculty was composed of the following named: Rev. S. W. Harkey, D. D., President, *pro tem*, Professor of Theology, Mental and Moral Science, Belles Lettres and the German Languages; Rev. Edmund Miller, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Rev. Benjamin C. Suesserott, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages; Alexander Pollack, Professor of History, and Principal of the English and Business Departments.

In the summer of 1858, the Faculty elected Rev. William M. Reynolds, D. D., President, and he was inaugurated and delivered an excellent address July 29, 1858. The faculty was then composed as follows: Rev. W. M. Reynolds, President, Professor of Intellectual and moral Philosophy; S. W. Harkey, D. D., Professor of Belles Lettres and German Language and Literature; Rev. B. C. Suesserott, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages; Rev. L. P. Esbiorn, Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literature, Chemistry; H. Croll, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Alexander Pollock, Principal of the English Department and Assistant Professor of Mathematics; J. G. Auglade, Professor of French and Spanish.

After this time the University did not seem to prosper so well, but it continued to struggle along until 1867, when it ceased to be run as a University. But there has never been a time when a school of some kind has not been in existence in the building. The deed conveying the land requires that a school shall be maintained, or the title to the property shall revert to the original heirs of the donor, Pascal P. Enos.

Between 1867 and 1874 the title in the property was vested in Rev. Mr. Passavant, of the Pittsburg Synod, and by him transferred to the Missouri Synod of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Rev. Francis Springer, D.D., the first President of the Illinois State University, was born March 19, 1810, at Roxbury, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. When a young man he learned the business of sign and ornamental painting. He received his literary education in Pennsylv-

vania College, and his theological studies were pursued at the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church, both located at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He also studied under two distinguished ministers, one at Otsego, and the other at Schohaire, New York. He paid his expenses by occasionally working at his trade and teaching school. He was licensed to preach by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland, October 18, 1836, and was ordained by the same body, October 17, 1837. He was married April 11, 1837, to Mary Kriegh, at Clear Springs, Washington county, Maryland. He taught school and preached in that vicinity from October, 1836, for about two and a half years. They moved to Springfield, Illinois, arriving May, 1839. In 1847 he moved to Hillsboro, Illinois, and in 1855 moved back to Springfield.

Rev. Francis Springer commenced teaching soon after his arrival in Springfield, and continued to teach and preach until 1847, when he moved to Hillsboro, Illinois, as President of Hillsboro College. That institution was moved to Springfield in 1852, as Illinois State University. These were both under the direction and patronage of the Lutheran church. He resigned in 1855. He was afterwards school commissioner of Sangamon county, and was Superintendent of Schools for the city of Springfield, which position he resigned, and became chaplain of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, soon after the beginning of the rebellion in 1861. A short time after the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas—December 7, 1862—he united with Dr. James Johnson in raising a loyal regiment in Arkansas, of which he became chaplain. It was the First Arkansas Infantry. He was appointed in 1863 post chaplain at Fort Smith, which he held until 1867, when he resigned, and returned to his family, at Springfield. In 1870 he moved to Irving, Montgomery county, Illinois, and continued preaching until the fall of 1873, when he was elected superintendent of schools for Montgomery county, with his office at Hillsboro, Illinois.

In the summer of 1881, Mr. Springer returned to Springfield. He continues to preach as opportunity offers, believing the minister of God should always be faithfully employed. Rev. Francis Springer is a man of lively sympathy with the rest of mankind, without regard to race, color, nationality or religion. He has large faith in the perfectability of the human race by means of the labors and experiences of the life that now is, and the hereafter. His orthodoxy, as a religious man, does not descend to the min-

nte particulars of a creed, but confides mainly in the cardinal fact of Christianity, that the only true ennobling of the race must be wrought out under the recognized leadership of the world's Redeemer "the Christ of God."

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Francis Springer in 1869, by Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONCORDIA SEMINARY.

This institution of learning, the successor of the Illinois State University, is the outgrowth of a similar institution started in Fort Wayne many years ago.

In 1838 Wyneken came from Germany to America and settled in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he was subsequently ordained a minister in the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, and as such for several years acted as a missionary in Ohio, Indiana, and the southern part of Michigan, traveling almost constantly, preaching the word wherever he went.

In 1844 he put in practical operation a scheme he had for the education of young men and preparing them for the sacred ministry. Two young men placed themselves under his instruction that year, and traveled with him wherever called, studying as the opportunity was afforded them, and receiving the instruction of the zealous missionary. This was the beginning of the flourishing Concordia University now in existence in Fort Wayne. The two young men thus instructed became zealous and efficient workers in the Master's cause. One of them died a few years since, the other yet labors "in season and out of season" in preaching the "glad tidings of salvation."

In 1845 Mr. Wyneken was called to the pastorate of a church in Baltimore, where he remained five years. In 1850 he was called to St. Louis, and soon after elected President of the Joint Missouri Evangelical Lutheran Synod, and as such removed to Fort Wayne, a more central location, from which place he visited the churches throughout the bounds of the Synod, and where good could be accomplished. In this office he served for several years with profit to the people and churches within his charge. In 1864 he accepted a call from a church in Cleveland, Ohio, where he labored for eleven years. On account of failing health the congregation sent him to California in 1875, where it was thought he might be restored to health and future usefulness. Early in May, 1876, he made all arrangements to return home,

and on the morning of the 4th, while dressing himself, he fell over on the bed and soon expired. His last work on earth was done, and he was called to his reward.

In addition to the institution of learning in Fort Wayne, which grew from the humble beginning as stated to the rank of a university, the Missouri Synod opened a school in the interior of Missouri, which was subsequently moved to St. Louis, and became the present German Evangelical Lutheran College. Students in both these institutions became so numerous they could not be accommodated, and the property of the old Illinois State University being for sale it was thought advisable to purchase it. Preparatory to this end, early in January, 1874, about seventy-five pupils were transferred to this place, under charge of Professor Kroening. In October, 1874, the deed to the property was transferred to the Missouri Synod, under whose charge the three institutions are conducted. Professor Kroening remained in charge until the fall of 1875, when all needful preparations had been made to carry on a successful school. The faculty as organized at this time consisted of Professor A. Cramer, Director, who for twenty-five years previous had been connected either at Fort Wayne or St. Louis; Professor H. C. Wyniken, second theological Professor, and Professor G. Kroening, in the Preparatory Department. These gentlemen yet remain in the institution, and in addition in the fall of 1881, J. S. Simon, for twenty-eight years teacher in the senior class of the parochial school of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation at Monroe, Michigan, was called as assistant Professor in the Preparatory Department, and entered upon the discharge of his duties, November 1.

Since the property passed into the hands of the present operators, the buildings and grounds have been greatly improved, four new residences for the faculty have been built, and other good work accomplished. As fast as means are secured other improvements will be made.

The college is supported by donation through various German Evangelical Lutheran Churches throughout the United States, and a student upon entering must state his firm determination to become an espouser of the doctrines to which the church adheres, and must have had a three years' course in a preparatory college situated at Fort Wayne, Ind. Its future is easily to be seen, with an attendance of nearly one hundred and twenty-five students, and yearly growing in proportion, it promises in the near future to rank among the first of its kind in the State,

and it is, in reality, to be hoped that these most sanguine expectations will be verified. Let the good work commenced proceed and bear its fruit.

Rev. A. Cramer, D. D., Director of Concordia Seminary, was born in Germany.

Rev. H. C. Wyneken was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, December 15, 1844. He is the son of Rev. Mr. Wyneken, a sketch of whom has already been given in connection with this article. The younger Wyneken went with his parents to the various places already mentioned, save California. While living in St. Louis, he attended the German Lutheran Parochial School, and also the English High School. He entered Concordia College, in St. Louis, in 1858, and subsequently was transferred to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he graduated in 1865. He then entered the Theological Seminary of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in St. Louis, and pursued a three years' course, graduating in 1868. He was prepared to accept a call from some congregation, but on account of ill health was sent to Europe, in January, 1869, where he remained nearly two years. On his return he was called as an assistant pastor to his father, from the church in Cleveland Ohio, and was duly ordained December 18, 1870. He remained at Cleveland until his removal here in January, 1876.

Professor Wyneken was united in marriage with Miss Couradine Schilling, of Bremen, Europe, June 29, 1871, by whom he has had five children, four of whom are now living.

Like his father, Professor Wyneken is a thorough worker, and in addition to his labors in the school room, acts as a missionary among the Germans in the neighborhood of Springfield, and among the colored people of the city. He has managed for some time a Sunday School for the latter in the College chapel, having some thirty to forty pupils in attendance.

Professor G. Kroening was born in Martinsville, Niagara county, New York, March 3, 1851. He is of German descent, his parents emigrating from the latter country, and settling in Martinsville, in 1845. When ten years of age, he commenced attending the common schools of Martinsville, where he continued for five years, and then spent three years in assisting his father in agriculture and other pursuits, at the expiration of which time he entered Concordia Seminary, in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he remained six years, and entered the Concordia College at St. Louis, and studied theology for two years. In January, 1874, he accepted the professorship in

the Seminary, and was immediately sent to Springfield as already stated.

BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE, SPRINGFIELD.

This institution, though drawing pupils from all parts of the Union, may from its influence be emphatically called a home school, was organized by Mrs. M. McKee Homes, a lady well and favorably known throughout the West as a successful instructor of young girls. The building that she first occupied being inadequate to her wants, and a number of her patrons recognizing her executive ability and superior fitness for conducting a Young Ladies' Seminary, made arrangements to provide for her a suitable building. To accomplish this, in 1879, a Board of Trustees was incorporated under the general State law for academies. The names of the incorporators were: Hon. John T. Stuart, J. Bunn, Hon. J. C. Conkling, Hon. John A. Chestnut, John Williams, and C. C. Brown.

The residence of Mr. C. C. Brown was purchased, added to and remodeled. The institution was named "Bettie Stuart Institute," in honor of the memory of the late Mrs. C. C. Brown, the lovely and accomplished daughter of the Hon. John T. Stuart. So far as the educational work of the school is concerned, it has been under the sole control of Mrs. Homes, who has done her work faithfully and thoroughly. She has called to her aid the best teachers in every department of study. Some of the most efficient she found in Springfield, others have come from the best schools of this country and Europe. A characteristic feature of the Board of Instruction is a union of feeling, and a concentration of interest in the work they have undertaken to accomplish.

A high grade of scholarship has been established and maintained in every department. A diploma from this school entitles the holder to a high degree of respect. It signifies that she has attained, in all the varied studies of a four years' course, a satisfactory proficiency; that her attendance during that time has averaged well, and that her deportment has been above reproach. Considering the fact that the institution has been, thus far, self-supporting, its success and efficiency are wonderful. The annual average attendance has been over a hundred, and it has already graduated sixty-four young ladies, several of whom are sustaining a high reputation as teachers, while many more are presiding with dignity over their own households. To show how important a factor this school is in educational matters, we quote (from memory) the

words of a distinguished divine, formerly of Springfield, uttered in a sermon preached to his people: "Few realize how much Springfield owes to Mrs. Homes' school. It has raised the standard of scholarship and laid the foundations for a broad culture, and where it has taken one pupil out of the Public Schools, it has put twenty in, by awakening a more wide-spread interest in the subject of education. Among the graduates are the daughters of many whose names are indissolubly connected with the history of the State in its various interests, military, political, financial and religious. Indeed, the school represents in its patronage, all the professions and industries. Its founders and supporters are a class of people calculated to give added tone and dignity to its character, and it will doubtless be cherished with pride by the State, as it is now, by its capital city—Springfield.

The following-named compose the present Board of Trustees: Hon. John T. Stuart, John A. Chestnut, Colonel John Williams, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Hon. J. C. Conkling, Dr. A. W. French, Jacob Bunn, Hon. Milton Hay.

The following named comprise the faculty of the institution for 1881-2:

Mrs. M. McKee Homes, Principal, Morals and Metaphysics.

Miss Margerie Constant, History, Rhetoric, and English Literature.

Miss Clara H. Page, Mathematics.

Miss Lucy A. Du Bois, Latin and Natural Sciences.

Mrs. Mary S. Wolcott, Natural Sciences and Intermediate Department.

Miss Kate Constant, Principal of the Primary Department.

Miss Margaret Leeds (part of the year), Primary Department.

Miss Lucy M. Latham (part of the year), Primary Department.

Miss Marion Hall Drawing and Painting.

Professor B. Meissner, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

M^{me} Kaufmann, German.

Miss Mary L. McKee, Elocution.

Mrs. M. McKee Homes, French.

The graduates of the institution residing in Sangamon county are as follows:

Emily G. Canfield, 1871
Lettitia Brown, 1872
Mary E. Haynie, 1872
Elma L. Keuchler, 1872
Kate Lewis, 1872
Emma Burkhardt, 1873
Sarah E. Fasset, 1873
Ilia French, 1873

Minnie H. Post, 1875
Mary E. Watts, 1875
Clara M. Brown, 1876
Ella M. Kimble, 1876
Kittie Cora Clark, 1877
Leonora Huntington, 1877
Mary Lewis, 1877
Martha Hyde Lord, 1877

Anna E. Keyes, 1873
Carrie Post, 1873
Hannie Stuart, 1873
Minnie Whitehurst, 1873
Sallie I. Bunn, 1874
Katie J. Chatterton, 1874
Alice Conkling, 1874
Ella G. Conkling, 1874
Lina K. Danielle, 1874
Ella C. Foster, 1874
Eva C. Greene, 1874
Emma B. Hickox, 1874
Ida May Brasfield, 1875
Ella Cullom, 1875
Carrie Cullom, 1875
Jessie M. Day, 1875
Fannie French, 1875

Mary Steele Bradford, 1878
Katharine L. Fox, 1878
Lydia C. Hampton, 1878
Mary N. McRoberts, 1878
Sallie B. Perkins, 1878
Carrie L. Wickersham, 1878
Mary Farnetta Zane, 1878
Annie Broadwell, 1879
Adelia, Dubois, 1879
Sonora French, 1879
Eloise Anna Griffith, 1879
Mary Herman, 1879
Bertha E. Merriman, 1879
Judeah M. Robinson, 1879
Arabella L. Seaman, 1879
Jesse L. Palmer, 1880
Fannie Matheny, 1881

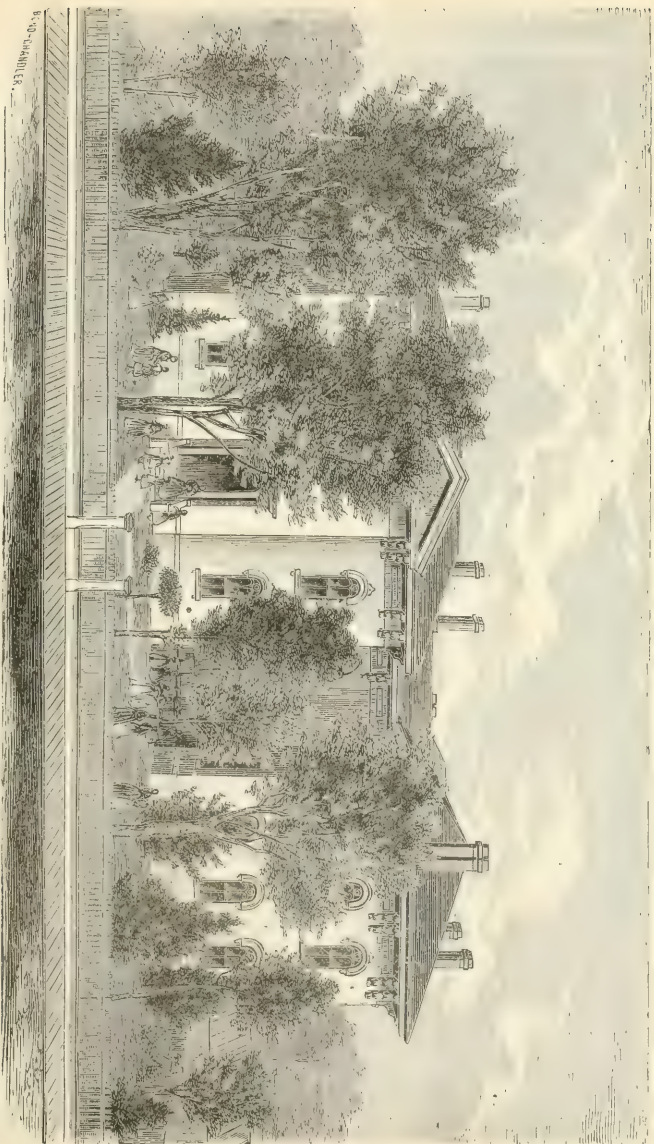
The Bettie Stuart Institute is situated on Fourth street, near the Executive Mansion, and in the most beautiful and eligible part of the city. The grounds are ample, and the building is large, commodious and well ventilated.

No better recommendation of the school can be desired than the record of the past thirteen years. In this time it has graduated more than sixty young ladies, whose symmetrical development of intellectual and moral character fits them equally for society and the responsibilities of life. While aiming at thoroughness, the personal peculiarities of pupils are also studied, and the course of instruction adapted to individual needs. The highest advancement of scholars must ever be dependent upon an intelligent and sympathetic analysis of individual character.

All the pupils of this school have written examinations the first Wednesday of each month, and oral at the close of each term. The pupils are not only made familiar with the contents of their text books, but are taught to apply the principles there learned and to reason independently. A special advantage of the Bettie Stuart Institute over boarding schools in general, is its home-like character. Not content with mere intellectual development, special attention is given to the social and moral culture of the pupils. A symmetrical Christian womanhood is the end desired in the system of education pursued. Parents may feel in leaving their daughters at the Bettie Stuart, that none of the home comforts will be missed by them; that their health will be carefully watched over, and that loving interest will be given them.

ST. AGATHA'S SCHOOL.

This institution of learning commenced operations in 1881, and is under the supervision of Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., L. L. A., Bishop of the Diocese.



BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

St. Agatha's School is admirably situated in the central part of the city. It is on the same street with the State House, and is in the midst of a beautiful lawn and garden of over three acres in extent, affording the advantages of the country in the very heart of the city, securing the best air and opportunities for exercise for the pupils. The house is large, dry, well ventilated, and every attention paid to the health and comfort of the pupils. Misses Murdoch and Dusenberre give careful attention to the thorough education of those confided to their care; and the discipline firm, though gentle. All the usual branches are taught, and it will be the constant aim of the Principals to sustain a high standard of scholar-

ship. The Primary Department receives careful attention; and in it, French and drawing are taught without extra charge. Unusual advantages are enjoyed for the study of Natural Sciences, and an experienced and accomplished teacher has been secured for that department. St. Agatha's School will not only afford its pupils a thorough course in the ordinary branches of education under experienced and efficient teachers, but it will do this under the eye of the Church, and in connection with that moral and religious training which is of the very first importance in the formation of a true and lofty womanhood. The school will embrace three courses—Primary, Academic and Collegiate.

CHAPTER XXI.

ILLUSTRIOUS AND PROMINENT DEAD.

"Earth to earth and dust to dust" is the common lot of all men. Neither rank nor station in life will exempt one from a call from that grim monster, Death. His calls are made to suit the pleasure of none. He comes unbidden, and often chooses the fairest and the best. In this chapter are given a few, and but a few, of the illustrious and prominent men of Sangamon county who have been summoned to a brighter world, and whose memories are cherished by those who remain this side the "valley and shadow of death."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln, the great and the good, the martyr President. The historian, in the necessarily short sketches given, can but feel his inability to do justice to so worthy a name. The following is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Lincoln in December, 1852, to Jesse W. Fell, of Bloomington, Illinois. The letter was not written for publication, but, containing the only words ever written by Mr. Lincoln of himself and family, are worthy of preservation:

"I was born February 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families—perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, and others in Macon counties, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham county, Virginia, about 1781 or '82, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open up a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks county, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like.

"My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond "readin', 'ritin', and cipherin'" to the rule of three. If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age, I did not know much; still, somehow I could read, write, and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education, I have picked up from time to time, under the pressure of necessity.

"I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Macon county. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard county, where I remained a year, as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected Captain of Volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasur^e than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the legislature the same year—1832—and was beaten, the only time I ever have been beaten by the people. The next, and three succeeding biennial elections, I was elected to the legislature. I was not a candidate afterwards. During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846, I was once elected to the lower house of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced

law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses; I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

"If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said, I am in height, six feet four inches, nearly, lean in flesh, weighing on an average one hundred and eighty pounds, dark complexion, with coarse black hair and gray eyes; no other marks or brands recollected.

"Yours, very truly.

"A. LINCOLN."

Hon. J. W. Fell.

Mr. Lincoln was always active in public affairs, and was always an acknowledged leader. As he remarked in his letter, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused him, and he united with others in the formation of the Republican party, becoming its acknowledged leader. In 1858, he was a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Stephen A. Douglas, whose term was drawing to a close. Contrary to the usual custom with candidates for that office, instead of aiming to influence the members of the legislature, by whose votes the choice is made, the contest was brought directly before the people, in order to influence their action in choosing members of the legislature, who were to choose a United States Senator. That led to seven joint debates between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, in different parts of the State of Illinois. Mr. Douglas was elected as his own successor, but Mr. Lincoln's speeches in that campaign gave him a National reputation, and proved that his understanding of the slavery question was more clear and comprehensive than that of any other man in the Nation. This led to his being chosen by the Republican National Convention, which assembled in Chicago in June, 1860, as the candidate of that party for the office of President of the United States. After an exciting campaign, he was triumphantly elected, in November of that year, and inaugurated at Washington, March 4, 1861. It is unnecessary to follow his career during the long and bloody war that followed. In that struggle, he placed his reliance upon the Almighty God, as is clearly shown in the following letter, written in September, 1864, to a member of the Society of Friends:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,

"WASHINGTON, September 4, 1864. }

Eliza P. Gurney:

"MY ESTEEMED FRIEND—I have not forgotten—probably never shall forget—the very im-

pressive occasion when yourself and friends visited me, on a Sabbath forenoon, two years ago; nor has your kind letter, written nearly a year later, ever been forgotten. In all, it has been your purpose to strengthen my reliance on God. I am much indebted to the good Christian people of this country for their constant prayers and consolations; and to no one of them more than yourself. The purposes of the Almighty are perfect, and must prevail, although we erring mortals may fail to accurately perceive them in advance. We hoped for a happy termination of this terrible war long before this; but God knows best, and has ruled otherwise. We shall yet acknowledge His wisdom and our error therein. Meanwhile, we must work earnestly in the best light He gives us, trusting that so working still conduces to the great ends He ordains. Surely, He intends some great good to follow this mighty convulsion, which no mortal could make, and no mortal could stay.

"Your people, the Friends, have had, and are having, a very great trial. On principle and faith, opposed to both war and oppression, they can only practically oppose oppression by war. In this hard dilemma, some have chosen one horn, and some the other. For those appealing to me on conscientious grounds, I have done, and shall do, the best I could and can, in my own conscience, under my oath to the law. That you believe this, I doubt not; and, believing it, I shall still receive, for our country and myself, your earnest prayers to our Father in Heaven.

Your sincere friend,

"A. LINCOLN."

No man ever discharged his duties more honestly, more faithfully, than did Abraham Lincoln. With a heart full of tender mercy, he loved all mankind, and knowingly would wrong no man. The South never had a more trusty friend, and in his death they lost one who could and would have done them more good than possible for any other man. On the evening of April 14 1865, while in attendance on a performance at Ford's Theater, in Washington, he was shot down by the hands of a cowardly assassin, and breathed his last on the morning of the 15th. An account of the deep grief, the respect paid his memory, the great funeral cortege reaching from the Capital of the Nation to his late home in Springfield, will be found elsewhere in this work. His remains now lay in a beautiful tomb, erected by a grateful people, in Oak Ridge Cemetery, and is annually visited by thousands of people.

The following tribute to his memory is embodied in an address by Isaac N. Arnold, a lifelong friend of Lincoln, before the Royal Historical Society, of London, England, and is worthy of its author and the subject treated:

"The noblest inheritance we Americans, derive from our British ancestors is the memory and example of the great and good men who adorn your history. They are as much appreciated and honored on our side of the Atlantic as on this. In giving to the English-speaking world, Washington and Lincoln we think we repay, in large part, our obligation. Their pre-eminence in American history is recognized, and the republic, which the one founded and the other preserved, has, already, crowned them as models for her children.

"In the annals of almost every great Nation some names appear standing out clear and prominent, names of those who have influenced, or controlled, the great events which make up history. Such were Wallace and Bruce, in Scotland, Alfred and the Edwards, William the Conqueror, Cromwell, Pitt, Nelson and Wellington, in England, and such in a still greater degree were Washington and Lincoln.

"I am here, from near his home, with the hope that I may, to some extent, aid you in forming a just and true estimate of Abraham Lincoln. I knew him, somewhat intimately, in private and public life for more than twenty years. We practiced law at the same bar, and, during his administration, I was a member of Congress, seeing him and conferring with him often, and therefore, I may hope without vanity, I trust that I shall be able to contribute something of value in enabling you to judge of him. We in America, as well as you in the old world, believe that "blood will tell;" that it is a great blessing to have had an honorable and worthy ancestry. We believe that moral principle, physical and intellectual vigor in the forefathers are qualities likely to be manifested in the descendants. Fools are not the fathers or mothers of great men. I claim for Lincoln, humble as was the station to which he was born, and rude and rough as were his early surroundings, that he had such ancestors. I mean that his father and mother, his grandfather and grandmother, and still further back, however humble and rugged their condition, were physically and mentally strong, vigorous men and women; hardy and successful pioneers on the frontier of American civilization. They were among the early settlers in Virginia, Kentucky and Illinois, and knew how to take care of themselves in the midst of diffi-

culties and perils; how to live and succeed when the weak would perish. These ancestors of Lincoln, for several generations, kept on the very crest of the wave of Western settlements—on the frontier, where the struggle for life was hard and the strong alone survived.

"His grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, and his father, Thomas, were born in Rockingham County, Virginia.

"About 1781, while his father was still a lad, his grandfather's family emigrated to Kentucky, and was a contemporary with Daniel Boone, the celebrated Indian fighter and early hero of that State. This, a then wild and wooded territory, was the scene of those fierce and desperate conflicts between the settlers and the Indians which gave it the name of 'The dark and bloody ground.'

"When Thomas Lincoln, the father of the President, was six years old, his father (Abraham, the grandfather of the President), was shot and instantly killed by an Indian. The boy and his father were at work in the corn-field, near their log-cabin home. Mordecai, the elder brother of the lad, at work not far away, witnessed the attack. He saw his father fall, and ran to the cabin, seized his ready-loaded rifle and springing to the loop-hole cut through the logs, he saw the Indian, who had seized the boy, carrying him away. Raising his rifle and aiming at a silver medal, conspicuous on the breast of the Indian, he instantly fired. The Indian fell, and the lad, springing to his feet, ran to the open arms of his mother, at the cabin door. Amid such scenes, the Lincoln family naturally produced rude, rough, hardy, and fearless men, familiar with wood-craft; men who could meet the extremes of exposure and fatigue, who knew how to find food and shelter in the forest; men of great powers of endurance—brave and self-reliant, true and faithful to their friends and dangerous to their enemies. Men with minds to conceive and hands to execute bold enterprises.

"It is a curious fact that the grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, is noted on the surveys of Daniel Boone as having purchased, of the government, five hundred acres of land. Thomas Lincoln, the father, was also the purchaser of government land, and President Lincoln left, as a part of his estate, a quarter-section (one hundred and sixty acres), which he had received from the United States, for services rendered in early life as a volunteer soldier in the Black Hawk Indian war. Thus for three generations the Lincoln family were land owners directly from the government.

"Such was the lineage and family from which President Lincoln sprung. Such was the environment in which his character was developed.

"He was born in a log cabin, in Kentucky, on the 12th of February, 1809.

"It will aid you in picturing to yourself this young man and his surroundings, to know that from boyhood to the age of twenty-one, in winter, his head was protected from the cold by a cap made of the skin of the coon, fox, or prairie wolf, and that he often wore the buckskin breeches and hunting-shirt of the pioneer.

"He grew up to be a man of majestic stature and Herculean strength. Had he appeared in England or Normandy, some centuries ago, he would have been the founder of some great Baronial family, possibly of a Royal dynasty. He could have wielded, with ease, the two-handed sword of Guy, the great Earl of Warwick, or the battle-axe of Richard of the Lion-heart.

HIS EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

"The world is naturally interested in knowing what was the education and training which fitted Lincoln for the great work which he accomplished. On the extreme frontier, the means of book-learning was very limited. The common free schools, which now closely follow the heels of the pioneer and organized civil government, and prevail all over the United States, had not then reached the Far West. An itinerant school-teacher wandered occasionally into a settlement, opened a private school for a few months, and, at such, Lincoln attended at different times in all about twelve months. His mother, who was a woman of practical good sense, of strong physical organization, of deep religious feeling, gentle and self-reliant, taught him to read and write.

Although she died when he was only nine years old, she had already laid deep the foundations of his excellence. Perfect truthfulness and integrity, love of justice, self-control, reverence for God, these constituted the solid basis of his character. These were all implanted and carefully cultivated by his mother, and he always spoke of her with the deepest respect and the most tender affection. 'All that I am, or hope to be,' said he, when President, 'I owe to my sainted mother.'

"He early manifested the most eager desire to learn, but there were no libraries and few books in the back settlements in which he lived. Among the stray volumes, which he found in the possession of the illiterate families by which he was surrounded, were *Æsop's Fables*, Bun-

yan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, a life of Washington, the poems of Burns, and the Bible. To these his reading was confined, and he read them over and over again, until they became as familiar almost as the alphabet. His memory was marvelous, and I never yet met the man more familiar with the Bible than Abraham Lincoln. This was apparent in after-life, both from his conversation and writings, scarcely a speech or State paper of his in which illustrations and allusions from the Bible cannot be found.

"While a young man, he made for himself, of coarse paper, a scrap-book, into which he copied everything which particularly pleased him. He found an old English grammar, which he studied by himself; and he formed, from his constant study of the Bible, that simple, plain, clear Anglo-Saxon style, so effective with the people. He illustrated the maxim that it is better to know thoroughly a few good books than to skim over many. When fifteen years old, he began (with a view of improving himself) to write on various subjects and to practice in making political and other speeches. These he made so amusing and attractive that his father had to forbid his making them in working hours, for, said he, 'when Abe begins to speak, all the hands flock to hear him.' His memory was so retentive that he could repeat, verbatim, the sermons and political speeches which he heard.

"While his days were spent in hard, manual labor, and his evenings in study, he grew up strong in body, healthful in mind, with no bad habits; no stain of intemperance, profanity or vice of any kind. He used neither tobacco nor intoxicating drinks, and, thus living, he grew to be six feet four inches high, and a giant in strength. In all athletic sports he had no equal. I have heard an old comrade say, 'he could strike the hardest blow with the woodman's axe, and the maul of the rail-splitter, jump higher, run faster than any of his fellows, and there were none, far or near, who could lay him on his back.' Kind and cordial, he early developed so much wit and humor, such a capacity for narrative and story-telling, that he was everywhere a most welcome guest.

A LAND SURVEYOR.

"Like Washington, he became, in early life, a good practical surveyor, and I have, in my library, the identical book from which, at eighteen years of age, he studied the art of surveying. By his skill and accuracy, and by the neatness of his work, he was sought after by the settlers, to survey and fix the boundaries of their farms, and in this way, in part, he earned a sup-

port while he studied law. In 1837, self-taught, he was admitted and licensed, by the Supreme Court of Illinois, to practice law.

A LAWYER.

"It is difficult for me to describe, and, perhaps, more difficult for you to conceive the contrast when Lincoln began to practice law, between the forms of the administration of justice in Westminster Hall, and in the rude log courthouse of Illinois. I recall to-day what was said a few years ago by an Illinois friend, when we visited, for the first time, Westminster Abbey, and as we passed into Westminster Hall. 'This,' he exclaimed, 'this is the grandest forum in the world. Here Fox, Burke, and Sheridan hurled their denunciations against Warren Hastings. Here Brougham defeated Queen Caroline. And this,' he went on to repeat, in the words of Macauley, (words as familiar in America as here) 'This is the great hall of William Rufus, the hall which has resounded with acclamations at the inauguration of thirty kings, and which has witnessed the trials of Bacon and Somers and Stafford and Charles the First.' 'And yet,' I replied, 'I have seen justice administered on the prairies of Illinois without pomp or ceremony, everything simple to rudeness, and yet, when Lincoln and Douglas led at that bar, I have seen justice administered by judges as pure, aided by advocates as eloquent, if not as learned, as any who ever presided, or plead, in Westminster Hall.'

"The common law of England (said to be the perfection of human wisdom) was administered in both forums, and the decision of each tribunal were cited as authority in the other; both illustrating that reverence for, and obedience to, law, which is the glory of the English-speaking race.

"Lincoln was a great lawyer. He sought to convince rather by the application of principle than by the citation of authorities. On the whole, he was stronger with the jury than with the court. I do not know that there has ever been, in America, a greater or more successful advocate before a jury, on the right side, than Abraham Lincoln. He had a marvelous power of conciliating and impressing everyone in his favor. A stranger entering the court, ignorant of the case, and listening a few moments to Lincoln, would find himself involuntarily on his side and wishing him success. He was a quick and accurate reader of character, and seemed to comprehend, almost intuitively, the peculiarities of those with whom he came in contact. His manner was so candid, his methods so direct, so

fair, he seemed so anxious that truth and justice should prevail, that everyone wished him success. He excelled in the statement of his case. However complicated, he would disentangle it, and present the important and turning point in a way so clear that all could understand. Indeed, his statement often alone won his cause, rendering argument unnecessary. The judges would often stop him by saying, 'If that is the case, Brother Lincoln, we will hear the other side.'

"His ability in examining a witness, in bringing out clearly the important facts, was only surpassed by his skillful cross-examinations. He could often compel a witness to tell the truth where he meant to lie. He could make a jury laugh, and generally weep, at his pleasure. On the right side, and when fraud or injustice were to be exposed, or innocence vindicated, he rose to the highest range of eloquence, and was irresistible. But he must have faith in his cause to bring out his full strength. His wit and humor, his quaint and homely illustrations, his inexhaustible stores of anecdote, always to the point, added greatly to his power as a jury advocate.

"He never mis-stated evidence or misrepresented his opponent's case, but met it fairly and squarely.

"He remained in active practice until his nomination, in May, 1860, for the Presidency. He was employed in the leading cases in both the Federal and State Courts, and had a large clientage, not only in Illinois, but was frequently called, on special retainers, to other States.

AN ILLINOIS POLITICIAN.

"By his eloquence and popularity he became, early in life, the leader of the old Whig party, in Illinois. He served as member of the State Legislature, was the candidate of his party for speaker, presidential elector, and United States Senator, and was a member of the lower house of Congress.

SLAVERY.

"When the independence of the American Republic was established, African slavery was tolerated as a local and temporary institution. It was in conflict with the moral sense, the religious convictions of the people, and the political principles on which the government was founded.

"But having been tolerated, it soon became an organized, aggressive power, and, later, it became the master of the government. Conscious of its inherent weakness, it demanded and obtained additional territory for its expansion. First, the great Louisiana territory was purchased, then Florida, and then Texas.

"By the repeal, in 1854, of the prohibition of slavery north of the line of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes of latitude (known in America as the 'Missouri Compromise'), the slavery question became the leading one in American politics, and the absorbing and exciting topic of discussion. It shattered into fragments the old conservative Whig party, with which Mr. Lincoln had, theretofore, acted. It divided the Democratic party, and new parties were organized upon issues growing directly out of the question of slavery.

"The leader of that portion of the Democratic party which continued, for a time, to act with the slavery party, was Stephen Arnold Douglas, then representing Illinois in the United States Senate. He was a bold, ambitious, able man, and had, thus far, been uniformly successful. He had introduced and carried through Congress, against the most vehement opposition, the repeal of the law, prohibiting slavery, called the Missouri Compromise.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN FREEDOM AND SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

"The issue having been now distinctly made between freedom and the extension of slavery into the territories, Lincoln and Douglas, the leaders of the Free-soil and Democratic parties, became more than ever antagonized. The conflict between freedom and slavery now became earnest, fierce and violent, beyond all previous political controversies. and from this time on, Lincoln plead the cause of liberty with an energy, ability and eloquence, which rapidly gained for him a national reputation. From this time on, through the tremendous struggle, it was he who grasped the helm and led his party to victory. Conscious of a great cause, inspired by a generous love of liberty, and animated by the moral sublimity of his great theme, he proclaimed his determination, ever thereafter, 'to speak for freedom, and against slavery, until everywhere the sun shall shine, the rain shall fall, and the wind blow upon no man who goes forth to unrequited to.'

THE LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATE.

The great debate between Lincoln and Douglas, in 1858, was, unquestionably, both with reference to the ability of the speakers and its influence upon opinion and events, the most important in American history. I do not think I do injustice to others, nor over-estimate their importance, when I say that the speeches of Lincoln published, circulated and read throughout the Free States, did more than any other agency

in creating the public opinion, which prepared the way for the overthrow of slavery. The speeches of John Quincy Adams, and those of Senator Sumner, were more learned and scholarly, and those of Lovejoy and Wendel Phillips were more vehement and impassioned; Senators Seward, Chase and Hale spoke from a more conspicuous forum, but Lincoln's speeches were as philosophic, as able, as earnest as any, and his manner has a simplicity and directness, a clearness of illustration, and his language a plainness, a vigor, an Anglo-Saxon strength, better adapted than any other, to reach and influence the understanding and sentiment of the common people.

"At the time of this memorable discussion, both Lincoln and Douglas were in the full maturity of their powers. Douglas being forty-five and Lincoln forty-nine years old. Douglas had had a long training and experience as a popular speaker. On the hustings (stump, as we say in America) and in Congress, and especially in the United States Senate, he had been accustomed to meet the ablest debaters of his State and of the Nation.

"His friends insisted that never, either in conflict with a single opponent, or when repelling the assaults of a whole party, had he been discomfited. His manner was bold, vigorous, and aggressive. He was ready, fertile in resources, familiar with political history, strong and severe in denunciation, and he handled, with skill, all the weapons of the dialectician. His iron will, tireless energy, united with physical and moral courage, and great personal magnetism, made him a natural leader, and gave him personal popularity.

"Lincoln was also now a thoroughly trained speaker. He had contended successfully at the bar, in the legislature, and before the people, with the ablest men of the West, including Douglas, with whom he always rather sought than avoided a discussion. But he was a courteous and generous opponent, as is illustrated by the following beautiful allusion to his rival, made in 1856, in one of their joint debates. 'Twenty years ago, Judge Douglas and I first became acquainted; we were both young then; he a trifle younger than I. Even then, we were both ambitious, I, perhaps, quite as much as he. With me, the race of ambition has been a flat failure. With him, it has been a splendid success. His name fills the Nation, and is not unknown in foreign lands. I affect no contempt for the high eminence he has reached; so reached, that the oppressed of my species might have shared with me in the elevation. I would

rather stand on that eminence than wear the richest crown that ever pressed a monarch's brow.'

"We know, and the world knows, that Lincoln did reach that high, nay, far higher eminence, and that he did reach it in such a way that the 'oppressed' did share with him in the elevation.

"Such were the champions who, in 1858, were to discuss, before the voters of Illinois, and with the whole Nation as spectators, the political questions then pending, and especially the vital questions relating to slavery. It was not a single combat, but extended through a whole campaign.

"On the return of Douglas from Washington, to Illinois, in July, 1858, Lincoln and Douglas being candidates for the Senate, the former challenged his rival to a series of joint debates, to be held at the principal towns in the State. The challenge was accepted, and it was agreed that each discussion should occupy three hours, that the speakers should alternate in the opening and the close—the opening speech to occupy one hour, the reply one hour and a half, and the close half an hour. The meetings were held in the open air, for no hall could hold the vast crowds which attended.

"In addition to the immense mass of hearers, reporters, from all the principal newspapers in the country, attended, so that the morning after each debate, the speeches were published, and eagerly read by a large part, perhaps a majority of all the voters of the United States.

"The attention of the American people was thus arrested, and they watched with intense interest, and devoured every argument of the champions.

"Each of these great men, I doubt not, at that time, sincerely believed he was right. Douglas' ardor, while in such a conflict, would make him think, for the time being, he was right, and I know that Lincoln argued for freedom against the extension of slavery with the most profound conviction that on the result hung the fate of his country. Lincoln had two advantages over Douglas; he had the best side of the question, and the best temper. He was always good humored, always had an apt story for illustration, while Douglas sometimes, when hard pressed, was irritable.

"Douglas carried away the most popular applause, but Lincoln made the deeper and more lasting impression. Douglas did not disdain an immediate *ad captandum* triumph, while Lincoln aimed at permanent conviction. Sometimes,

when Lincoln's friends urged him to raise a storm of applause (which he could always do by his happy illustrations and amusing stories), he refused, saying the occasion was too serious, the issue too grave. 'I do not seek applause,' said he, 'nor to amuse the people, I want to convince them.'

"It was often observed, during this canvass, that while Douglas was sometimes greeted with the loudest cheers, when Lincoln closed, the people seemed solemn and serious, and could be heard, all through the crowd, gravely and anxiously discussing the topics on which he had been speaking.

Douglas secured the immediate object of the struggle, but the manly bearing, the vigorous logic, the honesty and sincerity, the great intellectual powers, exhibited by Mr. Lincoln, prepared the way, and, two years later, secured his nomination and election to the Presidency. It is a touching incident, illustrating the patriotism of both these statesmen, that, widely as they differed, and keen as had been their rivalry, just as soon as the life of the Republic was menaced, by treason, they joined hands to shield and save the country they loved.

"The echo and prophecy of this great debate was heard, and inspired hope in the far-off cotton and rice-fields of the South. The toiling blacks, to use the words of Whittier, began hopefully to pray:

" 'We pray de Lord. He gib us signs
Dat some day we be free,
De Norf wind tell it to de pines,
De wild duck to de sea.

" 'We tink it when de church-bell ring,
We dream it in de dream,
De rice-bird mean it when he sing,
De eagle when he scream.'

THE COOPER-INSTITUTE SPEECH.

"In February, 1860, Mr. Lincoln was called to address the people of New York, and, speaking to a vast audience, at the Cooper Institute (the Exeter Hall of the United States), the poet Bryant presiding, he made, perhaps, the most learned, logical, and exhaustive speech to be found in American anti-slavery literature. The question was, the power of the National Government to exclude slavery from the Territories. The orator from the prairies, the morning after this speech, awoke to find himself famous.

"He closed with these words, 'Let us have faith that *right* makes *might*, and in that faith let us, to the end, do our duty as we understand it.'

"This address was the carefully finished product of, not an orator and statesman only, but also of an accurate student of American history. It confirmed and elevated the reputation he had already acquired in the Douglas debates, and caused his nomination and election to the Presidency.

"If time permitted, I would like to follow Mr. Lincoln, step by step, to enumerate his measures one after another, until by prudence and courage, and matchless statesmanship, he led the loyal people of the Republic to the final and complete overthrow of slavery and the restoration of the Union.

"From the time he left his humble home in Illinois, to assume the responsibilities of power, the political horizon black with treason and rebellion, the terrific thunder clouds,—the tempest which had been gathering and growing more black and threatening for years, now ready to explode,—on and on, through long years of bloody war, down to his final triumph and death—what a drama! His eventful life terminated by his tragic death, has it not the dramatic unities, and the awful ending, of the Old Greek tragedy?

HIS FAREWELL TO HIS NEIGHBORS.

"I know of nothing in history, more pathetic than the scene when he bade good-bye to his old friends and neighbors. Conscious of the difficulties and dangers before him, difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable, with a sadness as though a presentment that he should return no more was pressing upon him, but with a deep religious trust which was characteristic, on the platform of the rail-carriage, which was to bear him away to the Capital, he paused and said, 'No one can realize the sadness I feel at this parting. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century. Here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. I go to assume a task more difficult than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded but for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which, at all times, he relied. * * * I hope you, my dear friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which, success is certain.'

"And as he waved his hand in farewell to the old home, to which he was never to return, he heard the response from many old friends, 'God bless and keep you.' 'God protect you from all traitors.' His neighbors 'sorrowing most of all,

for the fear 'that they should see his face no more.'

HIS INAUGURAL AND APPEAL FOR PEACE.

"In his inaugural address, spoken in the open air, and from the eastern portico of the capitol, and heard by thrice ten thousand people, on the very verge of civil war, he made a most earnest appeal for peace. He gave the most solemn assurance, that 'the property, peace, and security of no portion of the Republic should be endangered by his administration.' But he declared, with firmness, that the Union of the States must be 'perpetual,' and that he should 'execute the laws faithfully in every State.' 'In doing this,' said he, 'there need be no blood shed nor violence, nor shall there be, unless forced upon the National Authority.' In regard to the difficulties which thus divided the people, he appealed to all to abstain from precipitate action, assuring them that intelligence, patriotism, and a firm reliance on Him, who had never yet forsaken the Republic, 'were competent to adjust, in the best way, all existing troubles.'

"His closing appeal, against civil war, was most touching, 'In your hands,' said he, and his voice, for the first time faltered, 'In your hands, and not in mine, are the momentous issues of civil war.' * * * 'You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors.'

* * * 'I am,' continued he, 'loath to close, we are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies, though passion may strain—it must not break the bonds of affection.'

"The answer to these appeals was the attack upon Fort Sumter, and immediately broke loose all the maddening passions which riot in blood and carnage and civil war.

"I know not how I can better picture and illustrate the condition of affairs, and of public feeling, at that time, than by narrating two or three incidents.

DOUGLAS' PROPHECY, JANUARY 1, 1861.

"In January, 1861, Senator Douglas, then lately a candidate for the Presidency, with Mrs. Douglas, one of the most beautiful and fascinating women in America, a relative of Mrs. Madison, occupied, at Washington, one of the most magnificent block of dwellings, called the 'Minnesota Block.' On New Year's day, 1861, General Charles Stewart, of New York, from whose lips I write an account of the incident, says:

"I was making a New Year's call on Senator Douglas; after some conversation, I asked him:

"What will be the result, Senator, of the efforts of Jefferson Davis, and his associates, to

divide the Union?' We were,' said Stewart, 'sitting on the sofa together, when I asked the question. Douglas rose, walked rapidly up and down the room for a moment, and then pausing, he exclaimed, with deep feeling and excitement:

"The Cotton States are making an effort to draw in the Border States, to their schemes of Secession, and I am but too fearful they will succeed. If they do, there will be the most fearful civil war the world has ever seen, lasting for years."

"Pausing a moment, he looked like one inspired, while he proceeded: 'Virginia, over yonder, across the Potomac,' pointing toward Arlington, 'will become a charnel-house—but in the end the Union will triumph. They will try,' he continued, 'to get possession of this Capital, to give them prestige abroad, but in that effort they will never succeed; the North will rise en masse to defend it. But Washington will become a city of hospitals, the churches will be used for the sick and wounded. This house,' he continued, 'the Minnesota Block will be devoted to that purpose before the end of the war.'

"Every word he said was literally fulfilled—all the churches nearly were used for the wounded, and the Minnesota Block, and the very room in which this declaration was made, became the 'Douglas Hospital.'

"What justification for all this?" said Stewart.

"There is no justification," replied Douglas.

"I will go as far as the Constitution will permit to maintain their just rights. But," said he, rising upon his feet and raising his arm, 'if the Southern States attempt to secede, I am in favor of their having just so many slaves, and just so much slave territory, as they can hold at the point of the bayonet, and no more.'

WILL THE NORTH FIGHT?

"Many Southern leaders believed there would be no serious war, and labored industriously to impress this idea on the Southern people.

"Benjamin F. Butler, who as a delegate from Massachusetts, to the Charleston Convention, had voted many times for Breckenridge, the extreme Southern candidate for President, came to Washington in the winter of 1860-1, to inquire of his old associates what they meant by their threats.

"We mean," replied they, 'we mean Separation—a Southern Confederacy. We will have our independence, a Southern government—with no discordant elements.

"Are you prepared for war?" said Butler, coolly.

"Oh, there will be no war; the North won't fight.

"The North will fight," said Butler, 'the North will send the last man and expend the last dollar to maintain the government.

"But," replied Butler's Southern friends, 'the North can't fight—we have too many allies there.

"You have friends," responded Butler, 'in the North who will stand by you so long as you fight your battles in the Union, but the moment you fire on the flag, the North will be a unit against you.' 'And,' Butler continued, 'you may be assured if war comes, slavery ends.'

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS, JULY, 1861.

"On the brink of this civil war, the President summoned Congress to meet on the 4th of July, 1861, the anniversary of our Independence. Seven States had already seceded, were in open revolt, and the chairs of their representatives, in both Houses of Congress, were vacant. It needed but a glance at these so numerous vacant seats to realize the extent of the defection, the gravity of the situation, and the magnitude of the impending struggle. The old pro-slavery leaders were absent. Some in the rebel government set up at Richmond, and others marshalling troops in the field. Hostile armies were gathering, and from the dome of the Capital, across the Potomac, and on towards Fairfax, in Virginia, could be seen the Confederate flag.

Breckenridge, late the Southern candidate for President, now Senator from Kentucky, and soon to lead a rebel army, still lingered in the Senate. Like Cataline among the Roman Senators, he was regarded with aversion and distrust. Gloomy and perhaps sorrowful, he said, 'I can only look with sadness on the melancholy drama that is being enacted.'

"Pardon the digression, while I relate an incident which occurred in the Senate, at this special session.

"Senator Baker, of Oregon, was making a brilliant and impassioned reply to a speech of Breckenridge, in which he denounced the Kentucky Senator for giving aid and encouragement to the enemy by his speeches. At length he paused, and, turning toward Breckenridge, and fixing his eye upon him, he asked, 'What would have been thought if, after the battle of Cannæ, a Roman Senator had risen, amidst the conscript Fathers, and denounced the war, and opposed all measures for its success?'

"Baker paused, and every eye in the Senate, and in the crowded galleries was fixed upon the almost solitary Senator from Kentucky. Fessenden broke the painful silence by exclaiming, in low deep tones, which gave expression to the thrill of indignation, which ran through the hall, 'He would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock.'

"Congress manifested its sense of the gravity of the situation by authorizing a loan of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and empowering the President to call into the field five hundred thousand men, and as many more as he might deem necessary.

SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

"No act of the British Government, since the 'stamp act' of the Revolution, has ever excited such intense feeling of hostility toward Great Britain, as her haughty demand for the surrender of Mason and Slidell. It required nerve, in the President, to stem the storm of popular feeling, and yield to that demand, and it was, for a time, the most unpopular act of his administration. But when the excitement of the day had passed, it was approved by the sober judgment of the Nation.

"Prince Albert is kindly and gratefully remembered in America, where it is believed that his action, in modifying the terms of that demand, probably saved the United States and Great Britain from the horrors of war.

LINCOLN AND THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

"When, in June, 1858, at his home, in Springfield, Mr. Lincoln startled the people with the declaration, 'This government cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free,' and when, at the close of his speech, to those who were laboring for the ultimate extinction of slavery, he exclaimed, with the voice of a prophet, 'We shall not fail; if we stand firm, we shall not fail. Wise councils may accelerate, or mistakes delay, but, sooner or later, the victory is sure to come;' he anticipated success, through years of discussion, and final triumph, through peaceful and constitutional means, by the ballot. He did not foresee, nor even dream (unless in those dim, mysterious shadows, which sometimes startle, by half revealing the future), his own elevation to the Presidency. He did not then suspect that he had been appointed by God, and should be chosen by the people, to proclaim the emancipation of a race, and to save his country. He did not foresee that slavery was so soon to be destroyed, amidst the flames of war which itself kindled.

HIS MODERATION.

"He entered upon his administration with the single purpose of maintaining National unity, and many reproached and denounced him for the slowness of his anti-slavery measures. The first of the series was the abolition of slavery at the National Capital. This act gave freedom to three thousand slaves, with compensation to their loyal masters. Contemporaneous with this, was an act conferring freedom upon all colored soldiers who should serve in the Union armies, and upon their families. The next was an act, which I had the honor to introduce, prohibiting slavery in all the Territories, and wherever the National Government had jurisdiction. But the great, the decisive, act of his administration, was the 'Emancipation Proclamation.'

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

"The President had urged, with the utmost earnestness, on the loyal slaveholders, of the Border States, gradual and compensated emancipation, but in vain. He clearly saw, all saw, that the slaves, as used by the Confederates, were a vast power, contributing immensely to their ability to carry on the war, and, that by declaring their freedom, he would convert millions of freedmen into active friends and allies of the Union. The people knew that he was deliberating upon the question of issuing this Emancipation Proclamation. At this crisis, the Union men of the Border States made an appeal to him to withhold the edict, and suffer slavery to survive.

"They selected John J. Crittenden, a venerable and eloquent man, and their ablest statesman, to make, on the floor of Congress, a public appeal to the President to withhold the proclamation. Mr. Crittenden had been Governor of Kentucky, her Senator in Congress, Attorney-General of the United States, and now, in his old age, covered with honors, he accepted, like John Quincy Adams, a seat in Congress, that in this crisis he might help to save his country.

"He was a sincere Union man, but believed it unwise to disturb slavery. In his speech, he made a most eloquent and touching appeal, from a Kentuckian to a Kentuckian. He said, among other things, 'There is a niche, near to that of Washington, to him who shall save his country. If Mr. Lincoln will step into that niche, the *founder* and the *preserver* of the Republic shall stand side by side.' * * * Owen Lovejoy, the brother of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who had been mobbed and murdered, because he would not surrender the liberty of the press

replied to Crittenden. After his brother's murder, kneeling upon the green sod which covered that brother's grave, he had taken a solemn vow of eternal war upon slavery. Ever after, like Peter the Hermit, with a heart of fire and a tongue of lightning, he had gone forth, preaching his crusade against slavery. At length, in his reply, turning to Crittenden, he said, 'The gentleman, from Kentucky, says he has a niche for Abraham Lincoln, where is it?'

"Crittenden pointed toward Heaven.

"Lovejoy continuing said, 'He points upward, But, sir! if the President follows the counsel of that gentleman, and becomes the perpetrator of slavery, he should point downward, to some dungeon in the temple of Moloch, who feeds on human blood, and where are forged chains for human limbs; in the recesses of whose temple woman is scourged and man tortured, and outside the walls are lying dogs, gorged with human flesh, as Byron describes them, lying around the walls of Stamboul.' 'That,' said Lovejoy, 'is a suitable place for the statue of him who would perpetuate slavery.'

"I, too," said he, 'have a temple for Abraham Lincoln, but it is in freedom's holy fane, * * * not surrounded by slave fetters and chains, but with the symbols of freedom—not dark with bondage, but radiant with the light of liberty. In that niche he shall stand proudly, nobly, gloriously, with broken chains and slaves whips beneath his feet. * * * That is a fame worth living for, aye, more, it is a fame worth dying for, though that death led through Gethsemane and the agony of the accursed tree.' *"

"It is said," continued he, 'that Wilberforce went up to the judgment seat with the broken chains of eight hundred thousand slaves! Let Lincoln make himself the Liberator, and his name shall be enrolled, not only in this earthly temple, but it shall be traced on the living stones of that temple which is reared amid the thrones of Heaven.'

"Lovejoy's prophecy has been fulfilled—in this world—you see the statues to Lincoln, with broken chains at his feet, rising all over the world, and—in that other world—few will doubt that the prophecy has been realized.

"In September, 1862, after the Confederates, by their defeat at the great battle of Antietam, had been driven back from Maryland and Pennsylvania, Lincoln issued the Proclamation. It is a fact, illustrating his character, and showing that there was in him what many would call a tinge of superstition, that he declared, to Secretary Chase, that he had made a solemn vow to God,

saying, 'If General Lee is driven back from Pennsylvania, I will crown the result with the declaration of freedom to the slave.' The final Proclamation was issued on the first of January, 1863. In obedience to an American custom, he had been receiving calls on that New-Year's-day, and, for hours, shaking hands. As the paper was brought to him by the Secretary of State, to be signed, he said, 'Mr. Seward, I have been shaking hands all day, and my right hand is almost paralyzed. If my name ever gets into history, it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it. If my hand trembles when I sign the proclamation, those who examine the document hereafter will say, 'he hesitated.'

"Then, resting his arm a moment, he turned to the table, took up the pen, and slowly and firmly wrote Abraham Lincoln. He smiled as, handing the paper to Mr. Seward, he said, 'that will do.'

"From this day, to its final triumph, the tide of victory seemed to set more and more in favor of the Union cause. The capture of Vicksburg, the victory of Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Sheridan's brilliant campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah; Thomas' decisive victory at Nashville; Sherman's march, through the Confederacy, to the sea; the capture of Fort McAllister; the sinking of the Alabama; the taking of Mobile, by Farragut; the occupation of Columbus, Charleston, Savannah; the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond; the surrender of Lee to Grant; the taking of Jefferson Davis a prisoner; the triumph everywhere of the National Arms; such were the events which followed (though with delays and bloodshed) the 'Proclamation of Emancipation.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

"Meanwhile Lincoln had been triumphantly re-elected, Congress had, as before stated, abolished slavery at the Capital, prohibited it in all the Territories, declared all negro soldiers in the Union armies, and their families free, and had repealed all laws which sanctioned or recognized slavery, and the President had crowned and consummated all, by the Proclamation of Emancipation. One thing alone remained to perfect, confirm, and make everlastingly permanent these measures, and this was to embody in the Constitution itself, the prohibition of slavery everywhere within the Republic.

"To change the organic law, required the adoption by a two-thirds vote of a joint resolution, by Congress, and that this should be sub-

mitted to, and ratified by two-thirds of the States.

"The President, in his annual message and in personal interviews with members of Congress, urged the passage of such resolution. To test the strength of the measure, in the House of Representatives, I had the honor, in February, 1864, to introduce the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Constitution should be so amended as to abolish slavery in the United States wherever it now exists, and to prohibit its existence in every part thereof forever." (Cong. Globe, vol 50, p. 659). This was adopted by a decided vote, and was the first resolution ever passed by Congress in favor of the entire abolition of slavery. But although it received a majority, it did not receive a majority of two-thirds.

"The debates on the Constitutional Amendment (perhaps the greatest in our Congressional history, certainly the most important since the adoption of the Constitution) ran through two sessions of Congress. Charles Sumner, the learned Senator from Massachusetts, brought to the discussion in the Senate, his ample stores of historical illustration, quoting largely in its favor from the historians, poets and statesmen of the past.

"The resolution was adopted in the Senate by the large vote of ayes, 38; noes, 6.

"In the lower House, at the first session, it failed to obtain a two-thirds vote, and, on a motion to reconsider, went over to the next session.

"Mr. Lincoln again earnestly urged its adoption, and, in a letter to Illinois friends, he said, 'The signs look better. * * * Peace does not look so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth keeping in all future time.'

"I recall, very vividly, my New Year's call upon the President, January, 1864. I said:

"I hope, Mr. President, one year from to-day I may have the pleasure of congratulating you on the occurrence of three events which now seem probable."

"What are they?" inquired he.

"1. That the rebellion may be entirely crushed.

"2. That the Constitutional amendment, abolishing and prohibiting slavery, may have been adopted.

"3. And that Abraham Lincoln may have been re-elected President."

"I think," replied he, with a smile, 'I would be glad to accept the first two as a compromise.'

"General Grant, in a letter, remarkable for

that clear good sense and practical judgment for which he is distinguished, condensed into a single sentence the political argument in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, 'The North and South,' said he, 'can never live at peace with each other except as one Nation and that without slavery.'

GARFIELD'S SPEECH.

"I would be glad to quote from this great debate, but must confine myself to a brief extract from a speech of the present President, then a member of the House. He began by saying, 'Mr. Speaker, we shall never know why slavery dies so hard in this Republic, and in this Hall, until we know why sin outlives disaster and Satan is immortal.' * * * 'How well do I remember,' he continued, 'the history of that distinguished predecessor of mine, Joshua R. Giddings, lately gone to his rest, who, with his forlorn hope of faithful men, took his life in his hands and, in the name of justice, protested against the great crime, and who stood bravely in his place until his white locks, like the plume of Henry of Navarre, marked where the battle of freedom raged fiercest.' * * * 'In its mad arrogance, slavery lifted its hand against the Union, and since that fatal day it has been a fugitive and a vagabond upon the earth.'

"Up to the last roll-call, on the question of the passage of the resolution, we were uncertain and anxious about the result. We needed Democratic votes. We knew we should get some, but whether enough to carry the measure, none could surely tell.

"As the clerk called the names of members, so perfect was the silence that the sound of a hundred pencils keeping tally could be heard through the Hall.

"Finally, when the call was completed, and the Speaker announced that the resolution was adopted, the result was received by an uncontrollable burst of enthusiasm. Members and spectators (especially the galleries, which were crowded with convalescent soldiers) shouted and cheered, and before the Speaker could obtain quiet, the roar of artillery on Capitol Hill proclaimed to the City of Washington, the passage of the resolution. Congress adjourned, and we hastened to the White House to congratulate the President on the event.

"He made one of his happiest speeches. In his own peculiar words, he said, 'The great job is finished.' 'I cannot but congratulate,' said he, 'all present, myself, the country, and the whole world on this great moral victory.'

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

"And now, with an attempt to sketch very briefly some of his peculiar personal characteristics, I must close.

"This great Hercules of a man had a heart as kind and tender as a woman. Sterner men thought it a weakness. It saddened him to see others suffer, and he shrank from inflicting pain. Let me illustrate his kindness and tenderness by one or two incidents. One summer's day, walking along the shaded path leading from the Executive Mansion to the War Office, I saw the tall, awkward form of the President, seated on the grass under a tree. A wounded soldier, seeking back pay and a pension, had met the President, and, having recognized him, asked his counsel. Lincoln sat down, examined the papers of the soldier, and told him what to do, sent him to the proper bureau with a note, which secured prompt attention.

"After the terribly destructive battles between Grant and Lee, in the Wilderness of Virginia, after days of dreadful slaughter, the lines of ambulances, conveying the wounded from the steamers on the Potomac to the great field hospitals on the heights around Washington, would be continuous—one unbroken line from the wharf to the hospital. At such a time, I have seen the President, in his carriage, driving slowly along the line, and he looked like one who had lost the dearest members of his own family. On one such occasion, meeting me, he stopped and said: 'I cannot bear this; this suffering, this loss of life—is dreadful.'

"I recalled to him a line from a letter he had years before written to a friend, whose great sorrow he had sought to console. Reminding him of the incident, I asked him: 'Do you remember writing to your suffering friend these words:

"And this, too, shall pass away,
Never fear. Victory will come.'

"In all his State papers and speeches, during these years of strife and passion, there can be found no words of bitterness, no denunciation. When others railed, he railed not again. He was always dignified, magnanimous, patient, considerate, manly, and true. His duty was ever performed, 'with malice toward none, with charity for all,' and with 'firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right.'

NEVER A DEMAGOGUE.

"Lincoln was never a demagogue. He respected and loved the people, but never flattered them. No man ever heard him allude to his

humble life and manual labor, in a way to obtain votes. None knew better than he, that splitting rails did not qualify a man for public duties. He realized painfully the defects of his education, and labored diligently and successfully to supply his deficiencies.

HIS CONVERSATION.

"He had no equal as a talker in social life. His conversation was fascinating and attractive. He was full of wit, humor and anecdote, and, at the same time, original, suggestive and instructive. There was in his character a singular mingling of mirthfulness and melancholy. While his sense of the ludicrous was keen, and his fun and mirth were exuberant, and sometimes almost irrepressible; his conversation sparkling with jest, story and anecdote and in droll description, he would pass suddenly to another mood and become sad and pathetic—a melancholy expression of his homely face would show that he was 'a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief.'

HIS STORIES.

"The newspapers, in America, have always been full of Lincoln's stories and anecdotes, some true and many fabulous.

"He always had a story ready, and, if not, he could improvise one, just fitted for the occasion. The following may, I think, be said to have been adapted:

"An Atlantic port, in one of the British provinces, was, during the war, a great resort and refuge for blockade-runners, and a large contraband trade was said to have been carried on from that port with the Confederates. Late in the summer of 1864, while the election of President was pending, Lincoln being a candidate, the Governor-General of that province, with some of the principal officers, visited Washington, and called to pay their respects to the executive. Mr. Lincoln had been very much annoyed by the failure of these officials to enforce, very strictly, the rules of neutrality, but he treated his guests with great courtesy. After a pleasant interview, the Governor, alluding to the approaching presidential election, said, jokingly, but with a grain of sarcasm, 'I understand, Mr. President, everybody votes in this country. If we remain until November can we vote?'

"'You remind me,' replied the President, 'of a countryman of yours, a green emigrant from Ireland. Pat arrived in New York on election day, and was, perhaps, as eager as Your Excellency to vote, and to vote early and late and often. So, upon his landing at Castle Garden, he

hastened to the nearest voting place, and, as he approached, the judge, who received the ballots, inquired, 'who do you want to vote for? on which side are you?' Poor Pat was embarrassed, he did not know who were the candidates. He stopped, scratched his head, then, with the readiness of his countrymen, he said:

"I am forment the government, anyhow. Tell me, if your Honor plases, which is the rebellion side, and I'll tell you how I want to vote. In old Ireland I was always on the rebellion side, and, by Saint Patrick, I'll stick to that same in America."

"Your Excellency," said Mr. Lincoln, "would, I should think, not be at all at a loss on which side to vote."

THE BOOKS HE READ.

"The two books he read most were the Bible and Shakspeare. With them he was familiar, reading and quoting from them constantly. Next to Shakspeare, among the poets was Burns, with whom he had a hearty sympathy, and upon whose poetry he wrote a lecture. He was extremely fond of ballads, and of simple, sad and plaintive music.

"I called one day at the White House, to introduce two officers of the Union army, both Swedes. Immediately he began and repeated from memory, to the delight of his visitors, a long ballad, descriptive of Norwegian scenery, a Norse legend, and the adventures of an old Viking among the fiords of the North.

"He said he read the poem in a newspaper, and the visit of these Swedes recalled it to his memory.

"On the last Sunday of his life, as he was sailing up the Potomac, returning to Washington from his visit to Richmond, he read aloud many extracts from Macbeth, and, among others, the following, and with a tone and accent so impressive that, after his death, it was vividly recalled by those who heard him:

"Duncan is in his grave;

After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well;
Treason has done his worst; nor steel, nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing,
Can touch him further!"

"After his assassination, those friends could not fail to recall this passage from the same play:

"This Duncan

Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued against
The deep damnation of his taking off."

HIS RELIGION.

"It is strange that any reader of Lincoln's speeches and writings should have had the hardi-

hood to charge him with infidelity, but the charge, having been repeatedly made, I reply, in the light of facts accessible to all, that no more reverent Christian (not excepting Washington) ever filled the chair of President. Declarations of his trust in God, his faith in the efficacy of prayer, pervade his speeches and writings. From the time he left Springfield, to his death, he not only himself continually prayed for Divine assistance, but never failed to ask the prayers of others for himself and his country.

"His reply to the negroes of Baltimore, who in 1864, presented him with a beautiful Bible, as an expression of their love and gratitude, ought to have silenced all who have made such charges. After thanking them, he said: 'This great book is the best gift God has given to man. All the good from the Savior of the world is communicated through this book.'

"When a member of Congress, knowing his religious character, asked him 'why he did not join some church?' Mr. Lincoln replied: 'Because I found difficulty, without mental reservation, in giving my assent to their long and complicated confessions of faith. When any church will inscribe over its altar the Savior's condensed statement of law and gospel, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself,' that church will I join with all my heart.'

WHAT HE ACCOMPLISHED.

"Let us try to sum up in part what he accomplished.

"When he assumed the duties of the executive, he found an empty treasury, the National credit was gone, the little nucleus of an army and navy scattered and disarmed, the officers, who had not deserted to the rebels, strangers; the party which elected him in a minority (he having been elected only because his opponents were divided between Douglas, Breckenridge and Everett), the old Democratic party, which had ruled most of the time for half a century, hostile, and even that part of it in the North, from long association, in sympathy with the insurgents; his own party made up of discordant elements, and neither he nor his party had acquired prestige and the confidence of the people. It is the exact truth to say that when he entered the White House he was the object of personal prejudice to a majority of the American people, and of contempt to a powerful minority. He entered upon his task of restoring the integrity of a broken Union, without sympathy from any of the great powers of

Western Europe. Those which were not hostile manifested a cold neutrality, exhibiting toward him and his government no cordial good-will, nor extending any moral aid. Yet, in spite of all, he crushed the most stupendous rebellion, supported by armies more vast, by resources greater, and an organization more perfect, than ever before undertook the dismemberment of a Nation. He united and held together, against contending factions, his own party, and strengthened it by securing the confidence and winning the support of the best part of all parties. He composed the quarrels of rival generals; and at length won the respect and confidence and sympathy of all Nations and peoples. He was re-elected almost by acclamation, and after a series of brilliant victories, he annihilated all armed opposition. He led the people, step by step, to emancipation, and saw his work crowned by an amendment of the Constitution, eradicating and prohibiting slavery forever throughout the Republic.

"Such is a brief and imperfect summary of his achievements during the last five years of his life. And this good man, when the hour of victory came, made it not the hour of vengeance, but of forgiveness and reconciliation.

"These five years of incessant labor and fearful responsibility told even upon his strength and vigor. He left Illinois for the Capital with a frame of iron and nerves of steel. His old friends who had known him as a man who did not know what illness was; who had seen him on the prairies before the Illinois Courts, full of life, genial, and sparkling with fun; now saw the wrinkles on his forehead deepened into furrows—the laugh of the old days lost its heartiness; anxiety, responsibility, care, and hard work wore upon him, and his nerves of steel, at times, became irritable. He had had no respite, had taken no holidays. When others fled away from the dust and heat of the Capital, he stayed. He would not leave the helm until all danger was past, and the good ship of state had made her port.

"I will not dwell upon the unutterable sorrow of the American people, at his shocking death. But I desire to express here, in this great City of this grand Empire, the sensibility with which the people of the United States received, at his death, the sympathy of the English-speaking race.

"That sympathy was most eloquently expressed by all. It came from Windsor Castle to the White House; from England's Widowed Queen to the stricken and distracted widow at

Washington. From Parliament to Congress, from the people of all this magnificent Empire, as it stretches round the world, from England to India, from Canada to Australia, came words of deep feeling, and they were received by the American people, in their sore bereavement, as the expression of a kindred race.

"I cannot forbear referring in particular to the words spoken in Parliament on that occasion, by Lords Russell and Derby, and especially, by that great and picturesque leader, so lately passed away, Lord Beaconsfield. After a discriminating eulogy upon the late President, and the expression of profound sympathy, he said:

"Nor is it possible for the people of England, at such a moment, to forget that he sprang from the same fatherland and spake the same mother tongue."

"God grant that, in all the unknown future, nothing may ever disturb the friendly feeling and respect which each Nation entertains for the other. May there never be another quarrel in the family."

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Stephen Arnold Douglas was born April 23, 1813, at Brandon, Vermont, "a good State to emigrate from," as he said. His father, who died when Stephen was an infant of three months, was a physician of considerable eminence, and a native of New York. His grandfather was a Pennsylvanian and a soldier in the Revolution, being with Washington at Valley Forge and at Yorktown. His great grandfather was also native born, but the remote ancestry was from Scotland, and it has been said, traceable to the blood of the Douglas'. In youth, Stephen received the ordinary school education of his native State, and was an apt and diligent pupil. At the age of fifteen, unable to gratify an ardent desire to prepare for college, owing to his mother's straightened circumstances, he apprenticed himself to the cabinet trade. In eighteen months afterwards, finding it too hard for his constitution, he abandoned it and entered the academy at Brandon. The following year, his mother having married a Mr. Granger, whose son had previously married his eldest sister, the family removed to Canadagua, New York. Here Stephen resumed his academical course, and also commenced to read law. At the age of twenty he started West to seek an eligible location. At Cleveland he was long detained by sickness. Recovering, he went to Cincinnati, and thence by river to St. Louis, finding his way, late in the fall of 1833, to the village of Winchester, Scott

county, Illinois, whither he walked from Jacksonville, in quest of a school to teach, his exchequer being reduced to thirty-seven and a half cents. His first work was clerking at a vendue, which yielded him six dollars, but he obtained, shortly after, a school of forty pupils at three dollars a quarter. He kept up his law studies meanwhile, and the following March was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court sitting at Vandalia. He now partook himself to the practice of the law, and speedily won distinction in his profession. Within a year of his admission to the bar he was twenty-two years old, he was chosen by the legislature, Attorney-General of the State. In 1836 he was elected to the legislature from Morgan county, being the youngest member in that body. At this session the Internal Improvement folly of the State was entered upon. In 1837 he was appointed by Van Buren, Register of the Land Office at Springfield. The same year he was nominated for Congress, and at the election of August, 1838, came within five votes of an election out of thirty-six thousand cast, his opponent being the Hon. John T. Stuart, Whig. He now devoted himself assiduously to his new profession, and proved himself an able lawyer and successful advocate. His tact and skill in the examination of witnesses was unrivalled. In 1840 he entered with great ardor into the exciting Presidential campaign, canvassing the State thoroughly by addressing two hundred and seven meetings in favor of Van Buren. Upon the meeting of the legislature in December of that year he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Carlin, who was unable to withstand the pressure in his favor. During the session, from partisan motives, the Supreme Court was re-organized, in which Douglas took an active part through lobby addresses, etc., and was also elected to a seat upon the bench, rendering the court Democratic. The Supreme Judges had to perform circuit duty, Douglas being assigned to the Quincy District. In the fourth volume of the "Law Reporter," Boston, 1842, may be found a letter from a lawyer, who had emigrated to Illinois, giving the following description of him on the bench: "The Judge of our circuit is S. A. Douglas, a youth of twenty-eight, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1838, in opposition to J. T. Stuart, the late member. He is a Vermonter, a man of considerable talent, and in the way of dispatching business, is a perfect 'steam engine in breeches.' This dispatch is the only benefit our circuit will derive from the change. He is the most democratic Judge I

ever knew. While a case is going on he leaves the bench and goes among the people and members of the bar, takes a cigar and has a social smoke with them, or often setting in their laps, being in person five feet nothing, or thereabouts, and probably weighing about one hundred pounds. I have often thought we should cut a queer figure if one of our Suffolk bar should accidentally drop in."

But Douglas' manners upon the bench were unexceptional. He was studious, clear, comprehensive and expeditious, and it may be said that a more popular judge never wore the ermine in this State, notwithstanding his youth and slight figure.

In 1834, he was first elected to Congress by a majority of about four hundred. He was twice re-elected, his majority being increased each time—the last time to three thousand. In the lower house he is said to have been cautious and sparing of debate, studious and closely observant, and when he did arise for a speech, it was apt, forcible and to the purpose. His early education was not so thorough and scholastic as it might have been, as he well knew, but this fact could never have been gathered from his speeches. Ashamed to be either uninformed or misinformed, he was a studious toiler throughout his busy and boisterous political life, amidst all its engrossing cares and unceasing occupation, and a wide and varied reader of history and its kindred of politics and law. Contact with public affairs gave scope to his understanding and depth to his judgment, and his knowledge became vast, complete and accurate. One of his first masterly efforts in Congress to attract National attention was his speech on the bill to refund to General Jackson, the fine imposed upon him for placing New Orleans under martial law at the time of the battle in its defence on the 8th of January, 1812. The venerable hero of that glorious event subsequently thanked Douglas for this able vindication, saying, "I know when I proclaimed and enforced martial law that I was doing right; but never until I read your speech, could I express the reasons which actuated my conduct." In 1847, Douglas entered the Senate, which was the arena of his hurculean labors. His name, young as he was, became speedily associated with the great National issues which affected the destiny of this people. He moulded and gave them direction in public affairs. Between the aggressions of the South and the resistance of the North over the angry subject of slavery in our Territories, it has been said that there is no escape from the conclusion that the genius

of Douglas offered the only peaceable solution of a common National ground upon which all could meet in the theory of Territorial sovereignty. To it, through his labors, the Democratic party was committed in 1856, gained a triumph at the polls and there, was basely betrayed by Buchanan and the South. But Douglas was true and faithful to the last and defended it whenever and wherever assailed. And while he was personally pursued by bitter, implacable, open political opponents, his darling idea which was empire or ruin with him, was more grossly betrayed by perfidious friends who rode into power upon it.

The most striking peculiarity in the physique of Mr. Douglas was his stature, which was greatly below the medium height—not above five feet. His trunk was ample, compact and erect, with full chest and square, well defined, though not broad shoulders; but his extremities were disproportionately short. In the latter years of his life he grew stout, though not obese. His figure would have been fatal to the divinity of the Apollo Belvidere. While his diminutive stature would arrest attention, his facile and natural dignity of manner, not to say grace, with an air, as if borne to command, would cause idle curiosity in the contemplation of his person to pass into speedy forgetfulness by the respect and attention which he inspired. His splendid head, covered with a heavy suit of dark hair, nicely poised upon his shoulders, and connected by a short neck, was massive in its brain development, conveying, under animation, the impression of almost infinite power. The ample forehead was squarely built up over the wide arches of his heavy brows, under which rolled a pair of large, restless, deep-set, dark blue eyes, capable of shooting out glances of electric fire, when under the impulse of the powerful brain battery back of them. His nose was broad and short; flaring nostrils, denoting coolness and courage. At its junction with the projecting forehead it left a peculiar transverse crease. His mouth was ample, cleanly cut, with lips finely arched, and whole evincing decision, and by the depressions at the angles, conveying a mingled idea of sadness and disdain. His chin, backed by a firm jaw, squared well to the general outline of his face, indicating ardor, strength and vigor. He wore no beard, but presented smoothly shaven cheeks and handsome throat, with slight double chin. The general contour of his face was regular, and its muscles wonderfully mobile, giving a pleasing and winning countenance. His complexion, though somewhat dark, with his usually

good health, was clear; the exuberance of his animal spirits was extraordinary. He was of the vital temperament. Such is a brief physical description of the "Little Giant."

This soubriquet originated very early in his public life. In 1833, President Jackson added to his refusal to re-charter the United States Bank, the removal of the deposits. Great was the consternation of the people, and a general panic prevailed. Party feeling ran extremely high, the President's supporters were unsettled in their views, and thousands differed with him on these measures. Douglas had just located at Jacksonville and opened a law office in a room in the court house. The Whigs of Morgan county, from their number and standing, were arrogant and audacious in their denunciation of the Administration. Douglas mingled freely with the people, who usually crowded the county seat on Saturdays, and among them was outspoken in his approbation of the acts of the Administration. He, and the editor of the Democratic paper at Jacksonville, deeming it advisable to rally the undecided, effect an organization of the Administration party, and define its position, in opposition to the views of many friends, called a mass meeting, and prepared a set of resolutions endorsing the bank policy of the Administration. On the day of the meeting the court house was thronged with people of both parties. Douglas being comparatively a stranger, declined to offer resolutions, but as it soon became apparent unless he did, it would not be done, he boldly advanced and read them, following with a few brief explanatory remarks. Immediately upon his conclusion, Josiah Lamborn, a Whig of great influence and oratorical powers, attacked the resolutions and their reader in a severe and caustic manner. The blood of Douglas was up; this was his first political effort, but he met his antagonist with such arguments, so vehement and effective, that the excitement of his friends reached the highest point of endurance; they cheered, seized and bore him aloft through the crowd and around the public square, in gratitude and admiration, applying to him such complimentary titles as "high combed cock," "little giant," etc., which last, by its peculiar appropriateness, adhered to him to the last. His effort that day, in a measure, changed the political destiny of Morgan county. It was long remembered, and the old veterans of Morgan always held that Douglas never equalled this speech of March, 1834.

As an orator, Douglas possessed the peculiar magnetism of imparting to his auditory the hue

of his sentiments and views, swaying their will, or directing their sensibility, at pleasure. He affected no Senatorial airs, betrayed no aristocratic spirit, but naturally and easily identified himself with the democracy. He had been the genial companion of many an early pioneer, and his intimate knowledge of the people and sympathy with them enabled him on the stump to convey to their common understanding, in their own accustomed vehicles of thought, his reasonings upon the political questions of the day, often enforcing and clenching an argument to those who remembered the frontier times, by a peculiar border figure, carrying conviction to their minds, as evinced by a spontaneous outburst of applause at frequent intervals. But his most inseparable attributes were rapidity and boldness of thought, and his dexterity in debate, of which he became a consummate master, cropped out early in life, giving promise of unequalled power in his first efforts on the stump. He had the faculty of summoning all his mental resources with a promptitude which served admirably the occasion, even if required instantly, in reply to a powerful antagonist in the Senate. Therefore, while his forte lay, to a certain extent, in his matchless power upon the hustings, he swayed a no less power in the caucus or the august Senate.

His manner of treating a subject was bold and independent, always striking the hard and strong points. To halting friends, he appeared at times to be overbearing, and there was a vein of cold irony in his nature, which, with a defiant tone in his remarks, a haughty manner, and a curling lip, sunk deep into the heart of an enemy. Energy and activity, courage and fortitude, were of the essence of his nature. The assaults that would excruciate some men only excited a smile of derision on his intrepid face. Elastic in both body and mind, he was capable of performing an incredible amount of political labor in the open field. Thus, with sagacity as if inspired by genius, a mind matured by careful study, a judgment clear and decisive, a courage which shrank from no danger, amounting at times to apparent audacity, yet always tempered with discretion; a will to yield to no difficulty, and unappalled by any obstacle; appreciation of the people, and the faculty to lead them, Douglas was a statesman of the very first order.

To further illustrate Douglas' power among the people we give the following graphic sketch, by the editor of the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, who was a fellow passenger in the cars with Mr. Douglas, through Illinois, on occasion of opening

the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and afterward: "That man with a big, round head, a brow almost as broad as Webster's, and a quick, active eye that rolls under the heavy, projecting brow, watching every other man, and not allowing a motion to escape him; with arms too short for his body, which is full and round, as though it never lacked the juices that supply life, and with small, duck legs, which, had they grown as thick as his back-bone (and they would, probably, if Providence had not foreseen that he would want back-bone more than legs in his battle of life), would have made him of respectable stature—that little man is no less than the great politician of the West, who has attracted more attention in the last four years than any other man of the Nation, and done more to give direction to public affairs than even the President, with a million and a half of voters at his back, and the army, navy, and treasury of North America at his command. It is the 'Little Giant,' Stephen A. Douglas, with whom we parted company at Vincennes, and who has slowly come along, feeling the public pulse to learn the political health of the 'Suckers,' up to Springfield, the capital of the State. The means of success in Senator Douglas are very apparent. First, he is really and intellectually a great man. Eastern people, who view him only as a low politician, should disabuse their minds in relation to one who is to exercise a wide influence in the affairs of the country, and, very probably, for he is yet young, to be the head of the Republic. He is massive in his conceptions, broad and comprehensive in his views, and in a good measure is endowed with all those powers of mind that make a statesman.

"But he is greater still in energy of character. There are those that think that a defeat of him next year would be his death in politics; but the man who sprung from a cabinet-maker's shop in Vermont, and without father or friend worked his way to an honorable place upon the bench of judges, who entered Illinois with less than fifty cents in money, and not one cent in credit, and has acquired great wealth, and the highest station and influence, is not ready to be whipped out. But if he is great in mind, and greater in energy, he is greater in those winning manners for which the world calls him a demagogue. Scarcely a man, woman or child in the cars escapes his attention, or passed by unspoken to. At one moment he talks with the old, stern-visaged politician, who has been soured by a thousand defeats and disappointments; in the next to that well-formed and genial Kentuckian,

who has just sought a free State; now he sits down with the little girl approaching her teens and asks of her school studies; and he pats the little boy on the head, and in presence of his mother and proud father (what father is not proud to see his boy noticed?) says a word of his mild eyes and glossy locks. Again the lady is approached with a fair word and a bland smile, and goes home pleased to tell her father how he looks, and then half a dozen are about him, all standing together. He can talk religion with the priest as well as politics with the statesman; he can congratulate the newly appointed Buchanan office-holder, who has supplanted his friend, tell the displaced friend of the good time coming, when his wing shall be up; and at every station, more regularly than the conductor, Mr. Douglas is upon the platform with a goodbye to the leaving, and a welcome to the departing traveler—a shake of the hand with one man that stands at the depot, and a touch of the hat to another. He knows everybody; can tell the question that effects each locality; call the name of every farm owner on the way; tell all travelers something of the homes they left, that they never knew themselves, and suggest what place they deserve in Heaven. Now, such a man as that, in contact with everybody, knowing everybody, and at the bottom, wrapped up with the idea of preferment, power and dominion among men is not easily to be put down; and his opponents might as well believe at once, that when they fight him they fight a strong man—a little giant indeed. He would be popular in Boston or anywhere else, and half the 'three thousand clergymen' he denounced would have their hearts stolen if he could speak to them a half hour."

Douglas' speeches contain few rhetorical flourishes. But they are models of exact language, orderly and systematic in thought, full and comprehensive in grasp. There is never a strained effort at mere beauty of word painting. The architecture of his sentences, as well as the ideas are solid, massive masonry, with broad foundation laid on firm rock, and the details and working plans so accurate as to be perfect in their adaptation, with nothing amiss or foreign and no surplus or waste material. So well and thoroughly are his sentences woven together that it is difficult to extract from his speeches any separate sentence conveying, text-like, a summary of the whole. While they are complete they yet seem parts necessarily connected with the whole. His arguments succeed each other like the weighty blows of an enormous

trip-hammer, shaping the subject in hand with irresistible power, flattening the points opposed to him, and possibly the adversary under its mighty tilts.

In the circle of Washington life, Douglas, with the honors of a Senator, appeared with a natural grace and dignity rarely excelled. At the social board, or in dinner-table conversation, Colonel Forney, in his sketches of public men, says: "Douglas was almost unrivalled. His repartee was a flash, and his courtesy as knightly as if he had been born in the best society."

Stephen A. Douglas died in Chicago, June 3, 1861.

WILLIAM H. BISSELL.

Though not a resident of Sangamon county until called to fill the gubernatorial chair, January, 1857, he then made choice of it as his future home, and here in the beautiful cemetery near Springfield, where lie other men of National fame, his body lies buried, while his spirit rests in a fairer world.

William H. Bissell was born in Hartwick, Otsego county, New York, April 25, 1811. He was self-educated, attending school in the summer and teaching in the winter. Upon reaching manhood, he studied medicine, and graduated in 1834, at a medical college in Philadelphia. Subsequently he removed to Jefferson county, in this State, in 1838, but was prostrated shortly after his arrival, which used up what scanty means he had, and so far discouraged him that he was on the point of enlisting in the United States army, but was unable, on account of debility, to pass examination. Crossing over from Jefferson Barracks to Monroe county, he secured a school, which he soon, however, relinquished, and commenced with success the practice of his profession, at Waterloo. In 1840, he was brought out by the Democratic party, and after an active canvass, elected a representative in the legislature, redeeming Monroe county from the control of the Whigs. He at once acquired a reputation in the legislature as a ready and vigorous debator, and upon returning home he was persuaded by his friends to study the profession of the law. Upon being admitted to the bar, he formed a partnership with General Shields, and removed to Belleville. In 1844, he was elected State's Attorney for that circuit, and at once distinguished himself as an eloquent, successful and honorable prosecutor. In 1846, upon the breaking out of the Mexican War, he enlisted as a volunteer and was elected Captain of one of the St. Clair county companies, and was subsequently chosen

Colonel of the Second Illinois regiment without opposition. His services in that war, and especially in the hard fought battle of Buena Vista, are well known to every reader of American history. In 1848, he was elected a Representative in Congress of the Eighth District, without opposition; was re-elected in 1850, without opposition; and was again re-elected in 1852. During the winter of 1851, he was taken sick with partial paralysis, which continued to afflict him till the day of his death. He was so much indisposed in the summer of 1854, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was under discussion in Congress, that he was not able to take his seat; but he was opposed to that measure, and declared that if his vote would defeat it, he would insist on being carried to the House that he might cast it. In 1856, without any solicitation on his part, he was unanimously nominated by the Republican convention for Governor of the State, and elected over his Democratic competitor, William A. Richardson. To the duties of this office he was devoting his undivided attention at the time of his death.

Governor Bissell was twice married; first, in 1839, to a daughter of John James, of Monroe county. Two daughters were the issue of this union. He was married the second time to Elizabeth Kane, a daughter of Elisha Kent Kane, of Kaskaskia, a former United States Senator.

The life of William H. Bissell was brilliant, honorable, and full of service. In every position in which he was placed, he not only ably and nobly sustained himself, but reflected luster upon his adopted State. As a professional man, as a soldier, as a legislator, as an executive officer, he was faithful, capable, honest and chivalrous. He was a politician, but despised demagogism. He was a statesman of enlarged views, and vigor of mind which comprehended and was able to apply the true principles of government. The distressing disease which made him a cripple during the last ten years of his life, was the only preventative to the attainment of still higher honors. But for that he would in all probability have received the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1856. He was a man of great elocutionary powers, and there was a vein of scathing and burning satire which occasionally run through his speeches. He was brave to a fault. As already intimated, in the battle of Buena Vista he won imperishable honors. In this battle Jeff Davis commanded a regiment of Mississippi troops. After the war, Davis, in the United States Senate, made a speech in which he attempted to claim for his regiment the glory

which truly belonged to the Illinois troops, and especially to Bissell's regiment. Bissell, being a member of the House of Representatives, called the attention of that body to Davis' speech, and administered to him a withering rebuke, and charged him with deliberate slander. Davis then sent him a challenge, which he promptly accepted, and having the choice of weapons and the distance, selected muskets loaded with buckshot, at a distance of twenty paces. The friends of both parties interfered, and the matter was amicably settled.

William H. Bissell died in Springfield, March 18, 1860, and was buried in Hutchinson's Cemetery. Subsequently his body was removed and interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery, and a beautiful monument erected over the grave, which attracts the attention of every visitor.

GOVERNOR MATTESON.

Joel A. Matteson was born August 8, 1808, in Jefferson county, New York, whither his father had removed from Vermont, three years before. His father was a farmer in fair circumstances, but a common English education was all that his only son received. Joel first tempted fortune as a small tradesman in Prescott, Canada, before his majority. He returned thence home, entered an academy, taught school, visited the large Eastern cities, improved a farm his father had given him, made later a tour south, worked there in building railroads, experienced a storm on the Gulf of Mexico, visited the gold diggings of Northern Georgia, whence he returned, *via* Nashville, to St. Louis, and through Illinois to his father's home, and married. In 1833, having sold his farm, he removed, with his wife and one child, to Illinois, and took a claim on government land near the head of Au Sable river, in the present Kendall county. At the time, there was not exceeding two neighbors within a range of ten miles, and only three or four houses between his location and Chicago. He opened a large farm. His family was boarding twelve miles away while he erected a house on his claim, sleeping, during this time, under a rude pole shed. Here his life was placed in imminent peril by a huge prairie rattlesnake sharing his bed. In 1835, he bought largely at the government land sales. During the speculative real estate mania, which broke out at Chicago in 1863, and spread all over the State, he sold his lands under the inflation of that period, and removed to Joliet. In 1838, he became a heavy contractor on the Illinois and Michigan canal.

Upon the completion of his job in 1841, when hard times prevailed, business at a stand, con-

tracts paid in State scrip; when all the public works, except the canal were abandoned, the State offered for sale seven hundred tons of railroad iron, which was purchased by Matteson at a great bargain. This he shipped and sold at Detroit, realizing a very handsome profit, enough to pay off his canal debts, and leave him a surplus of several thousand dollars. His enterprise next prompted him to start a woolen mill at Joliet, in which he prospered, and which, after successive enlargements, became an enormous establishment. In 1842 he was first elected a State Senator, but, by a bungling appointment, John Pearson, a senator holding over, was found to be in the same district, and decided to be entitled to represent it. Matteson's seat was declared vacant. Pearson, however, with a nobleness difficult to appreciate in this day of greed for office, unwilling to represent his district under the circumstances, immediately resigned his unexpired term of two years. A bill was passed in a few hours ordering a new election, and in ten day's time, Matteson was returned, re-elected, and took his seat as Senator. From his well known capacity as a business man, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Finance, a position which he held during this half and two full succeeding senatorial terms, discharging its important duties with ability and faithfulness. Besides his extensive woolen mill interest, when work was resumed on the canal under the new loan of \$1,600,000, he again became a heavy contractor, and also subsequently operated largely in building railroads. He had shown himself a most energetic and thorough business man.

Matteson's forte was not on the stump; he had not cultivated the art of oily flattery, or the faculty of being all things to all men. His qualities of head took rather the direction of efficient executive ability; his turn consisted not so much in the adroit management of party, or the powerful advocacy of great governmental principles, as in those more solid and enduring operations which cause the physical development and advancement of a State—of commerce and business enterprise, into which he labored with success to lead the people. As a politician he was just and liberal in his views, and both in official and private life he stood untainted and free from blemish. As a man, in active benevolence, social virtues and all the amiable qualities of neighbor or citizen, he had few superiors. His messages present a perspicuous array of facts, as to the condition of the State, and are often couched in elegant diction.

The helm of State was confided to no unskillful hands.

Governor Matteson died in Springfield.

RICHARD YATES.

Richard Yates was born January 18, 1818, on the banks of the Ohio river, at Warsaw, Gallatin county, Kentucky. His father, in 1831, moved to Illinois, and settled (after stopping for a time in Springfield) at Island Grove, Sangamon county. Here, after attending school, Richard joined the family. Subsequently, he entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, where, in 1837, he graduated, with first honors. He chose for his profession the law, the Hon. J. J. Hardin being his instructor. After admission to the Bar, he soon rose to distinction as an advocate. Gifted with a fluent and ready oratory, he soon appeared in the political hustings, and, being a passionate admirer of the great Whig leader of the West, Henry Clay, he joined his political fortunes to the party of his idol. In 1840, he engaged with great ardor in the exciting "hard cider campaign" for Harrison. Two years later, he was elected to the legislature, and such was the fascination of his oratory, that by 1850, his large Congressional district, extending from Morgan and Sangamon north, to include La Salle, unanimously tendered him the Whig nomination. His opponent of the Democratic party was Major Thomas L. Harris, a very popular man, who had won distinction at the battle of Cerro Gordo, in the late war with Mexico, and who, though the district was Whig, had beaten for the same position, two years before, the Hon. Stephen T. Logan, by a large majority. The contest between Yates and Harris, animating and persevering, resulted in the election of the former. Two years later, the Democracy ungenerously thrust aside Major Harris, and pitted John Calhoun against Yates, and, though Calhoun was a man of great intellect, and, when aroused, of unsurpassed ability as a political debater—whom Mr. Lincoln had said he would dread more in debate than any man in Illinois—the result was as before. It was during Yates' second term that the great Congress, against which he early arrayed himself, and took decided and advanced anti-slavery ground, in a speech of rare oratory and remarkable power, which gained him National reputation. But we have seen that at the formation of the Republican party, the Whigs of Central Illinois, unwilling to join their fortunes with a sectional party, went with the Democracy, and in 1854, Major Harris being again his opponent for Congress,

Yates was defeated on the Nebraska issue, by only about two hundred votes, in the district which had given Pierce, two years before, two thousand majority over Scott. Six years later, he was elected Governor by the party, for the aid in the formation of which he had suffered this defeat.

Richard Yates occupied the chair of State during the most critical period of our country's history. In the fate of the Nation was involved the destiny of the States. The life-struggle of the former derived its sustenance from the loyalty of the latter. The position of Governor of a great State was, therefore, important and responsible, as it was capable of being exerted for vast good or immense evil. Need it be said that in this trying period he discharged his duty with patriotic fidelity to the cause of the Nation? Governor Yates had many valuable attributes for his high station in this ordeal of the country. His loyalty was as undoubted as it proved itself true. He was the close personal friend of President Lincoln. His ardent devotion to the Union was founded upon a deep love for it. While he had been early identified with the formation of the Republican party, he had not been connected with the old Abolitionists, among whom were persons who preferred the success of their hobby to the safety of the Union. But above all, he had a deep hold upon the affections of the people, won by his moving eloquence and genial manners. He inspired strong attachments among his partisan friends. Nature had fashioned him to be admired by the masses. Handsome, erect and symmetrical in person, with a winning address and a magnetic power, few men possessed more of the elements of popularity. His oratory, into the spirit of which he entered with apparent forgetfulness of self was scholarly and captivating, the hearer hardly knowing why he was transported. Though less logical than eloquent, he reasoned well, and always inspired deep and enduring partisan attachments. He was social and convivial to an eminent degree, traits of character which, however, were subjected to little of puritanical denial; but in the very excesses of his appetites he has carried with him the sympathies of the people, almost irrespective of party, on account of his many noble attributes of head and heart.

The very creditable military efforts of this State during the war of the rebellion, in putting her quotas, aggregating the enormous number of two hundred thousand soldiers, in the field, were ever promptly and ably seconded by his Excellency; he was ambitious to deserve the title of

the soldier's friend. His proclamations calling for volunteers are impassionate appeals, urging the duties and requirements of patriotism upon the people; and his special messages to the last Democratic legislature of this State, pleading material aid for the sick and wounded soldiers of Illinois regiments, breathe a deep fervor of noble sentiment and feeling rarely equalled in beauty or felicity of expression. Generally his messages on political or civil affairs were able and comprehensive; though on these subjects, particularly the former, his style is, perhaps, too florid and diffuse. There were no State civil events of an engrossing character during Governor Yates' administration. Two years of it, however, were replete with partisan quarrels of great bitterness, during the sitting of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and the sessions of the last Democratic legislature in 1863, which latter body he finally squelched by his act of prorogation.

Mr. Yates was subsequently elected United States Senator, and served the full term of six years with great ability. He died in St. Louis.

JAMES D. HENRY.

James D. Henry was a native of Pennsylvania. Being compelled to labor for his support from early childhood, he was barely able to read and write when he arrived at the age of manhood. In 1822, he emigrated to Illinois, and settled at Edwardsville, where he labored as a mechanic during the day and attended school at night. He next engaged in merchandizing there, and in 1826 moved to Springfield, where he continued in the same business, and was soon after elected sheriff of Sangamon county. While discharging his duties as sheriff, the Winnebago war of 1827 came on. A battalion of four companies was raised, and under command of Colonel Thomas M. Neale, with Mr. Henry as Adjutant, started in pursuit of the savages. Six of the leaders gave themselves up, and thus ended the campaign.

When the Black Hawk war began in 1831, Adjutant Henry was appointed to command the first of two battalions from Sangamon county. The Indians retreated before the soldiers crossed the Mississippi river, and the chiefs returned and made a treaty of peace June 30, 1831. In the spring of 1832, when the chief, Black Hawk again commenced hostilities, Colonel Henry was once more appointed to command a battalion; but before meeting the enemy, the term of enlistment of the whole eighteen hundred men in the field expired. A regiment was immediately organized on those among the disbanded forces

who were willing to volunteer for the purpose of holding the savages in check while more permanent forces could be raised. Colonel Henry acted as Lieutenant Colonel of this temporary organization. Three thousand two hundred men were raised, and Lieutenant Colonel Henry was appointed General of the third brigade of twelve hundred men. General Henry commanded in the battle of Wisconsin, July 21, and the battle of Bad Axe, August 2, 1832, winning both battles, which terminated the war. He had achieved these victories against not only the wishes, but machinations, of the officers of the regular army.

On his return from the scene of conflict, the citizens of Springfield gave him a public reception in recognition of his services; but owing to his extreme sensitiveness in presence of the ladies, he never entered the apartment presided over by them. The exposures and hardships of the campaign brought on disease of the lungs, and he went South, hoping by spending the following winter in a warm climate to avert its effects; but it was too late. He died March 4, 1834, in New Orleans. Such was his singular modesty that those in whose hands he fell for the closing scenes of his life, did not know until after his death that he was General Henry, the hero of the Black Hawk war. Governor Ford, in his History of Illinois, speaks of General Henry as the idol of the people, and says: "If he had lived he would have been elected Governor of the State in 1834, by more than twenty thousand majority; and this would have been done against his own will, by the spontaneous action of the people."

ANDREW McCORMACK.

Andrew McCormack, one of the celebrated "Long Nine" members of the legislature from Sangamon county, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, April 27, 1801. His father was born near Dublin, Ireland, and his mother (whose maiden name was McFarren,) came from the north of Ireland. They were Protestants, and left their native country during the rebellion of 1788, and were married in America. They moved with their family from Nashville, Tennessee, to Fleming county, Kentucky, and Mr. McCormack died there about 1815, leaving the family, consisting of the mother, four brothers and three sisters, to the care of Andrew. He managed to keep them together until they were able to take care of themselves. Being studiously inclined, he worked in the day and studied at night. He brought his mother and all the children to Sangamon county about 1829, settling on Fancy creek. Shortly after he went to work in the Ga-

lena lead mines, and during some Indian troubles there, he was Captain of a company of volunteers. On his return he moved to Springfield, and was married July 27, 1834, on Sugar creek, to Ann S. Short.

Andrew McCormack was a stone-cutter and a brick-mason. He represented Sangamon county in the State Legislature, and was one of the "Long Nine." He was mayor of the city for 1843 and 1844, and was a man of great physical strength, standing six feet two and a half inches in height, and weighing two hundred and eighty pounds.

Andrew McCormack died in Springfield, January 24, 1857.

ROBERT L. WILSON.

Another of the "Long Nine" was Robert L. Wilson, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1805. His parents were Scotch-Irish, their ancestors having emigrated from Scotland and settled near the city of Belfast, soon after the conquest of Ireland by Oliver Cromwell, in the sixteenth century. In 1778 they sailed for America, settling in York county, Pennsylvania. In 1782, they moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, on pack horses, as there had not then been any roads made across the Allegheny mountains. From Washington county, where the subject of our sketch was born, the family moved in 1810 to Zanesville, Ohio, where his father died in 1821, and Robert L. then sixteen years of age, determined to educate himself. He first qualified himself for teaching a country school, and taught until he laid up some money, with which he entered Franklin College, Ohio. He sustained himself during his college course in the same way, and graduated in four years. In the fall of 1831 he went to Kentucky, where he taught an academy and studied law. He was married March 28, 1833, in Sharpsburg, Bath county, Kentucky, to Eliza J. Kincaid, and admitted to the bar as an attorney at law. They soon after moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1833, at Athens. That not now being a part of Sangamon county, he would not properly be included as an early settler of this county, but his having been one of the "Long Nine" is sufficient reason for including his sketch here. Mr. Wilson was elected in August, 1836, as one of the seven Representatives of Sangamon county, who, with the two Senators, made up what was known as the "Long Nine" who served in the legislature of 1836, '37, and secured the removal of the capital of Illinois from Vandalia to Springfield. He moved with his family from San-

gamon county in 1840, to Sterling, Whiteside county.

Soon after Mr. Wilson moved to Sterling, he was appointed clerk of the Circuit Court, to which office he was elected five times, serving continuously until December 1, 1860. Eight years of that time he served as Probate Judge. He was in Washington, D. C., when Fort Sumter fell, and enlisted as a private in a battalion commanded by Cassius M. Clay, and called the Clay Guard. It numbered four hundred, mostly non-residents, and acted as night police, guarding the city at the most critical time in its history. As soon as the New York Seventh Regiment reached Washington, the Clay Guard was relieved and mustered out. Mr. Wilson returned to Sterling, Illinois, and assisted in raising Company A, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and was elected Captain, but declined in favor of the First Lieutenant. He started for Washington on the fourth of July, and called on President Lincoln on the seventh to tender his services in any capacity where he could be useful. Mr. Lincoln said he had made out a list of his old friends before leaving Springfield, that he might appoint them to office, and said, "I have appointed all down to your name. Now, what do you wish?" Mr. Wilson said he thought he could discharge the duties of quartermaster. Mr. Lincoln said, "I can do better than that for you," and made him paymaster. His appointment was made out on the sixth, and he was confirmed by the Senate, August 7, 1861. He was placed on duty at Washington City, and was soon afterward ordered to St. Louis. In the two succeeding years he paid out nearly four million dollars, principally in the West and South. After the fall of Vicksburg he was ordered to Springfield, Illinois, and promoted to the rank of Colonel for meritorious services. He was mustered out November 15, 1865. During his four years and four months service he received and disbursed about seven million dollars, to near one hundred thousand soldiers, without a shadow of suspicion against his character.

On the 10th of May, 1875, he started alone on a trip of observation and sight-seeing in Europe. He left New York on the steamer Rhein, one of the Bremen line. He arrived at Southampton May 20th, and in London the same day, where he spent one week visiting objects of interest. From London to Dover, crossing the Straits to Calais, France, thence by way of Boulogne and Amiens to Paris, with its three millions of inhabitants. He spent three weeks in Paris, sight-seeing and gleaning knowledge from every

source. From Paris he went by way of Fontainebleau up the river Seine, through Mount Cenis tunnel to Turin, Italy, and through Genoa, Pisa, Leghorn and other Italian cities to Rome, where he spent two weeks visiting objects of historic interest. From Rome he went south to Naples, passed Appi Forum and the three taverns. He visited Mount Vesuvius, and looked into its crater of boiling lava. Spent one day each at Pompeii and Herculaneum, and returning to Rome, went to Florence, where he spent a few days. Crossed the Appenines to Venice, the city built two miles from the shore, in the Adriatic sea. Ascended the river Po, through Lombardy, and the city of Verona, to Milan. Crossed the Alps by way of the Simplon Pass, reaching an altitude of twelve thousand feet above the sea. Descended the river Rhone and Lake Geneva to the city of Geneva and Berne, the capital of Switzerland. From there he returned to Paris, thence to London, where he spent two weeks more. Visited other parts of England, thence to Edinburgh, Stirling and many points of interest in Scotland. Went through Ireland and Wales, thence to Liverpool. Sailed on the steamer Baltic to New York and home. He was four months out, at a total cost of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Wilson died in Whiteside county in 1880.

WILLIAM F. ELKIN.

William F. Elkin was born April 13, 1792, in Clarke county, Kentucky. In 1811 he moved to Xenia, Ohio, and was there married to Elizabeth Constant. In 1820, the family moved to Brownsville, Indiana, and then to Sangamon county, in 1825. In 1828, Mr. Elkin was elected a member of the legislature, and served one term. In 1831, he raised a company and was Captain of it in the Black Hawk War of that year. He was again elected to represent the county in the legislature in 1836 and in 1838, and was, consequently, a member of the legislature that enacted the law for the removal of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield, and therefore one of the "Long Nine" from Sangamon county. His last labors in the legislature was at its first meeting in Springfield in called session, December 9, 1839. In 1840 and 1842 he was elected sheriff of Sangamon county. He was appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Springfield, in September, 1861, by his old "Long Nine" colleague, Abraham Lincoln. In 1867 he moved to Decatur, but held the office in Springfield until 1872, when he resigned.

William F. Elkin died about 1878.

JOHN CALHOUN.

Though not a citizen of Sangamon county at the time of his death, John Calhoun lived so long here, and was so well and favorably known that a sketch of him is not out of place in this connection.

John Calhoun was born October 14, 1808, in Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1821 accompanied his father to the Mohawk Valley, in New York. After finishing his studies at the Canajoharie Academy, he studied law at Fort Plain, both in Montgomery county. In 1830 he came to Springfield, Illinois, and resumed the study of law, sustaining himself by teaching a select school. He took part in the Black Hawk war of 1831-2, and after its close, was appointed by the Governor of the State, Surveyor of Sangamon county. He induced Abraham Lincoln to study surveying, in order to become his deputy. From that time the chain of friendship between them continued bright to the end of their lives, although they were ardent partizans of different schools of politics.

John Calhoun entered the political field in 1835, being the Democratic candidate that year for the State Senate of Illinois, but there being a large Whig majority in the county, he was defeated by Archer G. Herndon. In 1838 he was elected to represent Sangamon county in the State legislature. In 1841 he, with John Duff, completed the railroad from Jacksonville to Springfield, being the first to reach the State Capital. In 1842 he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, by Judge Treat. In 1844 he was one of the Presidential Electors of Illinois for President Polk. In 1849-'50-'51, he was successively elected mayor of Springfield. In 1852 he was one of the Presidential Electors of Illinois for President Pierce, and was selected by his colleagues to carry the vote to Washington City. In 1854 he was appointed, by President Pierce, Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, and moved his family to Kansas.

Here he entered a political field with new and exciting sectional elements. He was elected a delegate to the convention that framed what has passed into history at the Lecompton Constitution. He became the President of that body, which was composed of unscrupulous pro-slavery adventurers, with a small number of conservative members, among whom was the President. That odious instrument would have been adopted by the convention without submitting it to a vote of the people, had it not been for the determined opposition of President Calhoun, who

threatened to resign, and opposed it by every method in his power, unless it was submitted; and when it came to the polls he voted against adopting the pro-slavery clause. That instrument provided that the President of the convention should count the vote and report the result.

Soon after this duty was discharged he started for Washington City, leaving all the returns and papers relating to the election with one, L. A. McLane, Chief Clerk of the Surveyor General's office. He has been described as "A brilliant clerk, but vain, vacillating and ambitious of doing smart things, and economical of the truth generally." The instructions given to him by General Calhoun before starting east, was to afford every facility to any body of respectable men to examine the returns, as evidences of dissatisfaction were already apparent, and the conviction soon became general that a stupendous fraud had been committed against the ballot. Soon the excitement became intense, endangering the lives of some of the conspicuous actors, and McLane became alarmed. General Thomas L. Ewing, Jr. and Judge Smith called upon him, with a letter from Mr. Calhoun, instructing the clerk to let those gentlemen examine the returns. Mr. McLane falsely stated to Messrs. Ewing and Smith that the returns were not in his possession; that General Calhoun had taken them with him when he left for Washington. A few evenings later, McLane attended a ball at Lawrence, where he was plied with good cheer, attentions and flattery, so grateful to his appetite and vanity, and after becoming mellow by the occasion, a Lawrence belle, acting the part of Delilah, drew from him the secret of the coveted papers. The next day he was called upon by a committee of the Territorial Legislature, who demanded the returns, when he again denied having them in his possession. He was then summoned before a committee of the legislature, and there stated under oath that General Calhoun had taken the returns with him. The cross-questions revealed to him the fact that the Lawrence belle had betrayed him. Realizing his position, he returned that night to Lecompton, and with a few cronies, put the returns in a candle box and buried it under a wood pile. A porter in the Surveyor-General's office, by the name of Charles Torrey who had for a long time acted as a spy for the enemies of General Calhoun, watched the operation, and gave the information. A company of men from Lawrence soon after unearthed the box and bore away the prize.

The exposure of McLane's villainy was now complete, and he precepitately fled the Territory,

with a mob in close pursuit. Thus the odium of the dastardly acts of this man were unjustly visited upon General Calhoun. Unqualified abuse and misrepresentations were heaped upon him, and spread broadcast over the country by the press. That broke down his spirits, and he soon after left the Territory, went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and died there. He deserved a better fate. He was a man of genial, hopeful, generous temperament; ever ready to serve or defend a friend, but rarely defending himself, except on the spur of the moment; of great ability, and for a time was the best political orator in the State of Illinois. He was brilliant, but deficient in practical application. President Lincoln has been heard to say that John Calhoun was the strongest man he had ever met on the stump; that he could manage Douglas, but that Calhoun always gave him his hands full.

As a lawyer, Mr. Calhoun was always regarded by his brother attorneys as one of the most talented of the many bright legal lights of the Sangamon County Bar. Mr. Calhoun died October 25, 1859, at St. Joseph, Missouri.

GENERAL E. B. HARLAN.

Emory B. Harlan was born at West Union, Ohio, on the 16th day of December, 1839. His father, Enoch Harlan, was a member of the Society of Friends, hence his early education was in that rigorous school. He graduated at an Ohio college, and removed with his father's family to Marion county, in the State of Illinois.

At the outbreak of the war he was residing in Salem, Illinois, and being of an ardent temperament and patriotic, in August 1861 he answered the call of his country. He enlisted in the 49th Infantry, and won renown and successive promotions. Appointed Second Lieutenant of Company D., 49th Illinois Infantry, December 30, 1861; in the succeeding February he was promoted to the First Lieutenantcy of that company. On June 17, 1863 he was detailed by order of General Grant as Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Fourth Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and reported for duty to Brigadier General Hugh Ewing, at Louisville, Kentucky. In February, 1865, when Major-General John M. Palmer took command of the Department of Kentucky, Captain Harlan was made Adjutant-General of the department, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. May 22, 1866 he received the brevet rank of Major, a week later the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and on August 28, 1866, he was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers. All his advancements having been in recognition of his

meritorious and faithful services. At the close of the war he was tendered a commission in the regular army, but declined it, took up his residence with his father, then at Decatur, and commenced the practice of law. On the 4th of July, 1864, he married, at Salem, Illinois, Miss Mary A. Crandwell, who survives him. In 1869, Governor Palmer remembering his faithful services during the war, called General Harlan to the position of Private Secretary, and he remained so during Governor Palmer's term of office. Conceiving a taste for literary work, he largely abandoned the law to enter the newspaper field, and became Springfield correspondent to the Chicago Tribune and the Evening Journal, of that city. In this enlarged field of usefulness he labored with zeal and faithfulness. He became associated with the Journal as its legislative reporter and in his connection with the press generally, developed a marked degree of ability, attaining recognition and eminence among the resident members of the fraternity as an indefatigable worker, alive to the duties of correspondent, and especially as a gatherer of news. In personal and social relations he was one whom to know was to honor and admire, and those with whom his profession called him to intimate association cherished for him the strongest feelings of personal regard.

In the varied relations of life he was respected, as a citizen honest and upright; a gentleman whose influence was most happy. His domestic life was one of unalloyed happiness and his thoughtfulness and consideration of his family often found expression, during the last few days of his life, to those who waited by his bedside ministering to his wants with watchful eyes and willing hands, in the vain hope of postponing the fatal hour.

In the inner home circle, where his warm impulses, his generous feelings, his purity of life, the attributes of a loving husband and father, were best known and appreciated, his death is a bereavement indeed. Cut down in the midst of a career of usefulness, in the prime of life, he leaves to mourn his irreparable loss a devoted wife and four children.

General Harlan died in Springfield, November 20, 1875. Resolutions of respect were passed by representatives of the press, the Knight Templars and other organizations. Rev. James A. Reed delivered the discourse at his funeral, and he was buried by the Knight Templars.

GENERAL I. N. HAYNIE.

Isam Nicholas Haynie was born on the 18th of November, 1824, near Dover, Tennessee, and

emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1830, settling in Marion county, where both his parents still reside. He began the study of law in June, 1844, and was licensed to practice in March, 1846.

In 1847, when volunteers were called out for the Mexican war, he volunteered, and was commissioned by Governor French as First Lieutenant of Company C, Sixth Illinois, commanded by Colonel E. W. B. Newby. He was mustered in at Alton, in May, 1847, and served till the close of the war, in 1848, being mustered out October 12. He then resumed the practice of law at Salem, and in 1850 was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature, served during the sessions of 1851, '52. In 1852, he graduated at the Louisville University, with the highest honors of the law class, and thereupon resumed the practice of law, until 1856, when he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Cairo, and removed his residence thither.

In 1860, he was nominated on the Douglas ticket for Presidential Elector from the old Ninth District, and vigorously canvassed his district for Douglas and Democracy.

He retired from the bench in 1861, and soon after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, declared in favor of administration of Mr. Lincoln, and warmly supported him to the day of Mr. Lincoln's death.

In the fall of 1861, he raised and organized the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and in September, 1861, was commissioned by Governor Yates as its colonel.

In November he reported with his regiment to General Grant, at Cairo, and accompanied the army into Tennessee. He was at the taking of Fort Henry, and in the first assault upon Fort Donelson, February 13, 1862, commanded a brigade. On the 15th, his regiment formed a part of the brigade of the lamented W. H. L. Wallace, and remained on the field until ordered to withdraw.

At the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded while at the head of his regiment, but resumed command on the twenty-third of May following, and took part in the investment of Corinth.

In the summer of 1862, he ran as the war candidate for Congress, in the Ninth District, and was defeated by only seven hundred votes—the former Democratic majorities in the District being one thousand three hundred, or more.

During the balance of the summer of 1862 he was in command of a brigade and the post of Bethel, Tennessee, near Corinth. He was ap-

pointed Brigadier General, by Mr. Lincoln, in November, 1862, and served until March 4, 1863, when the failure of the Senate to act on the appointment, made the same expire by limitation. He resumed the practice of law until December, 1864, and in the following month was appointed, by Governor Oglesby, Adjutant General of the State.

General Haynie was entirely a self-made man. Until twenty years of age he was reared to hard labor on a farm, and thereafter prosecuted his studies and profession with no other aid than the means which he had himself earned. He was a successful man, as is testified by a handsome private fortune, and by an honored name as a citizen, a lawyer and a soldier.

General Haynie died at Springfield in 1868, and his body was laid away to rest by the members of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 500, A. F. and A. M., of which body he was a member.

THOMAS H. CAMPBELL.

Thomas H. Campbell was a native of Pennsylvania, and is of Irish descent, his father, William Campbell, being born in the northern part of Ireland, and emigrating to America the beginning of the present century. Thomas H. was born May 21, 1815. In his youth, he emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Randolph county, and subsequently moved to Perry county, in the same State. Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Catherine E. McDougall, in Jacksonville, Illinois, October 25, 1845. Four children were born unto them—Jeannette H., Thomas H., James W., and Treat. The daughter died. Thomas H. Campbell died in Springfield, Saturday, November 22, 1862, and was buried on Monday following, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which he had long been a member.

For many years, Mr. Campbell had been afflicted with an asthmatic affection, and during the year previous to his death he suffered greatly from it. He had for some time been in Washington, where he was engaged in business for the State, but was compelled to return home, on account of his illness.

In 1842, Mr. Campbell was called into the office of Auditor of State, as Chief Clerk, under General Shields, then Auditor.

He continued in that position under General Ewing, upon whose death Mr. Campbell was appointed Auditor, by Governor Ford. The succeeding legislature, in 1846, elected Mr. Campbell to the office, and in 1848, when it was made elective by the people, he was again chosen, and again in 1852, holding the position until January, 1857, eleven years, during which period of

official duty he won the confidence, respect, and esteem of the people of the entire State, for his unbending integrity of character, and the marked ability with which he performed his public duties. Indeed, he obtained a commanding reputation, through his official intercourse with the authorities of other States, throughout the country, for his administrative talent in the particular line of official duty which, for so long a time, devolved upon him. His name was a synonym for promptness, systematic exactness, and unbending integrity of purpose.

What Azariah Flagg has ever been in New York, Thomas Campbell has been in Illinois. Because of these qualifications, he was selected by the present State authorities to adjust, with the General Government, the vast and complicated accounts of the State, growing out of the Illinois war expenditures; and for nearly a year past he has been engaged in the service, but was compelled to leave it and return home, because of his increasing ill health. To him more than to all others, is due the credit of getting our State accounts with the government into their present favorable condition. In his social relations Mr. Campbell possessed the esteem of all.

Though an earnest, consistent, radical Democrat, his genial nature, his courteous deportment and his acknowledged integrity, ever stood a bar to acrimonious relations with political opponents, in public or private station. The good man and true, the breath of aspersion never fell on him. All acknowledged his public and private worth, all esteemed him for his many virtues, and all mourn his demise as a heavy loss to society.

ERASTUS WRIGHT.

Erastus Wright was born January 21, 1779, at Bernardstown, Massachusetts. The family is a very ancient one for New England. Erastus left a history of the family, which he always kept written up, giving the genealogy of the family for nearly two and a half centuries, beginning with Deacon Samuel Wright, who came from England and settled at Springfield Massachusetts, in 1641.

The parents of Erastus Wright left Bernardstown, Massachusetts, and went to Derby, Vermont, in 1802, that being at the time pioneer ground. Erastus remained with his father on the farm, with no other advantages for education than the country schools afforded, until the spring of 1821, when he started West, in company with his brother, Charles. They traveled by such means as the country afforded before the days of canals and railroads, until they reached Buffalo, New York. There they em-

barked on a schooner for Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, Illinois. From Fort Dearborn they started on foot, making a preliminary survey of the route now occupied by the Illinois and Michigan canal, touching the Illinois river near where LaSalle now stands. They then descended the Illinois river to Fort Clark, now Peoria, and from there to Elkhart Grove, where Judge Latham resided. On their way south they stopped on Fancy creek, in what is now Sangamon county, at the house of John Dixon, who was one of the earliest settlers in this county, but who afterwards went north and laid out the town, now city, of Dixon, on Rock river. From there they came to Springfield, arriving November 21, 1821. It had been selected as the county seat on the 10th of April before, but there had not been any town laid out. A log court house had just been completed. Mr. Wright describes the town, as it first appeared to him, in these words:

"Elijah Hles had about five hundred dollars worth of goods in a log cabin, ten by fourteen; Charles R. Matheny and Jonathan Kelley lived in log cabins not a quarter of a mile distant. The Indians—Kickapoos and Potawatamies—often came along in squads, and when others had built cabins near, called the place 'log town.'"

Mr. Wright went with Judge Latham from Springfield to Elkhart Grove and taught school there during the winter of 1821-2. He bought a claim of Levi Ellis and entered it as soon as it came into the market in 1823. From notes on the fly-leaf of a New Testament, in the handwriting of Mr. Wright, he says: "I built the first frame house in what is now the city of Springfield."

In 1824, he built a park, and traded eighty acres of land in Schuyler county for an elk. Old citizens remember that Mr. Wright rode that elk, and drove it in harness, the same as a horse, though he says in a note that he was rough to ride, and not very kind in the harness. Mr. Wright spent three or four years in the lead mining region of Illinois and Wisconsin, and while there laid out the town of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, using a bed cord for his chain. He was married June 15, 1831, in Fulton county, to Jane Gardner, whose parents were from Saratoga, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wright had three children.

Erastus Wright was one of the earliest teachers in Sangamon county, and taught for many years. For ten years he filled the office of School Commissioner of Sangamon county. During

that time a large amount of money, derived from the sale of government land for school purposes, passed through his hands. He was one of the earliest Abolitionists, and was always fearless in advocating its doctrines. He acquired considerable wealth, and was liberal towards all benevolent objects, and every public enterprise was sure to elicit his co-operation.

Erastus Wright died in Springfield, November 21, 1870.

REV. JOHN G. BERGEN, D. D.

No more honored name is contained in this chapter than that of the one whose name heads this sketch.

John G. Bergen was born November 27, 1790, at Hightstown, Middlesex county, New Jersey. His parents were George I. and Rebecca (Combs) Bergen, the former a descendant of the Bergen family of Norway, and the latter of the Combs family of Scotland.

Dr. Bergen's education began at Cranberry, in the parochial academy, under the Rev. Mr. Campbell. A few years later, when his father, under the pressure of business perplexities, removed to Somerset county, he attended the academy at Baskin Ridge, presided over by Dr. Finley, in which the Rev. Philip Lindsley, afterwards President of the University of Nashville, was tutor. Dr. Finley was the father of the colonization movement, a scheme kindly meant, but impossible of execution, as the event has shown, to which, nevertheless, Dr. Bergen gave his life-long adherence; so deep were the impressions made upon his mind in his youth. Mr. Lindsley first awakened in him a taste for reading, by putting in his hands the *Arabian Nights*, then *Don Quixote*, then *Gil Blas*; and afterward more solid books—*Ramsey's American Revolution*, *Marshall's Life of Washington*, *Gillie's History of Greece*, *Anicharses' Travels*, *Ferguson's Roman Republic*, *Rollin's History*, *Plutarch's Lives*, *Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, *Robertson's Charles V.*, *Mexico*, and *South America*, and other works of similar character.

In 1806, he entered the junior class at Princeton College, from which he subsequently graduated.

In March, 1810, Mr. Bergen was appointed tutor in Princeton College, an honor which he declined at first, but was subsequently induced to accept.

In 1811, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick. In September, 1812, he resigned his tutorship to enter upon the duties of the sacred calling. On the following

Saturday, with a letter of introduction in his pocket, he set out for Madison, New Jersey, then called Bottle Hill, forty miles from Princeton, and twenty miles west of New York City. The deacon to whom his letter was addressed made his appearance unshaved, in shirt sleeves and bare feet, but treated him kindly. Mr. Bergen preached on Sunday; a congregational meeting was called for Monday; on Tuesday one of the elders came to Princeton, and after making such inquiries as he saw fit, an official letter was placed in Mr. Bergen's hands on Wednesday, informing him that it was the unanimous desire of the congregation that he should consider himself a candidate for settlement. He returned to Madison, spent two Sabbaths and the intervening week there, was called to the pastorate, and on the first Monday in December the Presbytery of Jersey met at Morristown, four miles from Madison, to examine him for ordination. After a most thorough examination, he was ordained. Here he remained for about sixteen years, and in that time accomplished a vast amount of good.

In consequence of some trouble in the church, of which he was in no sense responsible, and also from the fact that many of his relatives had moved West, Mr. Bergen resolved to follow them. He therefore asked the Presbytery to dissolve his pastoral relations with the congregation, which was accordingly done September 10, 1828.

On Monday, September 22, in the presence of an assembled multitude, many of whom followed him for ten miles, before they could say farewell, he took his departure for Illinois. The journey occupied forty days. He made a short stop at Rock Springs, St. Clair county, where his mother resided, and where he found Rev. John M. Peck teaching in his seminary. The seminary building, as Mr. Bergen saw it, was a small, frame building, covered with clap-boards, unfurnished, and served for a school, a church and a seminary, whence preachers of the gospel were to emanate. In this house he preached twice, the Sabbath after his arrival, using notes, which led to a long and friendly discussion, in which Mr. Peck told him that "everybody in the West shoots flying." At Rock Spring he found a letter from Rev. Mr. Ellis, urging him not to delay around St. Louis, but to come immediately north to Sangamon. On Monday, Mr. Bergen and his family called on Governor Edwards, at Belleville, and found the household in mourning for his son-in-law, Hon. Daniel P. Cook, the first Attorney General of the State of Illinois, and afterward its only member in the National Con-

gress. Mr. Bergen preached that night in Belleville, at a private house. On Tuesday, he drove into St. Louis, a dirty, dilapidated old French town, of bad repute, with a population of seventeen hundred inhabitants. By Saturday night, he reached Jacksonville, where half a dozen log houses and a log school house constituted the entire village. There he found Mr. Ellis expecting him, and received a hearty welcome. "When I received your letter," he said, "it was the first ray of light which dawned on me for the two years I have been laboring almost alone in this region of moral desolation. Come in, my brother, you and yours, and God bless you, and make you a blessing."

This Mr. Ellis was one of seven Presbyterian ministers, five of whom were in the southern portion of the State, who with Mr. Bergen were organized into a Presbytery the following spring. He originally preached in Kaskaskia, but removed to Jacksonville in the spring of 1828. Subsequently he removed to Michigan, where he died, in 1855.

On Monday, Mr. Bergen parted with his family, they to accompany his parents home, twelve miles north of Jersey Prairie; he, to Springfield, where he was hospitably received by Major Iles, then recently married, and one of the four original proprietors of the town, of whom he is the only survivor. The town, when Mr. Bergen came to it, numbered about two hundred inhabitants, and thirty-five log houses, with a few frame dwellings, not more than four or five, painted in front only. The school house was a small frame building, with broken door, broken windows, broken benches—a high seat in one end—a floor almost as dirty as a pig-sty—the whole elevated on blocks as if to give free room for the hogs to root under the floor—standing on the east side of the square. A Presbyterian church had previously been organized here. Dr. Jayne helped him to get one of the six frame houses in which to live.

Two weeks later, after a fit of sickness at Jersey Prairie, followed by the sickness, first of one of his children and then of his wife, he took up his abode in his new home. His cousin visited him in December, and on opening the door, lifted up both hands, exclaiming, "Why, my cousin!" as he saw boxes in the room where the family lived and slept and cooked, filled up with harness, and two great dressed hogs which had been bought and given them, lying on another box, with their mouths wide open, with a great cob in them. Said Mr. Bergen in his

cheerful way, "Come in, come in, cousin! Never mind it!" It was the way of the county.

Mr. Bergen called on every family in the town, whether members of any church or not. He announced from the pulpit that he had come to live, labor and die among his people. On the second Sabbath in December, notices having previously been given through the county, he administered the communion; and at the close of the service, announced that he had come with his family to seek a home here—not to make an experiment, but to plant with their planting and to grow with their growth. He thought they ought to do one thing without delay. "Let us rise up and build a house for God!" He invited all who were disposed to do so, to meet the next evening in the school house, to deliberate and conclude upon it. The meeting was held, and a building committee was appointed, consisting of John Todd, Gershom Jayne, Washington Iles, David Taylor, John Moffitt, Samuel Reed and Elijah Slater. In a few days over six hundred dollars was subscribed—a more liberal act for the times than a hundred thousand dollars would be to-day. Mr. Bergen wrote to the Secretary of Mission; his appeal was published in the Home Missionary, and he received two hundred dollars as the response. He and Dr. Jayne then "scoured the town," secured a subscription of twelve hundred dollars in all, and it was decided to build of brick. Thomas Brooker, a brick-maker and stone-mason, was sent for from Belleville, to do the work.

The church was completed in due time, and here Mr. Bergen labored for many years, the pastoral relation continuing till 1848, when he resigned. With his resignation his active life ceased. From this time he devoted himself to writing for the press and to missionary effort among feeble churches, here and there. During the twenty years of his life in Illinois, up to this time, about five hundred members had been received into the church in Springfield, and six churches organized in the county. He had expended during his ministry here more than four thousand dollars of his private property. Many wondered whether he would not live to regret his resignation; but he never did.

During the closing years of his life, he organized a number of additional churches. Several times he was chosen commissioner to the General Assembly, where, in 1861, the year of the war, he voted for what are known as the Springfield resolutions. In 1854, the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky. He was for many



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years a director of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago. He took an active part in the reunion movement in the church, and attended the first preliminary meeting of the two branches held in the State of Illinois, at the second Presbyterian church, Bloomington, Illinois, in April, 1865. He was again made moderator of the re-united Synod of Central Illinois, in July, 1870, at its first meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Bloomington.

Dr. Bergen was called to his rest, Wednesday, January 17, 1872. He was a good man, and all his life went about doing good.

ORLIN H. MINER

Orlin H. Miner was born in the State of Vermont, May 13, 1825, where he resided with his parents until 1834 when they removed to Ohio. He came to Chicago in 1851, and worked there at his trade of watch-making for a short time, when he removed to this city, and was employed by Mr. George W. Chatterton, Sr. In the spring of 1845 he went to Costa Rica, Central America, and was with General William Walker at Graytown. After the capture of Graytown, he returned to the United States, stopping a short time in New Orleans, and then returning to this city, and again working for Mr. Chatterton, and afterward for Ives & Curran, at watch-making. In 1857, when Jesse K. Dubois was installed as Auditor he entered the office as clerk, which position he retained until 1864, when he was nominated on the Republican ticket, for Auditor and elected, and served until 1868. During his connection with the office as clerk, he had almost the entire responsibility of the office, and after his election gave his personal attention to every detail of the work. During the rebellion Mr. Miner was one of Gov. Yates' most trusted advisers.

After his retirement from the Auditor's office, Mr. Miner devoted his attention to his personal business, and was noted for the active interest he took in all public enterprises calculated to build up the interests of the city. He was one of the first to assist in the organization of the Springfield Iron Company, and continued a Director to the time of his death.

Mr. Miner was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was elected Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons in October, 1868, and was re-elected each successive year until 1873, when he declined a re-election. In 1877 he was appointed Grand Treasurer, to fill a vacancy, was elected to that position in 1878, and again in 1879, and at the time of his death held that position, also that of Grand Treasurer of

the Grand Royal Arch Chapter. He was also a prominent member of the Scottish Rite of Masonry, being, with Gen. J. C. Smith, the only thirty-three degree member in this part of the State.

As already stated above, Mr. Miner ever took an active interest in all public affairs, and was known and esteemed as an enterprising citizen. He was one of the most earnest promoters of the Board of Trade, and was elected Secretary at the first meeting, and so long as his health permitted, devoted much of his time to the work of getting that body into running order. His business experience and sagacity was recognized by all, and his opinion on matters of finance was always sought and considered by his acquaintances.

As a husband, father, neighbor and friend no man ever lived who was more loved, esteemed and respected than Orlin H. Miner.

Mr. Miner died in Springfield.

ARCHER G. HERNDON.

Archer G. Herndon, one of the celebrated "Long Nine" members of the legislature from 1836 to 1838, was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, February 13, 1795. When about ten years of age, in company with his parents, he removed to Green county, Kentucky, where his youth and early manhood was spent, and where, in 1816, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Rebecca Johnson, whose maiden name was Day. Four children were born unto them—William H., Elliott B., Archer G., and Nathaniel F., of whom the latter died when about seven years old. The others grew to manhood, sketches of whom will be found elsewhere in this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Herndon moved from Kentucky to Illinois, in the spring of 1820, and remained one year in Madison county, and in the spring of 1821, arrived in Sangamon county, settling on what is now known as German Prairie, about five miles east of Springfield. Here they remained until their removal to Springfield, in 1825.

From 1825 to 1836 Mr. Herndon was engaged in the mercantile trade in Springfield, in which business he was quite successful. Within that time he erected a tavern in the place and tended to the wants of the traveling public.

Archer G. Herndon was a Democrat of the old school, and lived and died in the faith of that party. An Abolitionist, in his eyes, was a man not to be trusted in any capacity.

Mr. Herndon was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State in 1834, and served two years. In 1836 he was elected a State Senator, and re-

elected in 1838 and 1840, serving six years in all. In the legislature he was an active and influential member, and served with credit to himself and his constituents. In the contest on the removal of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield he was one of the most active of the nine. In 1842 he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Springfield, and served until 1849, discharging the duties in a faithful and satisfactory manner.

When Mr. Herndon arrived in Sangamon county he was almost if not quite penniless, but by industry, fortunate investments, and economy, he accumulated a handsome fortune.

Archer G. Herndon died in Springfield, January 3, 1867.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

One of the most noted of the local politicians of Sangamon county, if not of the State, was William Butler, who was born December 15, 1797, in Adair county, Kentucky. During the war of 1812, he was selected to carry important dispatches from the Governor of Kentucky to General Harrison, in the field. He traveled on horseback, and made the trip successfully, although he was but fifteen years of age. When a young man, he was employed in the iron works of Tennessee, and after that was deputy of the Circuit Clerk for Adair county, Kentucky. While thus engaged, he made the acquaintance of a young lawyer, afterward the venerable Judge Stephen T. Logan, of this city. The friendship thus formed continued through life. Mr. Butler spent a portion of his time as clerk on a steamboat. In 1828, he came to Sangamon county, and purchased a farm in Island Grove. On that farm his father, Elkanah Butler, lived and died. William Butler came to Springfield, and was soon after appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, by his early friend, Judge Logan, March 19, 1836, and resigned March 23, 1841. He was appointed, by Governor Bissell, State Treasurer, August 29, 1859, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of State Treasurer Miller. He was elected to the same office in 1860, for two years. William Butler and Elizabeth Rickard were married December 18, 1832. They had three children—Salome E., Speed, and Henry Wirt.

As stated, Mr. Butler was a noted local politician, and it is said of him that he could come nearer predicting the result of an election, in either county, State, or Nation, than any man residing here.

Mr. Butler was in his personal appearance: rather more than average height; not heavy, but

compactly built; light and wary in his step; active in his movements; and of great strength and power of endurance for one of his weight. He had a high and ample forehead, a thoughtful and serene brow, a bright searching eye, a mouth of inflexible decision, a serious face, and general aspect of features which marked him as a man of purpose and resolution. His fine presence and his whole manner in business and social intercourse showed the individuality of his character, which, with his habitual self-respect and self-possession at all times, whether in the ordinary walk of life or in great emergencies, made him a noted man. He was endowed with great mental and physical courage; prompt in forming, and resolute in carrying out any purpose or plan of action on which he had decided. He never sought to be conspicuous—hated shams and despised hypocrisy. He never pretended to be what he was not; not at all credulous, but rather inclined to be distrustful of human nature, yet when anyone had once gained his respect and confidence, he was to them a true, faithful and steadfast friend—to be ever relied on in the hour of peril or adversity.

From 1840 to 1870, during a period of thirty years, the most exciting and perilous years of the Nation, William Butler was one of the most active and influential men in the State of Illinois; a Whig up to the dissolution of that party, and then a Republican during the rest of his life. His advice was always sought and usually acted on by the leading public men of the State. Mr. Butler never sought office; the public positions which he held were tendered him without solicitation on his part. He much preferred to use his influence to decide who should and who should not be placed in office, and his potent aid was usually decisive of the result.

A more honest custodian of the public funds never held the position of State Treasurer. During the rebellion his official position gave him grand opportunities for serving his State and Nation. He, in connection with the Hon. Jesse K. Dubois and O. M. Hatch, formed the cabinet of Governor Richard Yates, who was pre-eminently the great War Governor of the Republic.

Mr. Butler, at a very early day, discerned the great possibilities which belonged to the character and abilities of Abraham Lincoln. When he was a poor and comparatively friendless young man, Mr. Butler gave him a home in his family, when he moved to Springfield to commence the practice of law. He remained a member of the household until the day of his marriage.

Mr. Butler, in conjunction with David Davis, O. H. Browning and Stephen T. Logan, was largely instrumental in placing Lincoln in nomination for the Presidency, at Chicago, in 1860.

Mr. Butler was so mixed up in the excitement and difficulties connected with the Shields and Lincoln challenge for a duel, that he received a challenge from General James Shields, which challenge was promptly accepted. The time, distance and weapons promised a fatal result to one or both parties. The affair was settled, and both men lived to render great service to their country.

William Butler died January 11, 1876, in Springfield, and his remains lie interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

DR. GERSHOM JAYNE.

Gershom Jayne, son of Jotham Jayne, was born in October, 1791, in Orange county, New York. He served as surgeon in the war of 1812, then engaged in the practice of his profession in Cayuga county, in his native State. He removed to Illinois in 1819, and settled in Sangamon county, where he continued to practice in Springfield for forty-seven years. When he commenced his vocation here, he was the first practitioner this far north in the State.

At that early day the practice of medicine was exceedingly laborious. Dr. Jayne was indefatigable. He often rode fifteen and twenty miles to see a patient, and some times as much as sixty miles, and that in all kinds of weather. Those who employed him could depend on his punctuality, notwithstanding the wide extent of his medical practice. He fulfilled his engagements at the hour appointed, day or night. His practical acumen was as marked as his fidelity. His judgment was rarely at fault. Always moderate in his charges, he was very benevolent to the poor. In politics, he belonged to the Whig party, and afterwards acted with the Republican party. He never sought office, but being appointed, without any solicitation on his part, by Governor Ninian Edwards, as one of the first Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan canal, he accepted and acted in that capacity. As a Christian, he never united with any denomination; his large head and broad views refused to subscribe to any sectarian creed. He was familiar with the Scriptures and an attentive listener to the preaching of the Gospel. He was the friend of the church and the school-house, and cordially contributed of his means to the support of both.

He was a great reader, and possessed a retentive memory. Poetry was his especial delight, and

he knew how to quote it readily and with effect. The great aim and object of his life was in the line of his chosen profession, to that he gave the enthusiasm and energy of an acute mind and a sound body,—his practice was large and reasonably lucrative—his career was eminently successful.

He was married to Sibyl Slater in 1822, whose father, Elijah Slater, had moved from Massachusetts. Of their six children born to them, four were reared to adult age. The oldest child, Julia Maria, married Senator Lyman Trumbull, the oldest son, Dr. William Jayne, adopted the profession of Medicine, as also Dr. Henry Jayne. Mary Ellen, the youngest daughter, resides in Springfield.

Gershom Jayne died in 1867, and his wife in 1878. Both are buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

REUBEN F. RUTH.

Reuben F. Ruth, for some years President of the Marine Bank of Springfield, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1815. His parents were also natives of the Keystone State. He served an apprenticeship to the saddlery and harness trade in Lancaster City, and in the spring of 1838, in company with several other young men, started West. Landing in Beardstown, Illinois, in August of that year, with a small stock of saddlery material, he began business there, but in April, 1839, he came to Springfield, Sangamon county, and opened a small shop on Washington street. He subsequently removed to the south side of the square, and there carried on the manufacture of saddles and harness successfully until 1861, when he formed a partnership with C. R. Hurst, and as the firm of Hurst & Ruth, engaged in the sale of dry goods, continuing the manufacture also, until 1875. He then sold his interest to his partner and retired from the firm. On May 5, 1868, Mr. Ruth was elected President of the Marine Bank of Springfield, and filled the position with credit and satisfaction till his death. August 11, 1841, he united in marriage with Maria W. Diller, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born in Lancaster county, of that State, July 20, 1817. Two sons were the fruit of their union—J. Diller Ruth, born June 14, 1842, and R. Francis Ruth, born May 8, 1856. In August, 1877, Mr. Ruth formed a partnership with the younger son, and embarked in the hardware business, the partnership continuing up to the time of his decease, and under the direct management of the junior partner.

Mr. Ruth had little taste for public life, but was induced to serve one term as City Alderman, and four years as Water Works Commis-

sioner. He was a careful, prudent, but energetic business man, devoid of all ostentation and affectation, but possessed of that sterling manhood which commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. Ten years after settling in Springfield, he united with the Presbyterian Church, and remained a member the remainder of his life. He died after a brief illness, with dropsy of the heart, on the morning of September 28, 1881. Mrs. Maria W. D. Ruth died May 28, 1870, and the elder son, J. Diller Ruth, died in New Orleans, February 23, 1879. He married Anna Bacon, of Petersburg, Illinois, whom he left a widow with one daughter, Georgiana Ruth.

CHARLES R. HURST,

One of Springfield's prominent citizens and representative business men, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1811; came to Springfield in March, 1834, and soon after entered the employ of Bell & Linsley, dry goods merchants, as clerk. Some years later he bought the dry goods store of Joshua F. Speed, and continued in the business as sole or joint proprietor until the fall of 1877. During his commercial career he was in partnership with E. D. Taylor for some years, and fifteen years with R. F. Ruth, in the firm of Hurst & Ruth. He finally closed out the business to R. F. Herndon & Co., and purchasing an interest in the West End coal mine, a mile and a half east of the city, and engaged in the business of mining and shipping coal. The first two years, Mr. Hurst was jointly interested with A. Starne, but in May, 1879, he bought his partner out and continued sole owner till his death, on June 15, 1881.

Soon after locating in Springfield, Mr. Hurst married Miss Ann, daughter of Colonel John Taylor. Seven children were born of their union, six of whom, three of each sex, survive, namely, Jennie E., Anna W., Georgia S., Charles H., Edward S., and Huizinga M. Mr. Hurst served eight consecutive years as city alderman, and was Chairman of the Finance committee during the whole time. He was also Water Works Commissioner three years. He was methodical, prompt and reliable in business, possessed of unswerving integrity of character, cordial and modest in manners, and was closely identified with the prosperity and growth of Springfield. Since Mr. Hurst's decease the coal mining interest have been conducted by the widow and the three sons. From eighty to a hundred men are employed. The product of the mine is sold in the city and at points along the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

DR. JOHN TODD.

John Todd was born April 27, 1787, near Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky. He was among the earliest graduates of Transylvania University at Lexington. He next entered the Medical University of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and graduated there. Dr. Todd was married July 1, 1813, in Lexington, Kentucky, to Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Rev. John Blair Smith, D. D. She was born April 18, 1793, in Philadelphia. Her mother was a daughter of General Nash, a leader in the American Revolution from Virginia. Dr. Todd was appointed Surgeon General of the Kentucky troops in the war of 1812, and was at the battle and massacre of the river Raisin, in Canada, where he was captured. After the war he returned to Lexington and practiced there. He was for a short time at Bardstown, Kentucky, and from there, in 1817, moved to Edwardsville, Illinois. In 1827 he was appointed by President John Quincy Adams, Register of the United States Land Office, at Springfield, and at once moved there. He remained in office until he was removed solely for political reasons, by President Jackson in 1829.

On his arrival in Springfield, and while discharging the duties of his office, Dr. Todd engaged in the practice of his profession. When he retired from office he devoted his whole time to practice, and obtained many patients throughout the county, and even in adjoining counties.

Dr. Todd was a man of fine physique, of robust constitution, and one suited to endure the hardships of a pioneer life, or practice among pioneers.

Dr. Todd was a liberal man in his dealings with his fellow-man. He was ever ready to do them a good turn, and his home was thrown open to all, and all received a hearty welcome.

In his later life he was an earnest and devoted Christian, and for some years was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield. He died January 9, 1865.

J. K. DUBOIS.

Jesse Kilgore Dubois was born in Lawrence county, Illinois, January 14, 1811. He was educated at Bloomington, Indiana, taking a classical course in the college at that place, but, having married, he left school a few months before the time that he would have graduated. He was elected a member of the legislature from Lawrence county, Illinois, before he was twenty-two years of age, and was several times re-elected to the same office from that county. He was also a justice of the peace there for several years. In

1841 he was appointed Commissioner of the Land Office in Palestine, and served four years, in that time, disposing of millions of acres of land. Soon after he was appointed Receiver of the Land Office at that place, and filled the position four years. In 1856, he was elected Auditor of State, and commenced the duties of that office in January, 1857. He was re-elected in 1860, and served until the expiration of his second term, in all four years. He declined a re-nomination in 1864, and shortly after leaving the

Auditor's office, formed a business relation with Mr. Hawley, in the insurance business, which was continued for some time. After his removal to Springfield, he purchased a small farm adjoining the city, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Dubois died in November, 1876.

Jesse K. Dubois was an honest, upright man, a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, a Mason of high rank, and also an Odd Fellow.

CHAPTER XXII.

DARK DEEDS.

"Thou shalt not kill," is a Divine precept. Its obligation is incumbent upon every one. Notwithstanding this, since the day that Cain slew his brother Abel, crime has been rife in the land. Laws are passed and heavy penalties are inflicted upon the guilty, yet crime does not cease to exist. Neither the terrors of this world or that which is to come deters the determined and wicked man from taking the life of a fellow-being. Sangamon county has, with every other county in the State, been the theater of bloodshed, and however distasteful the task may be, it is a part of the historian's duty to record the dark deeds that have been committed; not to pander to taste of a depraved people for the sensational, but as a warning alike to the pure, and those who have murder in their heart. The first case in which life was taken was that of the

MURDER OF MRS. VANNOY.

On the morning of August 27, 1826, Nathaniel VanNoy, in a fit of drunken frenzy, killed his wife. He was arrested and lodged in jail the same night. The sheriff at once notified Judge Sawyer, who at once called a special session of the Circuit Court. A grand jury was empaneled and sworn, who found a true bill of indictment against him. The following named composed this jury: Gersham Jayne, foreman; Stephen Stillman, John Morris, John Stephenson, jr., James White, Thomas Morgan, James Stewart, Jacob Boyer, Robert White, John N. Moore, William Carpenter, Jesse M. Harrison, Robert Cownover, James Turley, Aaron Houton, John Young, John Lindsay, Charles Boyd, William O. Chilton, Job Burdan, Hugh Sportsman, Abram Lanterman. The bill of indictment was presented to the court, and a petit jury was then called, consisting of the following named: Bowling Green, foreman; Samuel Lee, Jesse Armstrong, Levi W. Gordon, Thomas I. Parish,

Erastus Wright, William Vincent, Philip I. Fowler, John L. Stephensen, Levi Parish, James Collins, George Davenport.

The jury were sworn, and the trial commenced on the 28th. James Turney, Attorney General of the State, acted for the people, and the accused was defended by James Adams and Jonathan H. Pugh, both of Springfield. A verdict of guilty was rendered on the 29th, and sentence pronounced the same day, that the condemned man be hung November 26, 1826. Thus in less than three days was the murder committed, the murderer tried and condemned to be hung. The sentence was carried out, at the time appointed, in the presence of almost the entire community. The execution took place about where the State House now stands. Many are yet living who witnessed the summary disposal of the first murderer in what was then Sangamon county.

Just before the execution VanNoy sent for Dr. Filleo and enquired of him if a man could be brought to life after he had been hung. The doctor replied that if the neck escaped dislocation, and that if the condemned person did not hang too long there was a possibility that by the galvanic battery, life could be restored. VanNoy then told him that if he could be brought to life that he would be willing to pay a reasonable sum, but otherwise the doctor might have his body for dissection. The doctor told him to lean forward when the wagon was driven from under him, and that he consequently would have an easy fall. He followed the doctor's advice and his neck was not broken. The sheriff, however, fearing that he would come to life, kept him hanging nearly an hour, and when he was taken down his soul was too far in the land of the spirits to be called back. Dr. Filleo made the attempt notwithstanding, and when he applied the galvanic battery, the nerves of the dead man twitched spasmodically several times in quick succession. There was no life in them

and they only moved in obedience to the powerful battery that was brought to bear upon them.

KILLING OF DR. EARLY.

On Wednesday, March 14, 1838, while Dr. Jacob M. Early was sitting in a room at Spotswood Hotel, Henry B. Truett entered and took a seat nearly opposite and fixed his eye upon the doctor, who did not seem to notice him. They remained in this situation until all the gentlemen present, ten or twelve in number, left the room, but one, when Truett, rising to his feet, addressed the doctor, asking him if he was the author of a resolution passed at a convention in Peoria, disapproving of his (Truett's) nomination as Register of the Land Office at Galena, and adding that he was informed that he was. In reply the doctor asked Truett who was his informant, to which Truett replied that he was not at liberty to tell. Dr. Early then informed Truett that he declined to say whether he was or was not the author of the resolution. With an oath Truett pronounced the doctor a liar and scoundrel. To this the doctor replied that he wanted no difficulty with him and could not listen to his abuse. Truett repeated his remark and added with an oath, the epithets, coward and hypocrite. Dr. Early then arose from his seat and took up a chair. Truett immediately stepped to the opposite side of the room, passing around the doctor, and drawing a rifle pistol fired, then letting the pistol drop to the floor, he escaped from the house. The ball entered the left side of Dr. Early, passed through the lower part of the stomach and liver, and was taken out on the right side nearly opposite where it entered. The doctor survived the wound until Saturday night following, when he expired. Truett was arrested and had his trial at the October term following, the jury bringing in a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner was therefore discharged.

FATAL AFFRAY.

Delos W. Brown, of Springfield, and John Glasscock, of Menard county, got into a quarrel at the Springfield Coffee House, in Springfield, Monday evening, October 3, 1853. Both had been drinking quite freely. Glasscock threatened to whip Brown, at the same time shaking his fist in the latter's face. Brown retreated a little way, and as the proprietor attempted to interfere, Glasscock caught him and pulled him into the room. In the confusion Glasscock received three severe cuts with a knife in the hands of Brown, and fell to the floor and died within ten minutes. Brown was arrested, a preliminary hearing was held, and he was bound

over to the Circuit Court on a charge of manslaughter, with bail fixed at two thousand dollars. He ran off and forfeited his bond. His property was sold to discharge his recognizance.

MURDER OF GEORGE ANDERSON.

On the night of May 15, 1856, George Anderson was found dead near his house with a wound upon the back of his head. There was intense excitement in regard to the case, it being thought by many that death was not caused by the blow on the head, but by poison administered by his wife; therefore she was arrested, as was also Theodore Anderson, who was supposed to be implicated in the case. A preliminary examination was held a few days afterwards before Justices Adams and King, of Mrs. Anderson. She was prosecuted by A. McWilliams and ably defended by Antrim Campbell and B. S. Edwards. The speech of the latter in the case is said to have been an able one. The testimony at this examination was sufficient to convince the Justices that death was the result of a blow and not by poison, and Mrs. Anderson was therefore acquitted. When the Circuit Court convened in June following, Mrs. Anderson was indicted by the grand jury, and Theodore Anderson was likewise indicted. Subsequently both were tried and acquitted.

MURDER AT MECHANICSBURG.

In October, 1856, two Germans, giving their names as Rudolph and Henry, were engaged for several days in cutting corn near that place. On Monday, October 20, they went to a drinking establishment, and remained there until Wednesday. On the morning of that day, they started out together on a hunt, and in a few hours after Rudolph returned to the house alone, saying that Henry had got tired, and stopped to rest. Rudolph then settled his bill, and left. On Saturday following, the body of Henry was found in the timber, half eaten up by the hogs. His head was badly smashed and broken in. A coroner's jury was summoned, and elicited the foregoing facts, and its verdict was that the deceased came to his death by injuries inflicted by some person unknown. It is stated he had considerable money upon his person, which, it is thought, prompted Rudolph to commit the murder.

MURDER OF AN INFANT CHILD.

Some time in March, 1856, an infant was discovered in the country, some distance from Springfield, near the roadside, dead, with a handkerchief tied over its mouth, showing the cause of death to be from smothering. Maria House

was arrested for the crime, and after a full and patient hearing before Judge Rice, the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

HOMICIDE IN CHATHAM.

On the night of Tuesday, January 17, 1860, a dance was held at the house of Joseph Newland, on Lick creek, Chatham township. George S. Pulliam, Mr. Newland, and another person were in a room talking about a fight which was to occur the next day, when Pulliam offered to bet a certain sum of money on his favorite. At this point, Richard R. Whitehead came into the room. A dispute immediately occurred between Pulliam and Whitehead, and the lie passed between them. Blows were also passed, Whitehead striking with his fist, and Pulliam with a bowie knife. Whitehead was struck three times, twice on the head, and once on the breast, the last stroke causing his death in a few minutes. Pulliam was arrested and lodged in jail. On Thursday, May 10, 1860, Mr. Pulliam was arraigned for trial. J. B. White, Prosecuting Attorney, W. H. Herndon and J. E. Rosette appeared for the people, and Stephen T. Logan and Matheny & Shutt for the defense. The case was ably argued, and at its conclusion, after an absence of two hours, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and Pulliam was sentenced to the State's prison for seven years. Subsequently pardoned by Governor Yates.

TRAGEDY NEAR CAMP BUTLER.

In October, 1861, six soldiers went to the house of a German living near the camp, and while four of them were on the outside, two of them entered the house, and it is alleged, attempted to violate the person of a thirteen-year-old daughter of the owner of the house, when he seized a billet of wood and made an onslaught on them, killing one outright and badly using up the other. Coroner Hopper held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

FATAL AFFRAY.

Two rebel prisoners at Camp Butler, named Dawson and Kendrick, got into a quarrel Saturday, May 3, 1862, when Kendrick seized a large stick and struck Dawson a heavy blow, from the effect of which he died in about two hours. Kendrick was delivered over to the civil authorities of the county for trial. An indictment was found, and he was tried for crime. The jury failed to agree, and the case was subsequently nolle prosequed.

SHOCKING MURDER.

On the morning of July 4, 1862, a man was found dead on the sidewalk on North Sixth street. Upon examination his face was found to be fearfully mangled, and an unloaded single barrel pistol lying near by. The presumption was that the man had committed suicide. An inquest was held and the body identified to be that of Charles Remsey, a German. The body was buried but subsequently disinterred, and a more thorough examination was held, the verdict of the Coroner's jury being that he came to his death by the hands of some person or persons unknown.

TRAGEDY AT CAMP BUTLER.

Thomas Vines, a teamster in the employ of the United States Quartermaster Department, was killed at Camp Butler, Tuesday, November 4, 1862. He had been engaged in hauling baggage from the camp to the railroad, when an officer ordered his arrest on some pretext. The team of the man became frightened, and running through the camp, an order was given to fire on him. Some fifteen or twenty shots were fired, one taking effect in the neck, killing him instantly.

KILLING OF WESLEY PILCHER.

On Tuesday, March 17, 1863, as Lieutenant Emery P. Dustin, in company with a friend, was conducting two deserters to Camp Butler, while near the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Springfield, he witnessed an affray between Wesley Pilcher and a man by the name of O'Hara, the former unmercifully beating the latter. O'Hara was calling for the police, when Dustin interfered, Pilcher then turning upon him began to administer the same punishment to him, when Dustin backed out, at the same time warning Pilcher to cease his attacks, or he would be tempted to injure him. Pilcher being enraged followed Dustin for some distance, when the latter pulled a revolver and shot him dead. Dustin was at once arrested and taken before Esquires Adams and Hickman, who, after hearing the case, bound him over to the courts. The military authorities interfering Dustin was taken out and tried by court martial and acquitted.

SOLDIER SHOT.

William Keily, of Company K., Tenth Illinois Cavalry, while the company was encamped at Camp Butler, in company with another soldier, was creating some disturbance in the boarding house of Mrs. Horry, on North Fifth street, having broken one of the windows, when the

provost guard went to the house and arrested the two men. On their way to headquarters, and when on the north side of the square, Keily, who had been drinking, drew his revolver and fired two shots at one of the guards, one of the shots cutting the hair on the side of his head. Two of the guards immediately fired, killing Keily instantly, one ball passing through his breast and the other through his hips.

ROBBERY AND MURDER AT PAWNEE.

On Tuesday evening, March 7, 1865, a man called at the residence of James Bodge, a merchant at Pawnee, and requested him to go to the store as he wished to purchase some tea and coffee. Mr. Bodge complied with his request, and while doing up the articles John Saunders came into the store and purchased a can of oysters and soon left. On going out he was followed by the man, who stepped out of the store and spoke to his horse, as though he feared it would get away. As he did so, another person, an accomplice, stepped into the store, and pointing a pistol at Mr. Bodge, with an oath, told him to surrender. Mr. Bodge replied, "I do surrender, but don't shoot me!" The robber then deliberately took Mr. Bodge's pocket book, containing \$500, walked out of the store, mounted his horse, and, in company with another person who was with him, rode away. As they left the store one of the party shot and instantly killed Mr. Saunders.

While some of the citizens were gathered around the body of Mr. Saunders, the robber who first entered the store came near with revolver in hand and inquired, "who did it?" and immediately mounted his horse and joined his accomplices. The desperadoes acted with great coolness and deliberation. The citizens of the place were so astounded at the hellish deed that the murderers were permitted to escape.

After a few months had passed Barney Vanarsdale was arrested in Iowa, and confessed to the crime of killing Mr. Saunders. He was brought to Springfield. In his confession Vanarsdale accused Nathan Trayler and Hezekiah Sampley of being accomplices. They were both arrested, and on a preliminary examination were bound over to the Circuit Court in sums of \$2,000 each.

James Lemon was afterwards arrested for the same crime, and at the May term, 1866, of the Circuit Court of the county, both Vanarsdale and Lemon were arraigned for trial. Milton Hay was assigned by the court to defend Lemon, while James H. Matheny was employed

by friends of the accused, to defend Vanarsdale. The defense was such as could be expected from such eminent counsel, and everything that could be done was done for the prisoners, but without avail. Twelve good and true men found them guilty by their own confessions, and they were sentenced to death.

On Friday, June 1, they were brought into the court room, and Judge Rice, after a solemn and impressive prayer had been offered up by Rev. W. S. Prentiss, pronounced the sentence of death, and sentenced them to be hung within the walls of the prison or the enclosed yard, on Friday, June 22, 1866. The Judge concluded his address to them with the awful sentence: "May God have mercy on your souls. No earthly hope now remains for you; may you direct your attention to Him who alone can save, and who spoke pardon and peace to the dying thief upon the cross."

In the absence of Governor Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor Bross granted a reprieve till Friday, July 20, 1866. Before the arrival of the day the sheriff made all preparation for the execution, hoping meanwhile the Governor would commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. But it was deemed best by that officer not to interfere with the sentence of the court.

All hope of commutation of sentence having passed, at their request, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to the condemned, after which the black cap was placed over their faces, shutting out their last sight of earth, a prayer was made, the drop pulled, and the souls of Vanarsdale and Lemon went out to meet that of their victim.

FOUND DEAD.

On Sunday, January 21, 1866, as two boys were playing near the northeast part of the city they found a pocket-book and a man's coat covered with blood. Giving information to their father, James Minsel, the latter, accompanied by a friend, repaired to the spot, and while examining the coat noticed a dog standing over a man's body a few yards away. On approaching the body, they found it lying face downward, partially covered with snow, and giving evidence that it had been foully dealt with. The dead man was frozen and had evidently been killed a couple of days. A jury was summoned by the coroner and an inquest held. An examination of the body disclosed the fact that the man had been murdered in a manner horrible to contemplate. A ball from a navy revolver had passed through his neck, severing the jugular vein, and

another had entered the back, passed through the body, and came out near the nipple of the right breast. Either of these wounds would have caused his death. Three other bullets had entered the body just below the right shoulder. In addition to these wounds, six stabs were found from a large knife in the back, one in the right arm, two in the breast, and another in the back of the head. More than one person must have been concerned in the murder, as the wounds showed the attack to have been made in front and rear at the same time. The man's name was afterwards ascertained to be Henry Aholtz, a member of the Second Illinois Cavalry. His murderers were never known.

KILLING OF JOSEPH WARD.

Joseph Ward on Wednesday, November 20, 1867, visited a saloon on Jefferson street, and being slightly intoxicated, soon got into a quarrel with Fritz Trierer, the barkeeper of the establishment. During the altercation, it was reported that Ward drew a knife, but without attempting to use it. Trierer, on being informed that Ward had a knife in his hand, took up a club and struck Ward several blows over the head, from the effects of which he died the next morning. Trierer was arrested.

MURDER OF WILLIAM MORTAR.

Zachariah Brock had been drinking, and on Saturday, August 1, 1868, came to the shop of William Mortar and began to quarrel with him. Mortar picked up a wagon spoke, probably with the intention of defending himself, but on second thought threw it down, and began trying to pacify him. Brock advanced, picked up the spoke, and struck Mortar over the head. The victim was carried into the house and died the following Tuesday.

DOINGS OF A DESPERADO.

On Saturday, May 28, 1870, one of those terrible tragedies, which for a time throw a community into a state of excitement, occurred at Springfield. For some days previous, the surveyors of the Northwestern Railroad had been engaged in surveying a route through the city. On Friday, the 27th, Coburn Bancroft, becoming desperate at the thought that his mother's property would be taken for railroad purposes, fired a revolver at the surveyors two or three times, but without effect. A warrant was sworn out and two or three policemen started to arrest young Bancroft. The police soon found him and attempted his arrest, but the offender backed into a corner of the room and swore that he

would kill the first man who attempted to lay hands on him. Finding the man desperate, reinforcements were sent for, when another effort was made to effect his arrest, but Bancroft defied them and stood his ground. Not wishing to injure the man, the police retired, hoping to effect his arrest at another time when it could be done without endangering the lives of any.

On the morning of the 28th, Louis Souther, local editor of the Register, went to the house of Bancroft for the purpose of securing his statement, and was met by Bancroft with an oath and a threat to kill him. Knowing the desperate character of the young man, Mr. Souther retreated, but was followed by the desperado, who fired upon him, wounding him in the arm.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, Bancroft left his house, and returning about four o'clock, he met Alonzo McClure, the man who swore out the warrant against him, accompanied by a friend. Addressing McClure, Bancroft asked him if he was the one who swore out a warrant against him, and having satisfied himself, stepped back and picked up the lead of a bricklayer's plumb and threw it at McClure, who retreated a few steps and then drew a revolver and fired five shots at Bancroft without effect. Bancroft then drew his revolver and fired four shots at McClure, two of which took effect. He then proceeded deliberately to his mother's house, went to his room, and commenced loading his pistol.

Several men witnessed the fight between Bancroft and McClure, and the news rapidly spread and soon a large crowd was collected around the Bancroft residence. The young desperado sat by a window, and playing a violin, defied the crowd. The sheriff and a number of police officers were present. After trying in vain to get him to surrender without farther trouble, he was fired upon by the Chief of Police, of Springfield, D. C. Robbins, the ball taking effect, and from which he died in about fifteen minutes.

The Coroner called a jury, and investigated the case, fully exonerating Captain Robbins from all blame. Notwithstanding this, the grand jury found a bill of indictment against him, and he was subsequently tried and acquitted.

MURDER OF SHARON TYNDALE.

On Saturday morning, April 29, 1871, Sharon Tyndale, ex-Secretary of State, was foully murdered, near his residence, on Adams, between First and Second streets. It appears that Mr. Tyndale had arisen shortly after one o'clock a.

men, to take the train for St. Louis. His intention was probably known by his murderers, who lay in wait for him, and who committed the hellish deed for the sake of a few paltry dollars upon his person. The body, when found, exhibited a severe and deep wound upon the left side of the face, extending from the forehead to the lower part of the cheek. It had the appearance of having been made by a heavy club. On the right side of the head, and just back of the ear, was another wound, caused by a pistol bullet of large calibre. A probe inserted by a physician showed that the ball passed upward, toward the top of the head, and that its effects were probably instantaneously fatal, as a pool of blood was found upon the ground immediately underneath the wound, indicating that the murdered man must have died immediately, as no traces of blood were found elsewhere.

KILLING OF WILLIAM KELLEY.

The beautiful little village of Pleasant Plains would hardly be expected to be the scene of a bloody murder. On the evening of September 25, 1871, while Mrs. Rhoda Elmore, Anderson Harris, and William Kelly were sitting at the supper table, a knock was heard at the door, and in response to the request, "Come in," Peter L. Harrison opened the door, and at once commenced firing upon Kelly with a revolver. Kelly arose from the table, and, picking up a chair, started in the direction of Harrison, and succeeded in pushing him outside the door and shutting it. He then started towards a door in the opposite side of the room, and on reaching it fell, and soon after expired. Harrison was afterwards arrested, and an indictment found by the grand jury. A change of venue was taken, to Christian Co., where he was tried and acquitted.

MURDER OF HENRY STAY.

On Saturday night, March 23, 1872, Henry Stay called at the saloon of Edwin Slater, on Monroe street, Springfield, about 11 o'clock, and called up Mr Slater who lives over the saloon, and who had retired for the night, asking him to come down as he wished to pay him some money, remarking that he had better take it then as he might spend it. Slater came down, and opening the door of the saloon, let in Stay, who paid him the promised money, after which Slater gave him something to drink. After drinking Stay started to leave, when Edward Duffey came to the door and asked to be admitted. He was let in, and being an acquaintance of Stay, the two pleasantly conversed for awhile, when Stay, in a kind of jolly way, took hold of Duffey and the two com-

menced scuffling, during which Duffey was rather roughly thrown to the floor. Slater, the saloon-keeper, then said to Stay: "Don't handle Duffey so roughly, for he is an older man than you." Stay, who was feeling jolly, helped Duffey upon his feet. Duffey, on getting upon his feet, appeared to be angry, and told Stay that he would not submit to such treatment, and drew a revolver. Stay, when he saw the revolver, said: "You had better put that pistol up," appearing as though he did not think Duffey would use it. Duffey then stepped back a couple of steps and fired, the ball striking Stay in the left side and in the region of the heart. Stay fell upon the floor, and Duffey, as quick as thought, turned and fired at Slater, the ball striking on the point of the right shoulder, making an ugly flesh wound. Slater, on finding that he was wounded, cried out: "For God's sake, don't shoot any more." Duffey replied, "I won't," and immediately fled.

An alarm was immediately given, and the police at once responded to the call. The coroner was summoned, the evidence taken, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the foregoing facts.

RIOT AT ILLIOPOLIS.

On Saturday, July 6, 1872, as Taylor Dickerson was walking home with a young lady, some one threw a bunch of fire-crackers behind the couple, which excited the anger of Dickerson, and the next day, in speaking of the affair, he said if he knew who done it he would give him a thrashing. Carlyle Cantrall then stepped forward and said that he was the man who committed the deed. Dickerson, nothing daunted, pitched in; result was a terrible fight, which, before it was ended, resulted in a half dozen others, friends of both parties taking a hand, in which Cantrall and his friends were badly whipped. Of course the fight was the town talk, and the result was the personal friends arrayed themselves into factions, and by many hard and bitter words, added fuel to the flame. On Saturday, July 20, Cantrall went to the village, accompanied by some friends, two of whom were named Kendall. Their appearance was the signal for a row, in which Dickerson was badly beaten. All that afternoon and until late in the evening, the village was a perfect pandemonium. Late in the evening the Kendalls started home, accompanied by a cousin, when Dr. J. M. Burch stepped up and attempted to arrest them. The Kendalls put whip to their horses and attempted to escape. Dr. Burch ordered them to halt or he would shoot. This command he repeated

three times without effect, and then fired, the ball taking off two fingers of Kendall's cousin and entered the left side of Kendall near the spine, and lodging in the abdomen. The shot had the desired effect, and the whole party was arrested. Kendall died a few days afterward from the effect of the wound.

Dr. Burch was arrested, waived an examination, and gave bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court, at which time he was tried and acquitted.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

On Saturday, June 14, 1873, Milburn Sutherland Tayleur, a man of mixed blood (negro and Indian), shot and instantly killed a colored man, named William Brown, with whom he had a quarrel. Coroner Bierce was at once notified, and started to arrest Tayleur, accompanied by several men, whom he summoned for the occasion. Seeing Tayleur in a field, he called upon him to surrender, when Tayleur placed his gun against his own breast, and leaning over it, pulled the trigger, the shot penetrating his body near the heart. He instantly fell, but survived long enough to make a statement acknowledging that he had killed Brown.

UXORICIDE AND SUICIDE.

The Illinois State Journal, of October 27, 1881, contained the following:

"A couple who were married in Loami township about a year ago, under circumstances not wholly devoid of romance, were irrevocably divorced Tuesday night. A year ago John H. Hudson, an old bachelor farmer, was married to Mrs. Gilpin, widow of Enoch Gilpin, in Loami township. Both of them were well known and well liked. Mrs. Hudson was possessed of considerable property, but her husband was comparatively a poor man. While gossips have for some time whispered the story that they were having some misunderstanding about property, it was generally believed they were living agreeably together. Under these circumstances the neighbors were unprepared to hear the news of the shocking tragedy which occurred at the Hudson house Tuesday night, the details of which show that while Hudson was generally recognized as a peaceable and quiet man, he was a perfect devil when aroused. The first horrifying rumor that came with shocking significance was that John Hudson had killed his wife with a spade, and then hung himself. The news reached this city about noon yesterday, and many people who knew both Mr. and Mrs. Hud-

son refused at first to believe it. The scene of the tragedy was an out of the way place, being seven or eight miles from a railway station, and it was difficult to get a connected history of the affair. After long and tedious search by the Journal reporters, the following story was obtained:

Hudson and his wife had retired to their room about 10 o'clock, Tuesday night. Whether they had any difficulty before retiring was not learned, but a few minutes afterward the sharp crack of a revolver was heard by Hudson's sister and the hired girl. They ran to Mrs. Hudson's assistance and succeeded in disarming the infuriated husband, who had vainly attempted to shoot his wife. Summoning all of his strength, Hudson released himself from the ladies, and clutching his wife, dragged her out of the house some distance, where he struck her several times with a spade, which happened to be within his reach. Leaving his wife lying upon the ground, her battered and scarred face looking up in the moonlight, while the warm blood spouted out of three ghastly skull wounds, Hudson fled to the home of his brother, where he related the story of his hideous crime. Horrified beyond expression, the brother hurried to the scene of the ghastly deed, and found the story he was loth to believe was only too true. After attending to the wants of the almost lifeless woman, the brother returned to find the murderer, but he had disappeared. Early yesterday morning his lifeless body was found hanging to an apple tree in the orchard, where, probably overcome by the enormity of his crime, he had ended the tragic story by taking his own life. The real cause of this horrible butchery could not be definitely learned. It was thought by some people that it arose out of some difficulties in regard to the property, while others seemed to think Hudson was jealous of his wife, though no foundation was given for the latter story. It is not known clearly whether the crime was premeditated, or the result of a sudden and insane passion. There are some circumstances that point toward the former theory. Mr. Flowers, who resides at the village of Loami, several miles from the Hudson place, stated that he had not heard of the tragedy, but said that he had loaned a revolver to Hudson Monday afternoon, Hudson informing him that he was going to take some money with him to buy cattle and wanted the revolver to protect himself. Another gentleman said he saw Hudson about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, and he had agreed to buy some cattle from him. The unfortunate woman died the next day.

CHAPTER XXIII.

AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

Sangamon county has not taken the advance stride in the world of letters and art as it has in politics and the business interests of her citizens. Still there are a few who deserve special mention in this connection.

JOHN CARROLL POWER.

From the United States Biographical Dictionary.

John Carroll Power was born September 19, 1819, in Fleming county, Kentucky, between Flemingsburg and Mt. Carmel. His grandfather, Joseph Power, with six brothers older than himself, were all living near Leesburg, Loudon county, Virginia, at the beginning of the American Revolution, and all became soldiers in the cause of freedom. Some of the elder brothers served through the whole seven years' struggle for independence, the younger ones entering the army as soon as they arrived at a suitable age. Joseph was but sixteen years old when he enlisted, and that was during the last year of the war. He was married a few years later, and, in 1793, started with his wife, children and household goods, on pack-horses, and in company with several other families crossed the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburg. They descended the Ohio river in boats, landing at Limestone, now Maysville, and afterwards settled in what became Fleming county, Kentucky.

John Power, the second son of Joseph, born November, 1787, in Loudon county, Virginia, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was a farmer in comfortable circumstances and the owner of a few slaves; but with his numerous family he could not send his children from home to acquire that education which is now to be obtained in district schools, within the reach of all; consequently, this son, of whom we write, grew to manhood without having

mastered more than the simplest rudiments of the English language.

Like many other men who have struggled against adverse circumstances, he commenced his education at a period of life when he should have been in possession of it. He takes pleasure in attributing to a great extent the measure of success he has attained, both morally and mentally, to his selection of a wife. He was married May 14, 1845, to Miss Sarah A. Harris. The marriage was solemnized about twenty-six miles below Cincinnati, in Aurora, Indiana. Miss Harris was born there October 1, 1824, of English parentage.

Her grandfather, on the maternal side, was the Rev. John Wadsworth, who was rector of a single parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church near Manchester, England, more than a third of a century. His daughter Catalina was the mother of Mrs. Power.

On her father's side, the history reaches back to her great-grandfather, William Fox, who was a wholesale merchant in London. He was also a deacon of a Baptist church in that city. By his business travels he became conversant with the illiterate and destitute condition of the poor people of the kingdom, and made an effort to induce Parliament to establish a system of free schools; but failing in that, he next undertook to persuade his friends to unite with him in organizing and supporting a system of week-day instruction so extensive "that every person in the kingdom might be taught to read the Bible." When he had gone far enough to realize that the magnitude of the work was almost appalling, his attention was providentially drawn to the consideration of Sunday schools, in order to determine whether or not they would answer the same purpose. Becoming convinced that they would, he zealously adopted the latter plan, and

on the 7th of September, 1775, he organized in the city of London, the first society in the world for the dissemination of Sunday schools. That society stood for eighteen years without a rival, and during that time it was instrumental in establishing Sunday Schools wherever Christian missions had unfurled the banner of the Cross.

William Fox had two sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Samuel Harris, a druggist in London. They had a son and daughter. The son, William Tell Harris, was married April 24, 1821, in England, to Catalina Wadsworth, daughter of Rev. John Wadsworth, as already stated. They came to America soon after their marriage, and settled in Aurora, Indiana. They have both been dead many years. Their only living child, Sarah A., was educated at private schools, and a four years' course in Granville Female Seminary, an institution under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Granville, Ohio, from which she graduated in 1842. After her marriage to Mr. Power, in 1845, at his request she directed his studies, and when he began to write for publication she became his critic; in that way rendering the best possible assistance, which she continues to the present time.

Mr. Power was brought up a farmer, but engaged in other pursuits a number of years, always cultivating habits of study and occasional writing, but without any thought of becoming an author until well advanced in life. He met with serious reverses about the beginning of the great rebellion; and at its close, finding himself in possession of a few thousand dollars, determined to return to agricultural pursuits. He accordingly removed to Kansas, purchased a farm and prosecuted the tilling of it for three years. The grasshoppers destroyed the crops of 1866 and 1867, and the drought of 1868 made almost a total loss of those three years, with all the expense of farming. In April, 1869, he accepted the first and only offer he ever received for his farm, returned to Illinois, and since that time has devoted himself almost exclusively to literary pursuits.

His prize essay on Self-Education, for which the Illinois State Agricultural Society awarded him a premium in 1868, was revised and published in "Harkness' Magazine;" the editor expressing the opinion that those who read it would find it "one of the most profitable, instructive and mentally invigorating essays they ever read."

His "History of the Rise and Progress of Sunday Schools," published in 1864, by Sheldon & Company, New York, was his first publication

in book form. It is the only connected history of that noble branch of Christian work ever attempted, and appears by common consent to be accepted as the standard authority on that subject. Mr. Power has written several books and pamphlets on various local subjects; also magazine articles on a great variety of topics.

An open letter by him to the Postmaster General, on the subject of addressing mail matter, is a brief and interesting magazine article. Some of his ideas are quite novel, and will bear investigation. The main point he aims to enforce is, that all mail matter should be addressed by first writing the name of the State in full, next the county, then the postoffice, and end with the name of the person or firm expected to receive it; thus reversing the order practiced from time immemorial. He considers that essay his contribution to the great American Centennial.

Perhaps his most finished work is his monumental edition of the "Life of Lincoln." It is a fitting tribute to the Nation's Martyred Dead. His style is peculiarly clear, concise and original. He treats every subject most thoroughly and comprehensively, yet with an ease and grace of manner that charms the reader. A gentleman of the highest literary attainments, connected with Madison University, Hamilton, New York, in a note to the publishers, says: "I have read your 'Life of Lincoln' by Power. It has the charm of a novel."

The work upon which Mr. Power gave more time than any other, was the "History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County." This work required four years of hard, earnest labor, and is of itself a monument to the literary skill of the author. It is doubtful whether a better work of its kind was ever issued. The citizens of Sangamon county owe him a debt of gratitude which it is doubtful will ever be repaid. Posterity will give him credit for a work invaluable to the descendants of the early settlers whose lives are recorded.

Since the completion of the monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and the removal of his remains thereto, Mr. Power has been the custodian, and the pleasure of a visit to the sacred spot is enhanced by his narration of all the facts in relation to the building of the monument, the figures placed thereon, the attempt to steal the remains, and an account of the relics placed in the monumental chamber. On dull days and as the opportunity occurs Mr. Power indulges in literary work.

JOSEPH WALLACE,

the fourth son of James and Mary Wallace, was born in Gallatin (now Carroll) county, Kentucky, September 30, 1834, and when two years of age removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Indiana. He was raised on a farm, and received a common school and collegiate education. In 1856 he commenced reading law in Madison Indiana, under the tuition of Judge Charles E. Walker. Remaining there for one year, he removed to Springfield, Illinois, and completed his preparatory course of study in the office of Messrs. Stuart & Edwards. In 1858 Mr. W. was licensed as an attorney-at-law, and shortly afterward opened an office and began practice. In 1866 he was elected to the office of Police Magistrate for the city of Springfield, and served continuously for eight years, after which he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1879 he was chosen a member of the City Council, in which body he has since industriously served as Chairman of the Ordinance Committee.

With his other pursuits, Mr. W. has blended a decided taste for letters and literary composition, and during the last ten years has written a good deal for the press, chiefly upon biographical and historical subjects. Perhaps his most noted production is his *Life of General E. D. Baker*. Mr. Wallace has also prepared a *Memorial Life of Judge Stephen T. Logan*, written at the request of the family, and which will be published for private circulation. He has also in manuscript "*The Life of Stephen A. Douglas*," which will probably be brought out in the near future. Being an ardent disciple of Douglas, the volume will doubtless be of great interest, and be pleasing and profitable to all. The author of this volume is indebted for several sketches to Mr. Wallace.

E. L. GROSS.

A sketch of the life of Mr. Gross is found in connection with the Bar history. His greatest literary work was the compilation of the Statutes of the State. Mr. Gross was an easy and forcible writer and a hard and methodical worker. No effort on his part would be spared to make everything perfect that he undertook. He died almost before his powers were fully developed.

W. L. GROSS.

W. L. Gross is a brother of E. L., and a co-laborer with him in the preparation of Gross' Statutes. As a sketch of Mr. Gross appears in connection with the Bar history, it is unnecessary to add anything in this connection, save

that the Colonel handles a ready pen and is an easy, yet forcible, writer.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON

was born in Taylor county, West Virginia, September 23, 1826. He received his education in Oberlin College, Ohio, and began at once the profession of a teacher, a profession which he has substantially followed since he left college. In 1870 he received an appointment in the office of the United States Inspector, and the same year commenced the compilation of a History of Illinois. In 1871, he associated with himself in this work, Bernard Stuve, a gentleman of fine literary taste. The work was completed and published by the authors in 1873, and was well received by both press and people. It has been more extensively sold than any history of the State yet published. Mr. Davidson, while engaged in literary work and teaching, has given some attention to mechanism and has turned out some work, invention of his brain, several of which are worthy of special mention. Mr. Davidson is yet a citizen of Springfield.

DENNIS WILLIAMS.

Dennis Williams, the well known crayon artist of Springfield, was born in Burton, Clayton county, Mississippi, December 25, 1853. His mother was a native of Kentucky, but sold and taken South and made to do duty in the cotton fields. The first recollections of Dennis was riding behind his mother, on a mule, to the cotton fields in the early morning and returning late in the evening, and of playing with other boys of his age about the old plantation. When about six or seven years of age he was set to picking cotton and thought it sport for a while, but soon found his mistake, but there was no way of avoiding it—work he must.

The war breaking out, the slaves of the South waited patiently but anxiously for the coming of the Yankees, and for their "day of jubilee." Their faith was strong that their deliverance was at hand, and the armies of the North had no sooner invaded the soil of Mississippi than the "contrabands" broke for the Union lines. Among the first to bid farewell to "Massa and Missus" was the mother and step-father of Dennis, accompanied by their son. The first point made was Carson's Landing, from whence they were sent to Haine's Bluff, Mississippi, where they were all taken sick with the fever. As soon as they were able, they were sent on to Vicksburg, then invested by the armies under General Grant. After the surrender of Vicksburg they

remained in that city until the close of the war, when they came to Springfield, arriving here May, 1865.

While in Vicksburg, the mother of Dennis taught him his letters, and it was her anxiety to give him an education that caused the family to turn their faces northward. On arriving at Springfield, he was soon placed in school, his first master being Thomas York. Dennis says he shall always remember his first teacher, as he on one occasion gave him enough to cause him to never forget him. He considers him a hard master.

When first given a primer, Dennis felt happy, the pictures of dogs, cats and other animals at once arrested his attention, and these small, if not rude pictures, first turned his attention to the life of an artist.

In 1869 he began to draw upon the blackboard straight and parallel lines, cubes and such things, and, in 1870, he made his first crayon sketch—the head of James Fisk, of New York. The picture was pronounced a good one for the first attempt, and was placed on exhibition in the window of Simmons' book store. Shortly after this he abandoned the idea of becoming an artist, there being so much to discourage him. He was a poor, ignorant colored boy, one compelled to earn his living by the low occupation of a boot-black. The people among whom he lived, with a few honorable exceptions, sneered at his pretensions. The idea of a "little nigger" becoming an artist—it was preposterous! But the artistic aspiration was in him; the desire to become an artist must be appeased, and he again took up his pencil. Frequently he would go to some studio to see how others drew portraits and would be driven away by the artists. No one would give him encouragement. Still he would not despair. He secured a room in the rear end of a building on the southeast corner of the square, and when released from his daily labor of blacking boots, he would repair to it, and as best he could, copy some rude picture he picked up, or the cheap lithographs sold in the book stores. To this day he has never witnessed another sketch a portrait, nor has he received instructions from another in drawing. He is

self-taught and self-made in every sense of the word.

In the fall of 1874, he placed some of his sketches on exhibition at the county fair, and was rewarded with three premiums, two being for portraits, and one for a landscape scene. While these pictures were on exhibition, he could not refrain his curiosity from listening to the remarks made about the work, and now quietly laughs at the criticisms he overheard. The people generally would not believe the pictures were the work of a "nigger." It was too much, to tax their credibility so much. But the criticisms were generally of a friendly nature, and he felt encouraged thereby.

The first picture that he ever made and sold was a portrait of General Grant, and sold to Colonel Robert Andrews, General Superintendent of the Wabash Railroad, at Toledo, Ohio. Colonel Andrews paid him \$5 for it. Since then he has made portraits for Governor Cullom, James A. Connelly, United States District Attorney, Coles county; Judge O. L. Davis, of the Appellate Court; L. C. Collins, Cook county; R. W. Miles, Knox county; O. F. Ottman, Stark county; R. L. McKinlay, Edgar county; Thomas P. Rogers, McLean county; W. S. Hunter, R. W. Diller, E. A. Snively, Springfield, and many others. His work is now scattered through almost every State in the Union, and even in the Old World. In the winter of 1880-81, he made pictures of Lieutenant Governor Hamilton and Speaker Thomas, of the Thirty-second General Assembly, both of which were purchased by their respective Houses. The press of Chicago, St. Louis, and other places highly complimented this work.

Mr. Williams received premiums at the Sangamon county fairs of 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, and at the State Fair of 1880. At this latter fair, he received two diplomas and a silver medal. The diplomas were for the best portraits in crayon and pastel, the medal for the best crayon.

In the life of Mr. Williams, is another illustration of what it is possible for one to do in this free land. Born a slave, a boot-black in his youth, to-day one of the best crayon artists in this country; and, to crown all, truly self-made.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this chapter is presented a large number of historical points, too short each for a chapter, yet of sufficient interest and importance to be inserted in the work.

THE MORMONS.

On their expulsion from the State of Missouri, a number of this peculiar sect who style themselves the Latter-Day Saints, settled in Sangamon county. Among their number was a young man named James C. Brewster. In 1842, this Brewster published what he termed one of the last books of the Bible, written by himself when divinely inspired. The publication having been circulated among the Mormons at Nauvoo, the Nauvoo Times and Seasons, Joe Smith's organ, gave notice that no one but Smith was permitted to be inspired, and that the work in question was a perfect humbug.

In 1845, it appears the church in Springfield had seceded from the church in Nauvoo, and had set up young Brewster as its prophet. His revelations at this time had become quite numerous. Among one of the prophecies of Brewster, was one in relation to the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. This prophecy being literally fulfilled, caused many to unite their fortunes with him, and "contend for the faith" as promulgated by him. During this year Brewster issued what purported to be the lost book of Esdeas, in which was clearly foretold the destruction of Nauvoo.

SHOOTING STARS.

The "shooting stars" of 1833 will ever be a mystery to many, and many will continue to believe it was a fulfillment of the prophecy of Christ, that "the stars should fall from Heaven before that great and notable day of the Lord's coming." The Sangamo Journal, under date of November 16, says:

"An extraordinary phenomenon was observed in the Heavens on Tuesday night, November 12.

At 3 o'clock a. m., the whole atmosphere was lit up by what appeared to be the falling of myriads of meteors, or what was commonly called 'shooting stars.' At times the appearance was not inaptly compared to the falling of a shower of fire. The air was entirely calm and free from clouds. The scene presented was one of extraordinary sublimity, and must have excited intense admiration in all who beheld it." The Journal, in its issue of December 7, gives an illustration of the meteors and extracts from New York and Philadelphia papers showing that the phenomenon was not local in its character, but extended over the entire Union.

COUNTY JAIL.

A local reporter visiting the jail in 1860, thus writes: "One of the prisoners is a little old man, who has become quite a fixture in the jail. His first name is Peter. About seven years ago he was arrested for stealing a lot of copper pipe. When his trial was called in the Circuit Court his counsel made a rather novel plea—that the pipe was real estate—and the jury taking that view of the case gratified Peter by acquitting him. We are not informed of the singular process by which copper pipe was reduced to real estate, but Peter's counsel explained the matter to the entire satisfaction of the jury. Peter was not long afterwards arrested for stealing hams from a smoke-house. Fortune was against him for a short time in that matter, for he was found guilty of burglary and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary; but his counsel applied for a new trial, on the ground that his client had not committed burglary—the law saying nothing about burglary in connection with unlawful entry into a smoke house! Peter's counsel made a good point, and a new trial was ordered. It is supposed that Peter would have been tried at the next term of court for larceny—and it is equally certain that he would have been

convicted—but before the opening of court the principal witness went crazy and was sent to Jacksonville. So Peter got out of that scrape. His next arrest was on account of old copper. We believe he admitted that he took the metal, but excused himself by saying that he could not keep from stealing copper or brass when he had half chance. His prospect for a residence in the penitentiary was quite flattering, until his counsel proved, to the satisfaction of the jury, that the copper was not worth a farthing more than four dollars and seventy-five cents. He was provided with board and lodgings in the county jail for six months, and not long after the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he was arrested for removing hides from the bodies of three deceased steers, and appropriating them to his own use. He was bailed out of jail, compromised the matter, and kept it out of court. He is now in jail for stealing two brass scale beams. He values them at the price of old brass, but others say they are worth not less than ten dollars apiece. He has been in jail ten times—six times for larceny, and four times for selling liquor contrary to law."

POE—TRY.

'Twas in the year of thirty-six,
A traveler young and strong,
Tried to pass through Illinois,
And force his way along.

The mud and sloughs he heeded not
In his firm onward course;
But as he traveled to the north,
The roads grew worse and worse.

But still being bent his way to force,
And onward still move—
Muddy and tired, on Friday night,
He arrived at Irish Grove.

But here his onward course was stopped,
For more than a long week,
By the depth of mud in the cursed sloughs,
And the waters of Salt Creek.

This seemed at first to give him pain,
For sorely did he grieve;
But when the waters did dry up,
He hated much to leave.

How came it that this wild young man
Who loved so well to rove,
Should love to linger at this place,
The pleasant Irish Grove?

He said 'twas because the folks were kind,
And they all pleased him well,
And something else, but what it was
I could not make him tell.

(*'Twas a gal.*)

I used to try him very hard,
And when brought to the test,

He said if there had been no pre-emption right,
The Grove he would not have left.
(*Told you so.*)

I've seen him often since that time,
He says I've far to rove;
But go where I will I can't forget
My friends in Irish Grove.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

Sangamon county furnished its quota of emigrants to California, in the days immediately following the discovery of gold in that far-off land. A company was organized called the Illinois and California Mining Mutual Insurance Company, which left Springfield, Tuesday, March 27, 1849. The following named composed the company:

B. A. Watson	T. Billson
C. E. White	Lewis Johnson
Albert Sattley	John Rodham
Benjamin F. Taylor	Richard Hodge
E. Fuller	Jacob Uhler
William B. Broadwell	B. R. Biddle
W. P. Smith	J. B. Weber
B. D. Reeves	John B. Watson
William Odenheimer	F. S. Dean
Henry Dorand	T. J. Whitehurst
E. T. Cabaniss	

HOW MILL PRIVILEGES WERE SECURED.

When a party desired to build a dam across a stream, he was required to go before the court and ask that a writ of *ad quod damnum* be issued summoning a jury of twelve men, who should view and assess whatever damages might be caused from the dam by reason of overflow of the water. As an illustration of the course usually pursued, the following report is appended:

"We, the undersigned, jurors, being summoned and impaneled by Andrew Orr, Esq., Deputy Sheriff in and for the county of Sangamon, by virtue of a writ of *ad quod damnum*, issued by the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court in and for said county, and directed to the Sheriff of said county, on the application of Thomas Kirkpatrick, to erect a mill-dam on the northwest fractional quarter of section number three, in township number sixteen, north of range number six, west of third principal meridian, across Prairie creek; after being duly assembled and impaneled upon the premises, and being charged by the said Andrew Orr, Esq., Deputy Sheriff, as aforesaid, impartially and to the best of our skill and judgment, to view the land proposed for an abutment, and to locate and circumscribe by metes and bounds one or

two acres thereof, having due regard therein to the interest of both parties, and to examine the land above and below the property of others which may probably overflow; and all springs that may be overflowed by the same, and appraise the same accordingly to its true value, report that we have diligently inquired into and examined the same, above and below the point at which said mill-dam is proposed to be erected, and find that the land on both sides of said stream, together with the bed thereof, where said dam is proposed to be erected, belongs to the said Thomas Kirkpatrick, and that by erecting a dam no more than ten feet high, the height said dam is to be as contemplated by said Thomas Kirkpatrick, and estimated by us, no springs, either above or below said dam will be overflowed by reason of the erection of the same, and that no injury will result to the property of any individual or individuals whatever by reason thereof; and we also believe that the erection of said dam and mills thereon, would be a matter of general utility to the neighborhood, saving and excepting a quantity of land owned by William Kirkpatrick, lying above the place where the proposed dam is to be erected, which is subject to being overflowed by reason of the erection of said mill-dam, and we assess the damages by reason thereof at twenty dollars.

Given under our hands this 10th day of March, 1824.

William Brisbin	Robert Penny
Strother Ball	John Duncan
John Ray	David Smith
Washington Hornbuckle	David Bogan."

THE WEATHER.

The weather is always a fruitful topic for discussion. The editor of a local newspaper, when he can find no other subject upon which to write, always has a fruitful theme in the weather. He can praise it if it is fine, grumble at it if bad. Friends or strangers, when meeting, always discuss the weather. Lovers, when too bashful to discuss such themes as are ever nearest their hearts, talk sheepishly about the weather. The historian, neglecting this important theme, would be guilty of an unpardonable sin. Therefore it is a pleasing duty to record the following facts with relation to the weather, as illustrating how it has behaved itself in the three-score years of the organized existence of the county:

MILD WINTER.

The winter of 1832-33 was as mild as the winter of 1830-31 was severe. The Sangamo Journal for January 5, 1832, says:

"The season is certainly remarkable.—For several days past we have had no frosts, and the weather has been as mild as the latter part of April usually is. We hear the 'melifluous notes' of frogs; the grass has started in many parts of the prairies; in the bottoms the May apple has sprouted from one to three inches; and most kinds of cattle do well without feeding. Plowing is going on in the vicinity of town. We have some fears the warm weather will cause the wheat to 'joint.' To prevent this, whenever it can be done, the wheat should be fed down by calves, &c. No doubt those of our citizens who left us for Arkansas last summer are congratulating themselves on the fine climate of that country, while they suppose the Illinoisans are buried in snow and suffering from cold weather. Joy remain with them."

THE SUDDEN CHANGE.

The sudden change in the weather which occurred December 20, 1836, is vividly impressed upon the minds of many of the old settlers of Sangamon county. There were several inches of snow upon the ground, and early in the morning rain began to fall, continuing for some hours, and turning the snow into slush. Washington Crowder, at present an old citizen of Springfield, then living about four miles southwest of the city, about eleven o'clock started to the city to procure a marriage license. Mr. Crowder carried an umbrella to protect himself from the rain, and wore an overcoat reaching nearly to his feet. When he had traveled something like half the distance, and had reached a point about four miles south of Springfield, he had a fair view of the landscape, ten or twelve miles west and north. He saw a very dark cloud, a little north of west, and it appeared to be approaching him very rapidly, accompanied by a terrific, deep bellowing sound. He thought it prudent to close his umbrella, lest the wind should snatch it from his hands, and dropped the bridle reins on the neck of his horse for that purpose. Having closed the umbrella and put it under his arm, he was in the act of taking hold of the bridle rein, when the cold wave struck him. At that instant water was dripping from everything about him, but when he drew the reins taut, ice rattled from them. The water and slush almost instantly turned to ice, and running water on sloping ground was congealed as suddenly as molten lead would harden and form in ridges if poured on the ground. Mr. Crowder expressed himself quite sure that within fifteen minutes from the time the cold blast

reached him his horse walked on top of the snow and water, so suddenly did it freeze. When he arrived in Springfield he rode up to a store at the west side of Fifth street, between Adams and Monroe, a few doors south of where Bunn's bank now stands. He attempted to dismount, but was unable to move, his overcoat holding him as firmly as though it had been made of sheet iron. He then called for help, and two men come out, who tried to lift him off, but his clothes were frozen to the saddle, which they ungirthed, and then carried man and saddle to the fire and thawed them asunder. After becoming sufficiently warm to do so, Mr. Crowder went to the County Clerk's office, obtained his license, and by driving his horse before him, returned to where he had started in the morning. The next day he started on horseback, but found the traveling so difficult on the ice that he dismounted, tied up the bridle, left his horse to find the way back home, and went on foot to the house of his affianced, where he was married at the time appointed. Mr. Crowder admits that it was a very thorough test of his devotion, but it must be conceded that he proved himself equal to the emergency.

The velocity of the cold wave is not known. Preston Breckenridge gave it as his opinion that it moved at the rate of about seventy miles an hour. At the time he says he had just taken his dinner, and was sitting near a window, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in view of a pool of water, ten or twelve inches deep. He heard a terrific roaring sound. Suddenly the rain ceased, and it became quite dark. The first touch of the blast scooped all the water out of the pool. Some of it returned, but in a moment it was blown out again, and scattered in frost and ice, leaving the pool empty, and the bottom frozen dry. He says it had been raining slowly all the fore part of the day and so warm that he thinks a thermometer would have stood as high as forty degrees above zero, possibly higher, and that the first touch of the tempest would have brought it down to zero in a second of time.

SNOW BLOCKADE.

On Wednesday evening, December 30, 1863, a snow storm set in which continued all night and during the greater portion of the next day, completely blockading all the public highways and all the railroads leading into Springfield. The embargo on travel continued for five days, during which time there was but one mail received in the city from the east and one from the west. It was the worst storm for many years previous.

ALMOST A TORNADO.

On Friday night, December 23, 1871, a heavy rain passed over Springfield, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The next morning all was beautiful, but about nine o'clock, dark, heavy clouds came up, the wind began to rise, and gradually increased to a gale, and at ten o'clock it swept over the city with such force as to unroof houses, knock down chimneys and signs, and destroy several buildings. The rink, erected at a cost of \$12,000 in 1867, was leveled with the ground; the Rolling Mill was destroyed, as was also the round-house of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company. The damage done amounted to several thousand dollars, but no lives were lost.

RAIN STORM.

"Old Probability" foretold a rain storm for Saturday, June 1, 1872, and, according to programme, it came, and the "oldest inhabitant" had to give it up—that he could not remember its equal. At eight o'clock, p. m., the storm in all its fury burst upon the city of Springfield, the flashes of lightning being dazzling and almost incessant, accompanied by the sharp, crackling reports and roar of Heaven's musketry and artillery. From eight o'clock p. m., Saturday, until three o'clock a. m., Sunday, there did not seem to be a moment's cessation of the outpouring of rain from the "open flood-gates of Heaven." The falling of the rain sounded more like the "noise of many waters," pouring over a cataract, and soon the streets were full of water which could not be carried off by the overcharged sewers, and the pressure on these was so great as to cause much damage to them. Cellars were soon full, and in some instances poured into the sleeping apartments and drove the inmates to more comfortable quarters. The town branch, or main sewer, large enough to allow a double team and wagon to be driven into it, was soon filled with water, which poured out into the northwest. Ponds, which for years had been dry, were filled with water, and the placid Sangamon was made a roaring, dashing river.

HEAVY STORM OF WIND AND RAIN.

On Friday evening, August 3, 1860, a heavy storm of wind and rain passed over Springfield, resulting in a great deal of damage. Before seven o'clock its approach was indicated by the dark masses of clouds rolling up from the west, covering the whole earth with their gloomy darkness. Their pent-up fury burst a few minutes after seven, and in a few minutes it was raging with terrific power. Buildings were

blown down and unroofed, trees were uprooted, and shrubbery and grain prostrated to the earth. An accompaniment of Heaven's artillery added to the terrible effect of the storm. Withey Brothers had their carriage manufactory blown down, entailing a loss of about \$12,000 upon them. The building was a large three story brick. This was the heaviest loss experienced by any one man or firm. Many others were damaged in amounts ranging from one to five hundred dollars.

STORM AT WILLIAMSVILLE.

A terrific storm passed over Williamsville and vicinity, Friday, May 14, 1858. It spent its greatest force about one and a half miles north of the village, striking with all its force the dwelling of Evans Britton, and utterly demolishing the entire premises. The family, consisting of Mr. Britton, wife, child, and a hired man, were all in the second story, and, strange to say, neither of them were instantly killed, although Mr. Britton was dangerously wounded, his wife seriously hurt, but not dangerously, the child slightly, and the hired man badly hurt. The foundation timbers of the house, being of solid oak, eight inches square, and thirty feet long, were carried a distance of one hundred and fifty yards from where the house stood. The storm was accompanied with very heavy hail, damaging the windows of every house in the neighborhood, and a perfect deluge of rain carried off nearly every bridge in the surrounding country.

TORNADO ON SUGAR CREEK.

On Thursday, May 26, 1859, a tornado passed over a portion of this county on Sugar creek, and in the vicinity of Rochester. Its course was toward the northeast, and its violence was so great as to entirely demolish the residence of James Bell, a two-story house. It also tore the roof from the mill of Ranny & Bell, both of whom were within and seriously injured. The house of Mr. Patterson was blown down, but no one injured. Mr. Higgins' house shared the same fate, while the barn of Mr. Peddecord was destroyed. Two boys who were in the barn were blown some distance, but received no injuries. Mr. Highman's barn was prostrated, and Mr. Inslee's orchard completely destroyed, and his house, one and a half stories high, built of logs, was blown away, nothing being left but the foundation logs. Large hickory trees, two feet in diameter, were twisted off like pipe stems. It was fortunate no loss of life occurred.

CHOLERA.

In 1832, that dreadful disease, Asiatic cholera, broke out in the county, and before its ravages were checked twenty-two deaths occurred. The physicians of the county, including Drs. John Todd, Gershom Jayne, J. M. Early, Ephraim Darling, E. H. Merryman, T. Hurlban, Garret Elkin and James R. Gray, issued an address to the people of the county in which they discussed the question at some length of the origin of the disease and its treatment, including measures to prevent its spread. In 1833, it again appeared, but only two or three cases were reported, neither of which were fatal. In 1851, the county escaped having the disease, notwithstanding it spread almost throughout the entire country, but in 1854 it appeared much to the alarm of the citizens, but without fatal results.

SHOEMAKING.

It is reported by Albion Knotts that when his father came to this country, in 1819, he soon learned that the next supply of shoes for his family would have to be manufactured by himself, although he had never made a shoe. This discovery was barely made when he found that he must produce the leather also, as there were no tanners in the country. He first cut down a large oak tree, peeled off the bark and laid it up to dry. He dug a trough in the log as large as it would make for a tan-vat. He then gathered up all the hides he could obtain. The next question was how to remove the hair. It was known that it could not be done by regular tanners' process, both for want of the proper materials, and the knowledge in using them. Some person suggested that it might be done with water and ashes, but great caution would be necessary, lest the solution be made too strong. In that event it would ruin the hides. In his extreme caution he did not make it strong enough, and so removed but a little more than half the hair. In place of grinding the bark he beat it upon a stump with the poll of an axe. He then put the hides in the trough, covered them with the pulverized bark, put on weights to keep the mass down, and filled the trough with water, changing the bark several times during the summer. As winter approached he took the hides out, though not more than half tanned, and made them into shoes. He made them on what was called the stitch down plan. That is, in place of turning the upper leather under the last, it was turned outward and sewed with a straight awl through the upper and sole. This would make a walk around the shoe that a mouse might

travel on. It was frequently the case that awls could not be obtained. Then they would take a common table fork, break off one of the tines, and sharpen the other for the awl. Shoes made as I have described, with the upper leather hair side out, not more than half of it removed, and without any blacking, would certainly look very odd. There can be little doubt that the above is a fair description of the first tanning and shoe-making ever done in Sangamon county.

MATRIMONIAL.

When Adam was created and placed in the garden of Eden, a help-meet was provided for him in the person of Eve. This, therefore, is the natural state of man. The married state is a solemn one and should be sacredly protected. "What God hath joined together, let no man tear asunder." In various lands the marriage rite is solemnized in different ways, and by different ceremonies; in all the acts of the contracting parties must be understood by each and by the community in which they live, as being a mutual agreement to hold the relations towards one another as man and wife. In this State a license has always been required, or in lieu thereof, for many years, a couple could be married by publishing their intentions through a public assembly. It is stated that even in Sangamon county, it was customary in order to save the license fee for parties desirous to wed to have an announcement made three times, on Sunday, before the congregation with whom they were in the habit of worshipping.

The first marriage that appears on the record books of this county was solemnized April 20, 1821, more than sixty years ago. The parties were William Moss and Peggy Sims. They were married by Abraham Sinnard, Justice of the Peace, by virtue of a license issued under the official seal of Charles R. Matheny, Clerk of the county. It was the first marriage solemnized in the county subsequent to its organization.

In the early days of this county, young men and maidens were not married in the grand style which usually characterizes marriages of the present time. They did not wait for riches to come before marriage, as is generally the present custom, but married and lived in simple and comfortable style, and generally lived happily and gained the respect of their neighbors by attending to their own business. There were no "diamond weddings" in those days, and the extravagance that often now attends the mar-

riage ceremony was unheard of. The old folks were plain, economical and hospitable people, and the young folks were imbued with the same attributes that characterized their fathers and mothers. They were willing to commence housekeeping in a style corresponding with their means, trusting to the future for larger houses and more expensive furniture.

It would doubtless be of interest to many to give the record of marriages for the first five or six years of the county's existence, but they are too numerous, therefore only the first year is here given as taken from the record in the office of the County Clerk:

William Moss and Peggy Sims, by Abraham Sinnard, J. P., April 20, 1821.

Jesse Cormack and Nelly Robinson, by Zachariah Peter, J. P., May 10, 1821.

Thomas Perkins and Anna Durham, by Abraham Sinnard, J. P., April, 1821. In lieu of a license issued by County Clerk, public announcement was made of the intended marriage of this couple.

William C. Brown and Patsy Vincennes, by Rev. James Sims, February 18, 1821.

Jesse Burvard and Betsy Anderson, by Rev. James Sims, March 26, 1821.

David Barnes and Acsah Andrews, by Rev. Stephen England, March 15, 1821.

James Pervine and Mary Cox, by Rev. James Sims, August 2, 1821.

George Ruby and Nancy Mathias, by Rev. James Sims, October 7, 1821.

John Brownell and Nancy Pulliam, by Zachariah Peter, J. P., November 29, 1821.

Shadrach Reddick and Nelly Smith, by Zachariah Peter, J. P., November 6, 1821.

Edward Clark and Sally Sincy, by Rev. Rivers Cormack, December 16, 1821.

Thomas Howey and Peggy Snodgrass, by Rev. Rivers Cormack, December 16, 1821.

Charles Orendorf and Matilda Stringfield, by Rev. Stephen England, April 5, 1821. This couple were also announced to be married instead of securing a license.

Henry Morgan and Lucy Simms, by Abraham Sinnard, J. P., November 8, 1821.

Hezekiah M. Herbert and Elizabeth Carlock, by Abraham Sinnard, J. P., October 27, 1821.

The following table shows the number of marriages contracted from 1821 to 1880, inclusive:

1821.....	25	1852.....	280
1822.....	29	1853.....	302
1823.....	37	1854.....	346
1824.....	43	1855.....	344
1825.....	36	1856.....	362
1826.....	48	1857.....	371
1827.....	55	1858.....	414
1828.....	97	1859.....	385
1829.....	116	1860.....	346
1830.....	121	1861.....	369
1831.....	128	1862.....	298
1832.....	141	1863.....	388
1833.....	158	1864.....	447
1834.....	194	1865.....	474
1835.....	181	1866.....	643
1836.....	199	1867.....	597
1837.....	225	1868.....	530
1838.....	187	1869.....	513
1839.....	27	1870.....	444
1840.....	205	1871.....	445
1841.....	173	1872.....	442
1842.....	212	1873.....	481
1843.....	201	1874.....	456
1844.....	172	1875.....	485
1845.....	179	1876.....	475
1846.....	167	1877.....	461
1847.....	184	1878.....	464
1848.....	231	1879.....	482
1849.....	246	1880.....	496
1850.....	238		
1851.....	225	Total.....	17 029

A glance at the foregoing figures shows conclusively that the matrimonial market is affected by the state of the times. In 1837 hard times set in, but this county was not visibly affected until the following year. For ten years business of all kinds was dull and many were forced into bankruptcy. It will be seen that it took ten years to restore the normal condition of the matrimonial market. Again in 1858, banks suspended and a season of depression set in and fewer marriages were contracted for several years. Still again in 1874, the same state of affair existed. The war, too, caused a falling off in the number of marriages annually contracted, but in 1866, when the boys got home, there were a larger number of licenses issued by the county clerk than in any year since the organization of the county.

RENDITION OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

The rights of property in slaves, and the application of the Fugitive Slave Law were often contested in the courts of the Northern States, previous to the rebellion of the slave-holding States. As late as February, 1860, a case was tried in Springfield before United States Commissioner Cornean, on the application of George M. Dickinson, of Shelby county, Missouri, for the delivery of a fugitive slave, which he claimed was his property.

At the opening of the case, W. A. Herndon, one of the counsel for the fugitive, moved a postponement of a few days, giving as a reason for his motion, that he expected papers from Quincy that would prove the negro a free man. He advocated the motion with eloquence, and made an affidavit setting forth the facts he expected to prove. He also offered the negro's affidavit, but the Commissioner refused to receive it, and overruled the motion for a continuance.

The counsel for the claimant introduced two witnesses, both of whom swore positively that the smiling African before them was the property of George M. Dickinson, of Shelby county, Missouri, and that he ran away some time during the fall of 1857. Their testimony was very direct, and the cross-examinations did not tend to weaken it. One of the witnesses said the negro had a slight defect in one of his legs, and therefore the counsel for the claimant asked the negro to take a short walk. Chairs were accordingly set aside and a clear way made for him, but when he was told by one of his counsel that he could walk or sit still, just as he pleased, he said that he would rather remain in his seat.

The defense called several witnesses, but the evidence did not go to prove that the negro had lived here prior to the time of his alleged departure from Missouri. At the conclusion of the testimony, the counsel for the claimant asked that the negro be delivered by the Commissioner to the custody of Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Herndon rose and said that no proof had been offered of the existence of slavery in Missouri, and he thought that the Commissioner had no right to presume from historical knowledge that Missouri was a slave State. He spoke at considerable length, and his remarks in favor of the poor outcast, for whom, as he bitterly said, he was only allowed to appear by courtesy, touched the hearts of a large majority of his hearers. John E. Rosette followed in behalf of the slave, taking the same ground as Mr. Herndon, that clear proof was necessary that Missouri was a slave holding State, and quoted from the Fugitive Slave Law to make his position good.

George F. Pearson, counsel for the claimant, followed Mr. Rosette, and on the conclusion of his speech the Commissioner decided to deliver the negro to Mr. Dickinson.

FIRST ENTRIES OF LAND.

Although Sangamon county was settled as early as 1817, yet the land did not come into market until 1823. The first entry was made by Israel Archer, being the west half of the north-

west quarter of section eight, township fourteen, north of range fourteen west, on the 6th day of November, 1823. Mason Fowler, on the same day, made the second entry, being the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven, township fourteen, north of range four west. The next day—November 7, 1823—Elijah Iles, Thomas Cox, John Taylor, and Pascal P. Enos entered the four quarter sections on which the city of Springfield now stands.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

On Sunday night, July 1, 1855, Archibald Turner died, aged 106 years and 17 days. Mr. Turner was a native of Ireland, and came to this country when a young man, and at an early day to Sangamon county. He was an excellent,

unobtrusive and Christian man, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

SANGAMON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The dissemination of the word of God early enlisted the attention of the good people of this county, and a branch of the American Bible Society was organized here as early as 1824. For fifty-seven years the Society has had an organized existence, the good accomplished by which will never be known in this world. Thousands of Bibles and Testaments have been distributed in the county and many have been permitted to read the word who would never had access to it, but through the enterprise of this Society.

CHAPTER XXV.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Sangamon county is recognized as one of the best agricultural counties in the State. The county was originally settled by men trained in agricultural pursuits, the larger part being immigrants from the South. They brought with them but little capital—in many instances only sufficient to buy the land on which they located. However, they brought with them that which is better than money—industrious habits; and under the guiding influence of a superior intelligence, they soon brought their lands into a high state of cultivation, so that to-day Sangamon county occupies the proud position of being one of the best agricultural counties in the State, and where it pays to farm.

Few counties in the State as large as Sangamon but have more land not fit for cultivation. The proportion of unimproved land here is quite small. In many counties along the margin of the streams, after extending back for more than a mile, the land is unfit for cultivation, but not so in Sangamon. Along the banks of its river and principal creeks, lie some of the most productive farms in the county.

Among the products of Sangamon county, as well as throughout the Union, corn takes the precedence as being the most profitable and peculiarly adapted to the soil. Winter wheat, next to corn, is the most important grain raised in the county. In its early history abundant crops were raised, with scarcely a failure, but finally, for some cause, little could be raised, and it became exceedingly unprofitable to sow the grain. In the last decade a change has again occurred and winter wheat has again got to be one of the staple productions of the county. In 1880 there were planted one hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-two acres of corn; and fifty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight acres of wheat were sown. In that

year it was estimated that the corn crop would produce fifty bushels to the acre, a total of six million one hundred and ninety-two thousand one hundred bushels; wheat was estimated at twenty bushels to the acre, or one million one hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty bushels.

When considered in connection with the artificial grasses, and the nourishment and improvement it affords to the live stock, especially the horse, this grain may be considered as one of the most important here produced. Its yield is generally abundant and profitable. The usual yield is from thirty-five to fifty bushels per acre. In 1880 there were sown twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-six acres, which yielded forty bushels per acre, a total of four hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and forty bushels.

In 1880, there were twenty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-two acres in timothy meadow, which yielded a ton and a half to the acre.

In addition to those articles already mentioned every product peculiar to this latitude is raised here, including rye, barley, Irish and sweet potatoes, and buckwheat, there being soil in the county peculiarly adapted to each.

In fruit much is being done, almost every farmer devoting a few acres to its cultivation. Almost every variety of apple adapted to this climate is raised here, while peaches, pears, plums, grapes and other small fruit come in for a share of attention.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The isolated occupation of the farmer causes him to act slowly in availing himself of the generally conceded advantages of association and co-operation. But at a very early day beginnings were made by our Illinois farmers in that

direction. Woods, in his "Two Years' Residence in the Settlement on the English Prairie, in the Illinois Country," says, writing in 1820: "An agricultural society was established last year in the State of Illinois, and Mr. Birbeck made President. It held its first meeting in Kaskaskia; but whether there has been any other meeting I do not know." Faux, in his "Memorable Days in America," writing from the Wabash country, under date November 24, 1819, says of Morris Birbeck: "He, only a few days since, returned from a tour through Illinois, by way of Kaskasky, where he was chosen President of the Agricultural Society of Illinois, one grand object of which will be to rid the State of stagnant waters." This fixes the date of organization, but does not indicate who were the other officers.

The Edwardsville Spectator, printed on May 16th, 1820, contains a letter to Henry S. Dodge, Secretary of the Agricultural Society of the State of Illinois, from Curtis Blakeman, of Madison county, who gives an account of a crop of corn, of between nine and ten acres; yielding one hundred and twenty bushels to the acre. From this it is supposed Mr. Dodge was the first Secretary of the organization. The same paper, of the date of February 26, 1822, contains an essay by Dr. Wordsworth, "read before the Agricultural Society of the State of Illinois, on the 10th of December last (1821.)" The officers of the Society, elected December 8, 1823, were: Edward Coles, President; Shadrach Bond, Vice President; Abner Field, Second Vice President; William M. Brown, Secretary; Elijah C. Berry, Treasurer; and a committee of correspondence, consisting of William S. Hamilton, Ezra Baker, A. W. Edwards, George Churchill and David Blackwell. One of these, George Churchill, writing many years afterwards, said: "The members, becoming tired of keeping up their organization, turned over their surplus funds to the Sunday school agent (Rev. J. M. Peck,) and disbanded."

A second Illinois State Agricultural Society was organized at Springfield, about the beginning of 1841. At a meeting held in January, of that year, James M. Bradford presided, and John S. Wright was Secretary. James N. Brown, of Island Grove township, Sangamon county, reported a constitution, which was discussed and adopted. On the fifteenth of January, another meeting was held and Mr. Brown reported a list of officers: William Wilson, of White county, President; Isaac S. Britton, of Sangamon, Secretary; John Williams, Sangamon, Treasurer.

If this Society ever held an exhibition it cannot be learned from any records left by it.

About this time, County Agricultural Societies were organized all over the State, among others, one in Sangamon county, which gave some two or three annual exhibitions and then failed.

THE FIRST COUNTY FAIR.

In relation to the first Agricultural Fair held in Sangamon county, the following interview is taken from the Sangamo Monitor, August 19, 1881:

"Speaking of our county fair," said the venerable Major Arny Robinson, to a newspaper reporter yesterday afternoon, as they both were sitting in a room in the third story of the State House, with their feet upon the table, enjoying the refreshing breeze that came in at the spacious window, 'I think I am entitled to a complimentary ticket to the fair this fall, and those fellows ought to give it to me.'

"How so?" queried the newspaper man.

"Why, I was the Secretary of the first board of agriculture and the first fair held in this county," replied the Major.

"This was something new to the itemizer, and without taking out his book and pencil, to alarm the gentleman over the fact that he was going to get in print, the request was made that he recite as much of the circumstances as he could call to mind.

"Well," said Arny, 'that was a long time ago, and a man as old as I am, is apt to forget a great deal. The society was organized in the spring or summer of 1837. I was Secretary, Isaac S. Britton was President, and if I remember rightly, Sanford Watson was the Treasurer. There were not a great many in the society, and of those, I call to mind, Logan Hall, Charles R. Matheny, William S. Pickrell and Jesse Pickrell. There were others, of course, but of them all, I am the only one living. The fair was held in September, 1837—the exact date of course I don't remember—in Iles' pasture, and at that time the pasture was a right smart distance from the town. The fair lasted three or four days and there was a pretty good turn out of the people from the country and every body in town went. Of course we had no booths then, or a high board fence enclosing the grounds, as the boys in those days had'n't been educated to crawling through hog holes and spying over the fence. The fence around the pasture was a common rail fence, any body could have stood on the outside and seen the whole show, but they didn't do that

kind of business. They all went to the gap, paid their twenty-five cents and went in.'

"Those bringing stock to exhibit would tie in the corner of the fence and then when the time for making the awards came, we would say to some fellow, 'Here! you bring up your cows, hogs, horses, etc.,' and after passing inspection a ribbon was always put on.'

"At that fair was the first Berkshire sow, I ever saw, and the first one I guess in this section of the country. It was the property of Miss Lucretia Watson. She has been married a long time, but I declare I have forgotten to whom. Well, everything at the fair had to have a name, and Lucretia came to me for a name for the sow. It was a mighty pretty animal, but I didn't know what name to give it. However, as she insisted, I named it Sally Snooks, and I guess you can set it down as the first Berkshire having a name in the county.'

"Well," spoke the reporter, after Army had raised up in his seat to be more comfortable, 'why didn't you keep it up?'

"Well, that is something I cannot tell. The fair, as I said, lasted about four days, and after that the whole thing fell through."

SANGAMON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Sangamon County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was organized October 7, 1852, and incorporated by act of legislature, approved February 11, 1853. They held a very interesting and successful exhibition at Springfield in 1852, but in consequence of the State Fair being held at Springfield in 1853 and 1854, it held no exhibitions those years. The society purchased twenty acres of land west of the city, on which they erected buildings and other accommodations for the fair, at a cost of \$4,000. In 1854, the officers were: James McConnell, President; Henry Jacoby and James N. Brown, Vice Presidents; John Williams, Treasurer; T. G. Taylor, Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

This society held annual meetings for many years with great success, their exhibitions for some years being equal to those of the State Fairs. For some cause, the society disbanded in 1869, and no further exhibitions were held by it.

SANGAMON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

But it could not be expected that a county the size of Sangamon, with all its wealth and indomitable pluck, would be without its annual

fair. Accordingly, in 1871 a new organization was effected, known as the Sangamon County Agricultural Board, which at once took steps to continue the annual exhibitions. The following Constitution was adopted December 8, 1871, and amended March 27, 1876. As amended it reads as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—This association shall be known as the Sangamon County Agricultural Board.

ARTICLE 2.—The objects of the Sangamon County Agricultural Board shall be to promote the general welfare of the industrial classes, and to add to the wealth and attraction of Sangamon county by fostering and encouraging the sciences of Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Mining and Fine Arts, as provided in "An act to create a Department of Agriculture in the State of Illinois," approved April 17, 1871; and acts amendatory thereto.

ARTICLE 3.—SECTION 1. The officers of this Board shall consist of a President, one Vice President from each township in the county, (said Vice Presidents to be the Supervisors), and five (5) Directors, (three of whom shall reside outside the city of Springfield), a Secretary and a Treasurer.

SECTION 2. Said officers (except Vice Presidents) shall be chosen bi-ennially, by ballot, at the Fair Grounds, on Wednesday of the Fair, and hold office for two years from the first day of January thereafter, or until their successors are elected. Polls for said election to be open from nine a. m. to four p. m.

Where ballots are cast for two or more persons for the same office, the one receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

SECTION 3. Duties. The duties of the officers hereby created shall be those usually performed by officers in similar positions, and that may be assigned them by a majority of the Executive Committee present and voting.

SECTION 4. Vacancies. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, from any cause, the duties of such officer may be performed by such one of the Executive Committee as may be selected.

ARTICLE 4.—SECTION 1. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Directors, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and the management of the Sangamon County Agricultural Board, and control the finances of the same.

SECTION 2. They shall have power to expel officers, for good and sufficient cause, to be spread

upon their journal, and to fill vacancies in their number, arising from any cause.

SECTION 3. They shall have power to enact By-Laws for the government of their meetings, and those of the Board, and to make rules and regulations for the management of its Fairs and to prescribe the requirements for membership in the Sangamon County Agricultural Board.

ARTICLE 5. This Constitution cannot be altered or amended without a majority vote by ballot, of all stockholders, and shall be altered only at the time of holding the bi-ennial election.

Notice signed by at least twenty-five stockholders, of any proposed change in the Constitution, must be given the Executive Committee, who shall publish the same, in at least one Springfield paper, thirty days before the bi-ennial election.

BY-LAWS.

ART. I. This Board shall consist of such citizens of the county or State, as shall subscribe and pay for one or more shares of the capital stock of this Board.

ART. II. The officers of this Board shall be a President, one Vice President from each township in the County, (said Vice Presidents to be the Supervisors in office), a Secretary, a Treasurer and five Directors, three of whom shall reside outside the City of Springfield.

ART. III. There shall be an annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board, in the City of Springfield, the first Wednesday in January, of each year.

Special meetings may be convened by the President, when he may deem it necessary, or upon request of two or more members of the Executive Committee.

ART. IV. The President shall be ex-officio President of the convention of stockholders, for the election of officers of the Sangamon County Agricultural Board.

It shall be his duty to preside at all meetings of the Board, to preserve order and to enforce these rules.

He shall sign all orders upon the Treasurer, except as hereinafter provided, before the same shall be payable, and generally discharge the duties pertaining to his position in deliberate bodies.

ART. V. The Vice Presidents are charged with the interests of the Board in the townships in which they respectfully reside, and they will constitute a medium of communication between the Board and the general public.

ART. VI. Any member of the Executive Committee shall be eligible to the position of

President *pro-tempore*, and the acts of such officer in the absence of the President shall be valid.

ART. VII. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys under the control of the County Agricultural Board, and the collection of all stocks as the Board may prescribe, and pay out the sums only upon vouchers, approved by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, or signed by the Auditing Committee.

He shall give bonds with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his duties as Treasurer, and for the safe custody of funds in his hands, in such amounts as the Executive Board may require.

He shall receive from the Auditing Committee such tickets as may be provided for by the Board, and give his receipt for the same, as for money received, and shall superintend the sale of the same, under such rules as the Executive Committee may prescribe.

He shall furnish annually to the Executive Committee, a detailed statement of the finances, giving the sums and sources of money coming into his hands, and produce properly signed vouchers for all sums paid out by him.

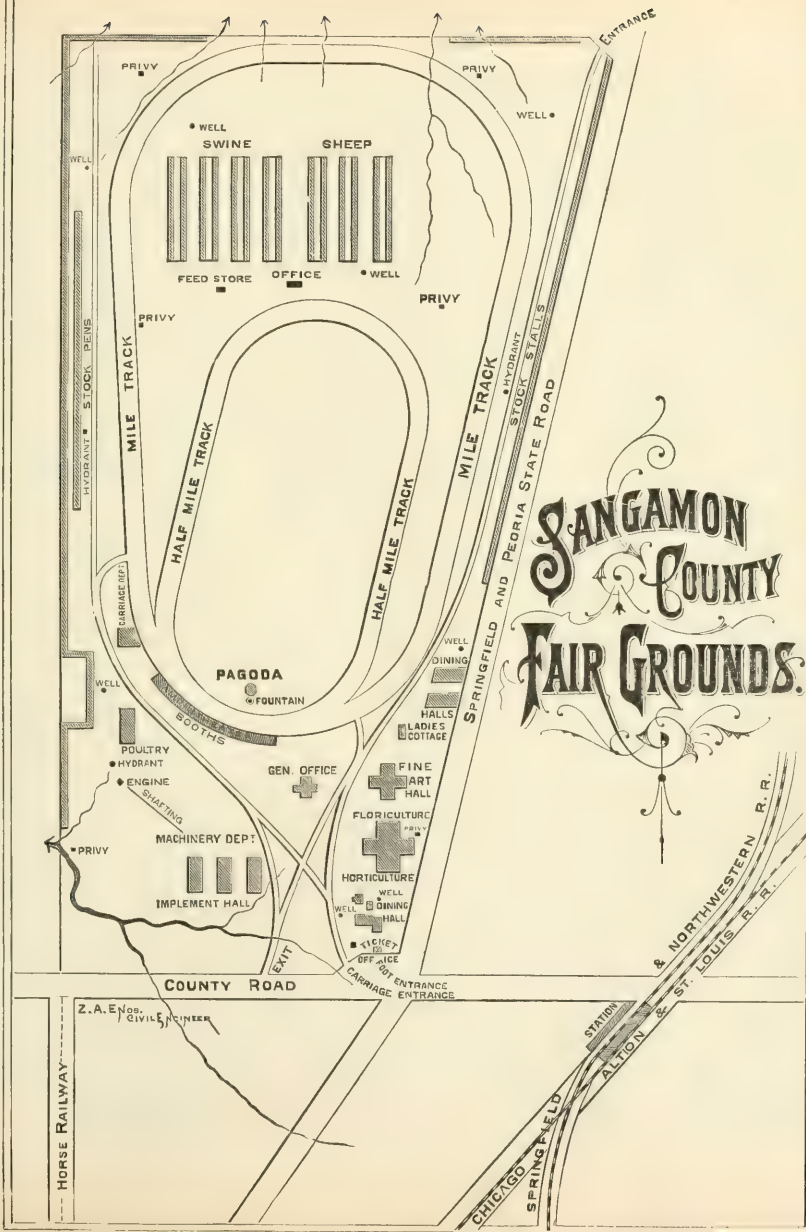
ART. VIII. When cash premiums are awarded by the board, they shall be paid by the Treasurer, on checks drawn by the Secretary upon him, which checks when properly endorsed and paid, shall be the Treasurer's vouchers for the same.

ART. IX. The Secretary of the Sangamon County Agricultural Board shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the Board and Executive Committee—shall have charge of the records—attend to the correspondence of the Board, and shall act as Secretary of the convention of stockholders for the election of members of the Board.

He shall provide a suitable ballot-box and a list of stockholders of the Board, and keep a correct record of the vote of the convention for the election of officers and directors.

He shall prepare the annual report to be sent to the State Board of Agriculture, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the County Agricultural Board.

ART. X. The Executive Committee shall appoint two stockholders to act as an Auditing Committee, whose duty shall be to audit all bills of indebtedness incurred during, or in immediate preparation for the Fair; and no such bill shall be paid unless it has been audited by said committee. They shall have exclusive charge of the gates and keepers and all tickets for the same, except complimentary, and turn the same



over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor as for money in the amount represented by said tickets, and shall settle with that officer at the close of all Fairs.

ART. XI. All reports of committees shall be in writing, and shall be entered in the proceedings of the Board, or kept on file by the Secretary.

ART. XII. The Board of Directors, shall, at the time of making out premium lists of Fairs, appoint one Superintendent to each class, or department; they shall also appoint a superintendent to take charge of the purchase and distribution of forage and litter and water, for stock on exhibition.

They shall also appoint a Superintendent of Grounds, who shall have charge of the police, also a Marshal of the Ring, whose duty it shall be to keep order in the exhibition ring, amphitheater, and announce awards.

Among those contributing to the Association, and thus becoming members of the Board, were the following named stockholders.

SANGAMON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

Adams, J. H.
Ackerman & Nolte
Alexander, David
Alvey, J. W.
Anderson, M. K.
Auxler, Benj. L.
Averill, Charles G.
Ayres, B. W.
Ballou, George A.
Barber, A. J.
Barkley, J. H.
Barnes, Ezra, Sr.
Beard, William
Beerup, Charles
Bell, J. H.
Bell, Melvin
Benjamin, S.
Bennett, Ed. W.
Bennett, William A.
Bennett, Mrs. William A.
Bennett, W. E.
Berry, J. A.
Bierce, E. B.
Bigelow, J. K.
Bird, Jacob
Black, George N.
Blood, George L.
Bolinger, G. W.
Bourne, J. M.
Boyd, Ruton
Bradford, J. S.
Bradford, Mrs. J. S.
Bradley, L. H.
Bradley, Mrs. L. H.
Brady, Thomas
Brassfield, W. R.
Brennan, P.
Bretz, John
Bressmer, John
Bridges, James
Bridges, Jephtha
Brinkerhoff, G. M.
Brinkerhoff, Mrs. G. M.
Britten, Evan
Britten, Henry
Britten, J. W.
Brock, Daniel
Brooks, J. W.
Brown, B. W.
Brown, C. S.
Brown, Dwight
Brown, George H.
Brown, William
Browning, A. M.
Bullard, John
Bullard, Wesley
Bunn, Alice E.
Bunn, Elizabeth J.
Bunn, George W.
Bunn, Henry
Bunn, Jacob, Jr.
Bunn, Jacob, Sr.
Bunn, J. W.
Bunn, Sallie J.
Bunn, W. F.
Burke, George W.
Byerline, J. G.
Caldwell, B. F.
Caldwell, G. M.
Caldwell, Mrs. G. M.
Campbell, W. K.
Canterberry, O. P.
Carpenter, George
Carter, P. S.
Chatterton, George W., Jr.
Chenery, C. E.
Chenery, James H.
Chenery, J. L.
Chenery, J. W.
Chenery, T. W.

Chenery, W. D.
Chenery, Mrs. W. D.
Chesnut, J. A.
Clark, E. J.
Cline, William
Cloyd, Matthew
Coleman, Jennie B.
Coleman, L. H.
Condell, M. B.
Conkling & Hall
Constant, J. H.
Constant, John T.
Constant, W. F.
Constant, W. S.
Converse, A. L.
Converse, Henry
Converse, W. O.
Converse, Mrs. W. O.
Cooper, Med.
Correll, Cornelius
Correll, D. S.
Correll, H. O.
Correll, Thomas
Council, George W.
Council, John
Council, Robert
Creary, John
Crenshaw Bros.
Cross, E.
Crowley, Charles O.
Cullom, S. M.
Currier, J. H.
Currier, Mrs. J. H.
Currier, S. W.
Curry, John
Curry, R. L.
Dalby, Joel
Darneille, J. M.
Dawson, B.
Day, Geo. W.
Day, R. & M.
Dewitt, J. A.
Dubois, J. K.
Dunlap, J. R.
Dunnick, Nicholas
Eielson & Rhodes
Elkin, Arthur
Elmore, H. H.
Elliott, Temp.
England, M. R.
Enos, Zimri A.
Enos, Mrs. Zimri A.
Epling, W. A.
Fagan, Geo.
Farr, A.
Fassett, Frank
Fayart, H.
Ferguson, B. H.
Fisher, A. H.
Fisher, J. B.
Flagg, C.
Fletcher, Benj.
Fleury, Frank
Foster, Jacob
Fouch, John
Fox, B. F.
Francis, Josiah
Franz, B.
Freeman, C. W.
Frood, John
Fullinwider, J. N.
Fullinwider, Mrs. J. N.
Garland, A. M.
Garland, J. M.
Gardner, Hiram
Gatton, G. E.
Gatton, J. N.
Gehrmann, C. A.
Gilbreth, W. C.
Gillett, Leslie
Gilpin, Enoch
Glasscock, James B.
Glasscock, Thomas
Glasscock, Travis
Glidden & Co.
Grant, David
Gray, B. C.
Green, Fred
Green, H. S.
Greenwood, Jas. W.
Grimsey, W. P.
Gross, W. L.
Groves, G. A.
Grubb, Amos
Haines, B. F.
Haines, Mrs. Harriet
Hall, Chas. B.
Hall, D. S.
Hall, D. H.
Hall, E. A.
Hall, J. A.
Hall, O. P.
Hamilton, L. F.
Happer, A. F.
Harlow, R. A.
Harris, Charles
Harris, W. P.
Harts, P. W.
Harvey, C. D.
Hay, M.
Hays, W. S.
Hedges, C. C.
Helmle, C. A.
Henkle, J. C.
Herndon, E. B.
Herndon, R. F.
Hickey, D.
Hickox, C. V.
Hickox, M.
Highmore, J. S.
Hitt, S. N.
Hofferkamp, H.
Hofferkamp, J. H.
Holland, W. H.
Holly, W. H.
Hood, Samuel
Howard, P.
Howerstine, Henry
Huber, F.
Hudson, J. L.
Huffaker, W. B.
Huffman, L. F.
Hussey, W. S.
Hutton, T. J.
Ide, A. L.
Iles, Edward
Iles, Elijah, Sr.
Iles, Elijah F.
Iles, Mrs. Mildred
Jayne, Wm.

- Johnson, Henry
 Johnson, J. B.
 Johnson, Joel
 Johnson, Lewis
 Jones, David G.
 Jones, Geo. B.
 Jones, J. B.
 Jones, J. W.
 Jones, S. H.
 Jones, Wm. H.
 Journal Company
 Kidd, T. W. S.
 Kimber & Ragsdale
 King, J. C.
 King, Thomas S.
 Kinney, Henry
 Keazer, Reuben
 Kessberger, August
 Keyes, Chas. A.
 Knapp, A. L.
 Knight, Ira
 Kreisecker, D. C.
 Kusel, J. A.
 Lake, Ellen M.
 Lake, John S.
 Lake, Mrs. Julia
 Lake, T. W.
 Lanthier, Chas. H., Jr.
 Latham, Geo. C.
 Latham, H. C.
 Lawler, James
 Lawrence, R. D.
 Loepke, C.
 Leaverton, Wilson
 Leland, Horace
 Leonard, Jacob
 Lester, James
 Level, J. M.
 Lewis, John M.
 Lewis, John P.
 Lewis, O.
 Lightfoot, Goodrich
 Lightfoot, Wm. H.
 Little, G.
 Little, S. N.
 Little, T. S.
 Little, Mrs. T. S.
 Littler, D. T.
 Long, Chas. H.
 Loose, Mrs. J. G.
 Loose, Joseph
 Lyon, H. D.
 Malone, A. C.
 Marsh, W. H.
 Mason, J. A.
 Mason, John L.
 Mason, Noah
 Mason, Seth
 Mason, W. T.
 Matheny, C. W.
 Matheny, James H.
 Matheny, Noah
 Mathers, Thomas C.
 McClelland, John
 McClelland, Robert Jr.
 McClelland, Thomas
 McClermand, John A.
 McConnell, A. B.
 McConnell, John
- McCreary, John
 McDaniels, George
 McGinnis, John
 McGinnis, W. W.
 McKinney, Chas. E.
 McKinney, W. P.
 McKinstry, O. H.
 McTaggart, D.
 McTaggart, R.
 McVeigh, B. F.
 Merriman, George
 Merritt, E. L., & Bro.
 Mester, Herman
 Metzger, George
 Miller, Charles
 Miller, Mrs. Fannie
 Miller, H.
 Miller, J. A.
 Miller, Joseph
 Million, J. L.
 Mills, Charles F.
 Mills, Mrs. Charles F.
 Mitts, Carlyle
 Mitts, J. T.
 Moore, M. M.
 Morgan, Jacob
 Mount, Charles E.
 Mourer, George W.
 Mueller, H. E.
 Myers, Davidson & Henley
 Myers, Frank
 Myers, Pat
 Neal, F. M.
 Neilson, Archie
 Nesbitt, S. G.
 Nuckols, T. J.
 Ordway, Walter
 Orendorff, A.
 Orendorff, Mrs. Julia
 Ott, Daniel A.
 Palmer, John M.
 Pasfield, George
 Pasfield, Hattie
 Patton, James W.
 Paulen Debold
 Pearer, J. M.
 Perkins, J. B.
 Perkins, R. L.
 Perkins, T. M.
 Pheasant, Samuel
 Pickrell, Frank
 Pickrell, George
 Pickrell, Watson
 Pickrell, Wm.
 Pierson, J. G.
 Pollard, James A.
 Poorman, J. M., Jr.
 Post, C. R.
 Power, George, Sr.
 Power, J. E.
 Prather, John, Jr.
 Prather, S. E.
 Price, J. F.
 Priest, John W.
 Primm, E.
 Primm, Mrs. E.
 Putnam, Jonathan
 Pyle, Lawson
 Radcliff, C. C.
- McCoy, M. D.
 Rankin, Mrs. S. J.
 Rankin, W. L.
 Reece, J. N.
 Reilly, Charles
 Richardson, Ada
 Richardson, Emma
 Richardson, W. D.
 Richardson, Mrs. W. D.
 Ridgely, Charles
 Ridgely, Henry
 Ridgely, N. H.
 Ridgely, Wm.
 Rippon, John
 Riser, P. H.
 Roberts & Finley
 Robinson, Henson
 Rosenwald, S.
 Ross, W. R.
 Ruckel, J.
 Rupp, Philip
 Ruth, R. F.
 Rutz, Edward
 Sackett, C. C.
 Salter, J. D. B.
 Salzenstein, E.
 Saunders, A. H.
 Saunders, H. A.
 Saunders, J. R.
 Saunders, Milton
 Schönmeyer, John
 Scholes, Samuel D.
 Schuck, J. H.
 Shirley, John
 Shoup, Samuel N.
 Shammel, George
 Shutt, W. E.
 Sims, A. M.
 Simmons, Frank
 Simpson, William
 Smithers, M.
 Smith, C. M.
 Smith, D. W.
 Smith & Hay
 Smith, J. D.
 Smith, John D.
 Smith, John T.
 Smith, J. Taylor
 Smith, J. S.
 Smith, Lloyd B.
 Smith, Samuel
 Smith, Thomas
 Spath, George
 Springer, Phil. M.
 Staley, W. H.
 Starne, A.
 Starne, C. A.
 Stebbins, O. F.
 Steele, R. C.
 Steiger, C. F. & Brother
 Steinboemer, A. W.
 Stern, Solomon
 Stout, James M.
 Strodtman, J. G.
 Stuart, J. T. Jr.
- Rames, J. O.
 Stuve, Bernard
 Taylor, F. K.
 Taylor, Isaac J.
 Thayer, E. R.
 Thompson, A. F.
 Thompson, A. T.
 Thompson, Harvey
 Timothy, C. D.
 Tracy, Carter
 Tracy, Frank W.
 Trimble, Mrs. B. J.
 Trimble, Geo.
 Troxell, C. C.
 Trumbo, Harness
 Turner, Charles M.
 Twist, John A.
 VanBergen, Peter
 Vance, Ira W.
 VanDuyn, G. A. & Co.
 Vanmeter, C. C.
 Vanmeter, J. R.
 Vincent, John A.
 Vredenburg, Peter
 Wadsworth, M. G.
 Walther & Hecht
 Ward, W. D.
 Warden, Henry
 Warren, Phil.
 Warren, W. M.
 Watson, Charles F.
 Watson, Harry C.
 Watts, A. B.
 Watts, Edwin
 Weber, Geo. P.
 Werner, Charles
 Westenberger, G.
 White, E. W.
 Wickersham, D.
 Wiggus, N. B.
 Wilbur, Stephen H.
 Wilcox, J. L.
 Williams, Albert P.
 Williams, George
 Williams, Henry C.
 Williams, John
 Williams, John E.
 Williams, Mrs. Lydia
 Wilms, F.
 Wilson, F. J.
 Wilson, J. W.
 Wilson, John
 Winston, James A.
 Withey, George
 Withey, W. H.
 Wohlgemuth, H.
 Wolcott, Richmond
 Wolf, C. & Co.
 Woltz, John C.
 Woud, George
 Yocum, Wm.
 Zane, Chas. S.
 Zeigler, Harry T.
 Zimmerman, R. B.

The first President of this society was J. B. Perkins, who served two years, and was succeeded by Platt S. Carter, and he by John A.

McClernand, and then George Pickrell was elected.

The following named constitute the present officers:

President—Geo. Pickrell.....Wheatfield
Secretary—Phil M. Springer.....Springfield
Treasurer—E. A. Hall.....Springfield

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. A. Able.....Auburn
A. R. Bradeen.....Springfield
Geo. Carpenter.....Capital
P. S. Carter.....Loami
C. L. Conkling.....Capital
M. C. Connelly.....Capital
J. D. Crabb.....Woodside
H. R. Davis.....Pawnee
J. E. Dodd.....Talkington
Bryant Fay.....Island Grove
Wm. Finney.....Rochester
C. Flagg.....Sherman
Anton Frey.....Curran
Frank Godley.....Capital
S. A. Grubb.....Clear Lake
O. P. Hall.....Mechanicsburg
Owen Hanratty.....Capital
G. L. Harnberger.....Cartwright
W. F. Herndon.....Capital
W. F. Irwin.....Salisbury
J. A. Kennedy.....Springfield
S. T. Matthew.....Ball
Thos. Munce.....Wheatfield
D. W. Peden.....Illioopolis
J. W. Priest.....Capital
W. B. Robinson.....Buffalo Hart
Hartman Spengle.....Cotton Hill
B. F. Talbott.....Capital
E. N. Thayer.....Chatham
N. H. Turner.....Gardner
Wm. M. Warren.....New Berlin
O. S. Webster.....Williams
J. W. Wigginton.....Cooper

DIRECTORS.

Geo. M. Caldwell.....Williamsville
S. N. Hitt.....New Berlin
J. B. Perkins.....Woodside
Jacob Leonard.....Sherman
J. S. Highmore.....Rochester

Annual exhibitions have been held since 1871, by the new society, with the exception of the years 1879 and 1880, when the State Agricultural Society held fairs on the grounds.

The Board, on its organization, leased from the county the old Poor Farm, near Springfield, which have been fitted up in handsome style and very convenient.

STATE FAIRS.

The first two exhibitions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, in the years 1853 and 1854, were held at Springfield. Also the fairs of 1879 and 1880. Each of these exhibitions were a decided success. To Simeon Francis, a Sangamon county citizen, is due the credit of the organization of the society and success of its

first exhibitions, probably more than any other man.

THE AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

The American Berkshire Association was organized February 25, 1875, its object being to collect, revise, preserve and publish the history, management and pedigree of pure-bred Berkshire swine.

On the 18th of March, 1879, the Association was incorporated as a stock company under the laws of the State of Illinois. Charles F. Mills was elected President; Philip M. Springer, Secretary, and H. L. Sanford, of Logan county, Treasurer. Vice Presidents were chosen in nearly every State in the Union and also in Canada, England and Ireland, to represent the interests of the Association.

Under the careful management of its efficient and faithful officers, the Association has achieved a decided and well-deserved success. The public registry of swine was a new project and deemed altogether impracticable by many engaged in the breeding and rearing of hogs. To-day, following the example of the American Berkshire Association, the breeders of a number of other classes of swine, as also of sheep, have organized for the purpose of recording stock of their respective breeds.

Thousands of dollars are lost to farmers and stockmen every year by the injudicious selection of breeding animals. One of the most common mistakes is that of using sires of unknown ancestry. There is no longer any excuse for this. In the purchase of Berkshires particularly, all who will may readily avail themselves of the advantages presented by the American Berkshire Record, published by the Association, for securing well-bred stock. In making additions to herds already started, or in founding new herds, well advised breeders use no other than well-bred pedigreed animals.

The American Berkshire Record is the acknowledged authority in matters of Berkshire pedigrees wherever this breed of swine is known. The four volumes already published contain a fund of information invaluable to breeders. In these will be found in addition to the pedigrees of the best families of Berkshires in the world, premium essays and other valuable treatises on swine; also the table of characteristics and the standard of excellence, together with many illustrations of representative animals.

Philip M. Springer, of Springfield, Illinois, is still the Secretary and chief executive of the Association and editor of the Record.

CHAPTER XXVI.

VARIOUS THINGS.

THE DEEP SNOW.

The following highly graphic description of the deep snow of 1830-31, was written as a contribution to the Old Settlers' Society in 1858, by Rev. J. G. Bergen, and no apology need be offered for its insertion in this connection :

"Steeped in the heat of July—thermometer ranging ninety degrees—strange time to write about snow. Write about the hot season, thunder-storms, tornadoes, sunstrokes, not so strange. We live on neutralized contrasts, and take pleasure in them. We think and move also by associations. The deep snow of the winters of 1830-31, of Illinois, associates itself now by two facts. It comes in regular course. It was made also the limitation point of the late meeting of old settlers in Springfield, at which time we had a good time in general, and appointed a committee to ascertain the facts of the log-house times—memorable days of hospitality and security.

"The deep snow is chronicled in the memory of the old settlers of Sangamon. They talk of it as when a child; soldiers of the old French war in Canada, under Wolfe, talked of the depth and heights of the snow in the forests of New York in 1766, and the consequent sufferings of the Provincial troops on their return home. They talk of it as our Revolutionary fathers talked of the memorable snow winter of 1779 in New Jersey.

"The autumn of 1830 was wet, and the weather prevailing mild until the close of December. Christmas Eve the snow began to fall. That night it fell about a foot deep. It found the earth soft, grass green, and some green peach leaves on the trees. The day was mild. The snow contributed greatly to the amusement of the boys, and called forth the hilarity of all who had sleighs or sleds, or who

could rig a 'jumper' with a store-box or a crate. Bells of any description, if not in the cutter, were hung on the horses by ropes or twine. The straps of bells we brought from New Jersey were, I believe, the first and only straps here at the time. They were freely at the service of Drs. Todd and Jayne, who were famous for fast horses, if not good sleighs. They were famous horsemen, hardy and hard drivers.

"As the snow fell night after night, and week after week, these implements, if they lost in novelty, gained in utility. Serious preparations were made by increasing the size and strength of the sleighs and doubling teams, to break the way to mill and woods, for household bread, fuel, corn and provender. Mr. Enos, one of the wealthiest men of the place, and Receiver of Public Moneys, turned out with a great sled and two yoke of oxen, to haul wood to the destitute. With wolf-skin cap on head, with Yankee frock, buttoned up close to the neck behind, reaching below his knees, belted over a great coat beneath, with legging protectors and ox-goad in hand, he rolled up the bodies and limbs of trees, some of them more than fifty feet long, to the door of the writer, for which he and his family shall receive our thanks while life shall last. The same kind act he did to many others. His timber was nearest to the town. Woodmen felled the trees, rolled them on the sled, and the benevolent veteran left them at our doors.

"Snow succeeded snow, interchanged with sleet and fine hail, which glazed and hardened the surface. Nine long weeks witnessed this coming deep snow, until in all these parts its depth averaged from four to five feet. Woe was the day when sleds met on the single beaten track! The plunging of horses, overturning of loads—not to speak of the screams of the belles within, the laughs of young America, or the wrath of the teamsters. Many were the

joyous rides the two doctors, with four horses to their sleighs, gave the young people. Sometimes a day was spent going to Sangamon town for a barrel of flour, only seven miles, or five to Clark's. They made separate trips to Jacksonville as a matter of amusement, to take or bring some storm-bound friends. Once, with a bevy of ladies, one of them fresh from Boston, the party had all sorts of a time. Though the description of these rides, as given at the time, is vivid in my recollection, I shall leave them to the imagination of the reader, with the rough, roomy sleigh, covered with buffalo robes, filled to overflowing with hale, happy companions, behind four fiery horses, clamping their bits in their mouths, ready for a plunge. The driver cracks his whip, the bells jingle, as the merry party sings out, and they are off—sometimes in deep drifts where they founder, snow within, snow without, snow everywhere, cold cutting the face, drifts blinding the eyes, horses rearing and plunging, at times drawing their 'slow length' wearily along.

"During the long nine weeks the thermometer ranged close to zero; a few times it went twenty below, and the water dropped from the eaves only two days, so intense was the continuous cold. When the snow fell there was no frost in the ground; the sap of the trees had not been forced by the cold to the roots. The consequence was the peach trees were invariably killed; apple trees and nurseries mostly shared the same fate. The summer before, I had seen wagon loads of peaches in some orchards. Such a sight has never greeted our eyes since, in these parts.

"Great hardships were endured that winter by men and beasts. When the snow came it found most of the corn standing on the stalks. The fall had been so warm and wet that the farmers had a better reason than common to indulge the careless habit of leaving their corn in the field, to be gathered in winter, when they wanted it. The snow became so deep, the cold so intense, the crust at times so hard, and the people were so unprepared for such an extreme season, that it became almost impossible in many parts of the country to obtain bread for family use, though amid stacks of wheat and fields of corn. Water-mills, scarce and small as they were, were frozen and stopped a considerable portion of the time. If the one-horse 'corn-cracker,' for 'dodgers,' or the inclined wheel of the ox-mill could go, it was with great difficulty; and many lived so far from these it was impossible to go to them. Many had no road and no ability

to make one through the depths of snow; and those who had, were compelled to make them over and over again, in consequence of the drift filling the track, or a new supply from the clouds.

"Hundreds of hogs and fowls perished. Horses and cattle were in many instances turned into the corn fields. Prairie chickens, whose habit, as is well known, is to roost on the ground, perished that winter in such number, we feared the race of this fine bird would become extinct. When their time of roost came they would light upon the snow, if the crust would bear them; or if its bosom was soft, plunge into it, and spend the night as on the earth; but if a heavy fall of snow came that night, especially if it were coated with a crust of ice, as often happened, the poor imprisoned things were locked in, and thousands and thousands perished."

RAILROAD VILLAGES.

Railroad villages are comparatively a recent feature in village building. They usually begin with a depot, followed by a postoffice, a blacksmith shop and the contents of a couple of peddler's packs duly distributed upon a half dozen shelves, and there they are born, christened and waiting to grow. The trains run to and fro and the passengers see the little groups clustered round the track and wonder what they do there, and why they do not go on with the train. By and by houses get to be an epidemic and up they go, here and there and all about. Streets are staked, lots are measured and a public square is reserved, and they have a justice, and a doctor, and a young lawyer, and "stated preaching" once in two weeks. That's a pretty good beginning, but its only a beginning. A young sophomore, out of funds, and looking for a place to teach a winter's school, gets off a straggling train some day. Everybody knows he is there. He reached there at two o'clock, and by half past three everybody knows who he is, and what he is, and whence he is, and the 'squire sees him and the doctor shows him around the town, waves his hand towards the prairie and dilates upon its resources; towards the town and pronounces a eulogy upon its enterprise, and the young man is charmed, and over the stone he climbs at once up one flight of stairs into a "high school."

Things go on bravely, and a public-spirited individual, who, as he says, has more room than he wants, gets the painter—for meanwhile such an artisan has taken passage in the village en route to greatness—to emblazon his name in very

black letters upon a very white board, and there is general rejoicing at the new "hotel," where the lawyer argues with the storekeeper nightly, while the doctor completes the triangle upon the destiny of the world in general and Depotdom in particular.

What they lack now is a newspaper. By-and-bye an old press is for sale in a neighboring town and a "tramping jour" has stranded upon their beach, and the lawyer promises to write their "leaders," the doctor their obituaries, the school-masters do the puzzles and the poetry, while the blacksmith and the merchant promise to be liberal patrons in the way of advertising. The paper appears—like the village, it is small, but with the village it grows.

The trains use to whistle and ring and barely slacken their speed. Now, they stop altogether, for there are more to get off and more to get on.

The tavern-keeper takes a State map of a peddler, who happened to be his guest over a rainy Sunday, discovers that Depotdom is the geographical center of the country. There is an immense agitation. The seat of justice, justice herself, scales and all must be removed thither. They work at it, electioneer about it, bid for it and get it.

Now the huddle is a village; now the village is a town; now the town is a shire-town; now the shire-town is a city. The blacksmith shop has grown into a half dozen factories; the lawyer is multiplied by ten, and the doctor by six, and the storekeeper knocks down his prices to compete with nineteen new comers. And all this is accomplished through the influence of railroads and locomotives within the space of two or three years.

The lawyer is a county judge, the doctor has grown rich, the blacksmith is mayor, and the sophomore is married and settled. They have a lyceum and a library, and a little daily that regales its readers with a whole column of city items. How they talk of "our city!" They are no longer villagers and pagans. They are citizens.

HARD TIMES.

The effect of the hard times throughout the United States, beginning in 1837, was not felt in this county until the following year. From that time until about the year 1845, our people experienced greater financial embarrassment than at any time in the previous history of the county. Money was an almost unknown commodity, all business being transacted through the means of trade or barter. A would trade

B flour for its value in meal; B would trade C a yoke of oxen for a horse; D would trade E a half dozen hogs for a cow, &c. If money enough could be raised to pay the general taxes, a man considered himself fortunate. Many were the straits to which the people were led to make both ends meet, and many laughable incidents are narrated of the crooks and turns that were made—incidents that are laughable to us now, but were serious matters at that time. Notes were given for value received, payable in a cow, or a horse, or other property, and when the note came due, and collection was to be made, it would sometimes be hard for one party or the other to make proof of it being that which was described in the note. Many notes were held, without attempting to make collection, in the hopes that better times would dawn upon the country, and their makers be able to pay the money.

During these hard times the price of such articles as the people here had to buy, rapidly advanced, while that of which they had to sell as rapidly declined. New Orleans sugar sold at sixteen and two-thirds cents per pound; coffee, twenty-five cents; calico or prints, fifty cents per yard; hogs brought from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred pounds; wheat, twenty cents per bushel.

In a general way, Ford, in his "History of Illinois," well describes the existing order of things in this county at that time. On pages 96-99, will be found the following:

"Commerce from 1818 to 1830 made but small progress. Steamboats commenced running on the Western waters in 1816, and by the year 1830 there were one or two small ones running on the Illinois river as far up as Peoria and sometimes further. The old keel-boat navigation had been disused, but as yet there was so little trade as not to call for many steamboats to supply their place. The merchants of the villages, few in number at first, were mere retailers of dry goods and groceries; they purchased and shipped abroad none of the productions of the country, except a few skins, hides and furs, and a little tallow and beeswax. They were sustained in this kind of business by the influx of immigrants, whose money being paid out in the country for grain, stock and labor, furnished the means of trade. The merchant himself rarely attempted a barter business, and never paid cash for anything but his goods. There was no class of men who devoted themselves to the business of buying and selling, and of making the exchanges of the productions at home for those

of other States and countries. The great majority, in fact, nearly all the merchants, were mere blood-suckers, men who, with very little capital, with small stock of goods, and with ideas of business not broader than these ribbons, nor deeper than these colors, sold for money down, or on credit for cash, which, when received, they send out of the country. Since their time a race of traders and merchants have sprang up who use the money they receive in purchasing the wheat, corn, beef and pork of the farmers, and ship these articles to the eastern cities.

"Mather, Lamb & Company, late of Chester, in Randolph county, but now of Springfield, were the first to engage in this business, and they were led to it by the refusal of the United States Bank, at St. Louis, to grant them the usual facilities of trade. As they could get no accommodation from the bank, they fell upon this course to avoid going to St. Louis to purchase eastern exchange.

"The money they received being again paid out, remained in the country and the products went forward in its place to pay for stock of goods. The traders in this way made a profit on their goods which they brought into the State, and another profit on the produce which they sent out of it.

"But, as yet, the merchant generally had neither the capital nor the talent for such a business, and it was not until a more recent period—upon the going down of the United States Bank, the consequent withdrawal of facilities for exchange in money, and the high rates of exchange which came in with local banks of doubtful credit—that they have been very extensively forced into it. When they no longer could get either money for remittances to these eastern creditors, or bills of exchange, except at ruinous rates of premium, they at once saw the advantage of laying out the local currency received for their goods in purchasing the staples of the country and forwarding them in the place of cash. In very early times there were many things to discourage regular commerce. A want of capital; a want of capacity for the business; the want of a great surplus of productions, the continual demand for them created by emigrants and facility of carrying on a small commerce with the money supplied by emigration alone, all stood in the way of regular trade.

"New Orleans, at that time, was our principal market out of the State. It was then but a small city, and shipped but a trifle of the staple articles of Illinois to foreign countries. Such ship-

ments as were made to it were intended for the supply of the local market, and here the Illinoisans had to compete with Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Missouri. Any temporary scarcity in this market was soon supplied, and the most of the time it was completely glutted.

"For want of merchants or others who were to make a business of carrying our staples to market, our farmers undertook to be their own merchants and traders. This practice prevailed extensively in the western country. A farmer would produce or get together a quantity of corn, flour, bacon and such articles. He would build a flat-bottomed boat on the shores of some river or large creek, load his wares in it, and, awaiting the rise of water, with a few of his negroes to assist him, would float down to New Orleans. The voyage was long, tedious and expensive. When he arrived there he found himself in a strange city, filled with sharpers ready to take advantage of his necessities. Everybody combined against him to profit by his ignorance of business, want of friends or commercial connections, and nine times out ten he returned a broken merchant. His journey home was performed on foot, through three or four nations of Indians, inhabiting the western parts of Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. He returned to a desolate farm, which had been neglected since he was gone. One crop was lost by absence, and another by taking it to market. This kind of business was persevered in astonishingly for several years, to the great injury and utter ruin of a great many people."

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

The first County Commissioners took the oath of office on the third day of April, 1821, and one week after met for the purpose of selecting a temporary seat of justice. On that same day they made the following contract for the erection of a court house.

"Article of agreement entered into the 10th day of April, 1821, between John Kelley of the county of Sangamon, and the undersigned County Commissioners of said county. The said Kelley agrees with said Commissioners to build for the use of said county, a court house of the following description, to-wit: The logs to be twenty feet long, the house one story high, plank floor, a good cabin roof, a door and window cut out, the work to be completed by the first day of May next, for which the said Commissioners promise, on the part of the county, to pay said Kelley forty-two dollars and fifty cents. Witness our hands the day and date above.

JOHN KELLEY,
ZACHARIAH PETER,
WILLIAM DRENNAN."

The foregoing contract was merely for the erection of the building. To Jesse Brevard was let the contract for finishing the same in the following terms:

"Jesse Brevard agrees with the County Commissioners to finish the court house in the following manner, to-wit: To be chinked outside and daubed inside. Boards sawed and nailed on the inside cracks, a good, sufficient door shutter to be made with good plank and hung with good iron hinges, with a latch. A window to be cut out, faced and cased, to contain nine lights, with a good sufficient shutter hung on the outside. A good, sufficient wooden chimney, built with a good sufficient back and hearth. To be finished by the first of September next. JESSE BREVARD."

The entire cost of the building, including a Judge's seat and bar, was \$72.50. (See engraving).

THE SECOND COURT HOUSE.

On the passage of the act in 1824, defining the boundaries of the county, commissioners were selected to permanently locate the county seat. As already stated Springfield was selected. At the July term, 1825, the County Commissioners passed an order that the county proceed to build a court house, at a cost not to exceed \$3,000, provided one-half the expense be made up by subscription. It was to be of brick, two stories high. The effort to raise the money by subscription proving a failure, the building was not erected. But the old log court house was too small and inconvenient, and another building must be provided. Accordingly, in September, 1825, a contract was made for the erection of a frame building, which, when completed, cost the sum of \$519. The new frame house was built on the north-west corner of Adams and Sixth streets, and was erected by Thomas M. Neale. The contract for the chimney was let to Joseph Thomas.

THIRD COURT HOUSE.

On the 6th day of February, 1830, John Todd, Asa S. Shaw, and Garret Elkin were appointed by the County Commissioners' Court to contract for the building of a brick court house on the public square, to be constructed after the plans furnished by John Moffett and David S. Taylor. The agents were authorized and instructed to superintend the construction of the building, subject to orders from the court. On the 3d of March, the Commissioners reported to the court that they had entered into contract with two parties, one for the brick work, at \$4,641, the other for the wood work, at \$2,200, making a total of \$6,841. This building was completed early in 1831. It was a square building, two

stories high, hip roof, with a cupola rising in the center.

FOURTH COURT HOUSE.

A special term of the County Commissioners' Court was held on Saturday, April 5, 1845, to take into consideration the proposition for the purchase of ground for the erection of a new court house. The County Attorney, Stephen T. Logan, was instructed to purchase lots of James Dunlap and Robert Irwin, on the northeast corner of the square, provided a good deed could be made by the parties. The ground was purchased and a contract entered into with Henry Dresser, on the 11th day of April, 1845, for the construction of the building.

From the time the brick court house was erected, all the business of the town collected around the square. When Springfield was selected as the future capital of the State in 1837, with a pledge to raise \$50,000 to assist in building the State House, also to furnish the land upon which to place it, it was not an easy matter to agree upon a location. If land was selected far enough from the existing business to be cheap, then the \$50,000 could not be raised; those already in business around the square refused to contribute, because the State House being so much larger and more attractive, would draw the business after it, thus injuring the value of their property. After discussing the question in all its bearings, it was found that the only practicable way to settle the question was to demolish the court house and use the square for the State House. Then those around it would contribute to the \$50,000 fund to the extent of their ability.

The court house was accordingly removed early in 1837, and work on the State House commenced. This square, with the court house and other buildings on it, were valued at the time at about \$18,000.

Having thus summarily disposed of their court house, and having engaged to do so much towards building the State House, the people of Sangamon county were unable to undertake the building of another. To supply the deficiency, the county authorities then rented a building that had been erected for a storehouse by the Hon. Ninian W. Edwards. This building, at the west side of Fifth street, five doors north of Washington, was used as a court house for about ten years.

Having such a large amount of money to raise for the payment on the State capital, the county was unable to do anything towards the building

of a new court house at the time, and the financial crisis of 1837 coming on, it was not until 1845 that an effort was made to erect a new building. As already stated, a contract was now made for a building, the cost of which was to be \$9,680. It was erected according to contract, and occupied until the purchase from the State of the old capital building, when the offices were removed. Subsequently the court house was sold, and a fine brick block now occupies its site.

FIFTH COURT HOUSE.

The fifth court house is the old State House, purchased of the State, for the sum of \$200,000. To this sum might be added \$70,000 paid by the city for the grounds of the new State House, which was a part of the contract by which the old building was surrendered.

VILLAGES AND STATIONS IN THE COUNTY.

Distances from Springfield.

PLACES.	MILES.	PLACES.	MILES.
Auburn.....	15	Lanesville.....	17
Barclay.....	8½	Loami.....	18
Bates.....	13	Lowder.....	28
Berlin.....	13½	Mechanicsburg.....	14
Bradford, S.....	5	New Berlin.....	16
Breckenridge.....	13	Pawnee.....	17
Buffalo.....	14	Pleasant Plains.....	17
Buffalo Hart.....	13	Richland.....	12
Centrall.....	10½	Riverton.....	7
Chatham.....	9	Rochester.....	8
Clarksville.....	12	Rolling Mills, S.....	2
Cora, S.....	6½	Salisbury.....	12
Curran.....	9	Sangamon, S.....	5
Dawson.....	11	Sanger, S.....	6
Farmington, S.....	8½	Sherman.....	8
German Prairie, S.....	4	Water Works, S.....	4
Hillopolis.....	23	Williamsville.....	13
Island Grove.....	19	Woodside.....	6
Junction.....	2		

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM SPRINGFIELD TO

Alton.....	72	DuQuoin.....	168
Amboy.....	151	East St. Louis.....	95
Aurora.....	180	Edwardsville.....	90
Batavia.....	187	Effingham.....	108
Belleville.....	110	Elgin.....	227
Belvidere.....	240	El Paso.....	77
Bloomington.....	59	Evanston.....	196
Braidwood.....	124	Freeport.....	198
Bushnell.....	89	Fulton.....	201
Cairo.....	245	Galena.....	249
Canton.....	100	Galva.....	157
Carbondale.....	188	Galesburg.....	116
Carlinville.....	38	Geneseo.....	179
Centralia.....	132	Jacksonville.....	34
Champaign.....	85	Jerseyville.....	92
Charleston.....	92	Joliet.....	147
Chicago.....	185	Kankakee.....	136
Clinton.....	43	Kewanee.....	146
Danville.....	112	La Salle.....	119
Decatur.....	39	Lincoln.....	28
Decon.....	163	Litchfield.....	59

Macomb.....	100	Pinceton.....	157
Mattoon.....	81	Quincy.....	112
Mendota.....	135	Rockford.....	226
Moline.....	183	Rock Island.....	180
Monmouth.....	116	St. Charles.....	191
Morris.....	157	Sterling.....	175
Murfreesboro.....	185	Streator.....	108
Ottawa.....	134	Taylorville.....	27
Pana.....	42	Urbana.....	87
Paris.....	118	Warsaw.....	135
Pekin.....	79	Waukegan.....	220
Peoria.....	89	Wilmington.....	132
Peru.....	121	Woodstock.....	236

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On Saturday night, August 16, 1873, a passenger train and coal train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad collided near Lemont, the boilers of the engines of both trains exploding and fatally scalding about sixty persons, four of whom were citizens of Sangamon county.

John W. Smith, was taken to Chicago, where he died Monday, August 18.

J. R. Fleury, died a few hours later than Mr. Smith.

Noah Divelbiss, jr., and William Little died, not long surviving the accident.

The remains of the four were brought to Springfield and the funeral services of the entire number took place in the rotunda of the State House. Previously the City Council and citizens met and passed resolutions of sympathy. During the funeral hours business of all kinds was suspended. A song, inscribed to the friends of the deceased, written by Mrs. Albert Smith, was sung on the occasion. The words are as follows:

"God of the mourner! if among Thy angels,
One there may be more pitiful than all,
Tell them that here full many a heart is breaking,
Tell them that here we groan beneath a pall.

"Pierce is the tempest raging all around us,
Many the burdens that we bear to-day,
But Thou art mighty, merciful and tender,
Come and sustain us, in Thine own best way.

"Hast Thou not said Thy grace is all sufficient,
Canst Thou not wipe each falling tear away?
See, Lord, we come with hearts all crushed and
bleeding,
Bind up our wounds and comfort us we pray.

"Death, like an army bearing swords and banners,
Bore off our loved, without one farewell said,
Headless alike of all our tears and sighing,
Trampled them low, with swift, relentless tread.

"Thou who dost smite not willingly but sadly,
Thou who dost hold our loved ones in Thy hand,
Grant us, though here no good-bye word was
spoken,
A glad good-morning in the Better Land."

Appropriate remarks were made by Rev. A. Hale, Rev. H. W. Everest, and Governor Beveridge. An immense crowd followed the remains to the grave.

John W. Smith was one of the well known and highly respected citizens of Springfield for a period of forty years. He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1820, and with his parents removed to this county in 1833. His early life was that of all pioneers, battling with adversity, poverty and privation. His perseverance enabled him to overcome all obstacles in the rugged path of life; his integrity insured for him the respect and merited the confidence of all. He held many public offices with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. In 1852, he was a member of the legislature, sheriff in 1860, and in 1862, was first elected mayor of Springfield. Under President Lincoln he held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, and was by Governor Oglesby appointed a State House Commissioner in 1865, and served in that capacity a short time. Further political preferment he obtained by being elected mayor of Springfield in 1871 and re-elected in 1872. He was also appointed warden of the Penitentiary by Governor Beveridge, May, 1873, which position he creditably filled until his untimely death, August 18, 1873, occasioned by injuries received in the railroad accident on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Friday morning, November 29, 1872, a terrible explosion took place at the mills of the Springfield Iron Company. The rolling mills, in order to keep pace with its rapidly accumulating orders for work, had been running their mills to its full capacity night and day, and on the morning mentioned, Thomas Robinson, who had special charge of a battery of seven boilers, each of which was twenty-eight feet long and forty-two inches in diameter, in which steam is generated for a half dozen engines located in various parts of the mill, was on duty. At four o'clock, just as one gang of hands were relieving another, a terrific explosion took place, shattering the boiler-house, and throwing down the smoke stack, turning the boilers upsidedown and end for end, and killing Robinson instantly and scalding J. C. Miller in a terrible manner. There were other workmen injured in various ways, but none fatally. The cause of the explosion was in not paying attention to the condition of the water in the boilers.

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Express train going north on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, Thursday, April 12, 1860,

met with a fearful accident, the only wonder being that the loss of life was not much greater. Traveling at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, it had just reached the bridge, about three miles north of Springfield, when the timbers of the structure gave way, precipitating the train some twenty or thirty feet into the stream-bed below. The bridge was constructed upon trestle-work and was about two hundred feet long. It was broken down about half its length. The accident happened when the locomotive had reached about half the length of the bridge, it going down at that point. The tender lay under the locomotive and the baggage car jammed up against it. All the cars of the train went down the embankment and all were badly smashed up, but, strange to say, only two persons were killed, though a number received injuries.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.

On Wednesday, March 5, 1856, both flues of the boiler in Huntington's planing mill exploded with terrible force, throwing a portion of the boiler a distance of one hundred and twenty yards, and entirely demolishing the smoke-stack and shed under which the boiler rested. George K. Johnson and Mr. Wilson were seriously injured by the catastrophe.

CENSUS REPORTS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1880	1870
Auburn.....	2,085	1,303
Ball.....	1,048	989
Buffalo Hart.....	576	538
Cartwright.....	2,050	1,851
Chatham.....	1,377	1,460
Clear Lake.....	2,033	1,566
Cooper.....	871	785
Cotton Hill.....	1,150	754
Curran.....	1,068	1,000
Fancy Creek.....	1,307	1,195
Gardner.....	1,255	1,270
Illioiopolis.....	1,332	1,829
Island Grove.....	1,003	1,099
Loami.....	1,556	1,460
Mechanicsburg.....	1,784	1,443
New Berlin.....	964	954
Pawnee.....	1,133	1,293
Rochester.....	1,320	1,440
Salisbury.....	691	698
Springfield.....	3,486	2,447
Capital.....	19,763	17,361
Talkington.....	1,064	973
Wheatfield.....	772	.....
Williams.....	1,667	1,279
Woodside.....	1,638	1,385
Total.....	52,993	46,352

This is a gain in ten years of six thousand, six hundred and forty-one, or fourteen and one-third per cent., a very reputable showing, when it is

considered that from 1873 to 1877, the city, in common with her neighbors, suffered a decrease, in consequence of the great financial depression of the times.

A few of the townships have fallen off, and others appear to have done so, when, in fact, they have gained. Auburn has acquired twelve square miles of territory from Pawnee, so that, instead of Pawnee losing, the two townships together have acquired nearly twenty-four per cent.

Capital township corresponds exactly with the city of Springfield, and in 1870 the per cent. of gain is nearly fourteen.

Wheatfield township has been organized from Illiopolis since 1870, so that the gain of Illiopolis, as it then existed, is over fourteen per cent.

OUR LEGISLATORS.

As is well known, the sessions of the legislature last much longer than the average citizen thinks they ought. The following song, written as a parody on the familiar temperance song, "Father, dear father, come home to me now," is supposed to have been written by the wife of a rural member, who neglects his farm and family, by remaining at the Capital too long in the spring:

"Husband, dear husband, come home to me now,
From the city and State House so warm,
'Tis lonely without you, why do you not come
And see to the things on the farm?
You told me when you were elected last fall,
If I would but once let you go,
You'd surely return before April was past.
And I really believed 't would be so.
Come home! Come home! Come home!
Dear husband, kind husband, come home.

"Husband, dear husband, come home to me now,
Come home e're the spring time is through;
The old brindle cow has got a white calf,
And the young lambs are bleating for you.
The hens have been setting a fortnight or more,
They soon will be off with their broods,
The old speckled turkey has stolen her nest
Away in the brakes or the woods.

"Husband, dear husband, come home to me now,
The garden needs spading for peas,
The boys should be picking up stones in the lot,
And you should be trimming the trees.
When will you get through with bills and resolves,
Stop talking of license and rum,
Of railroads and tunnels, and other such things,
And tend to your business at home?

"Husband, dear husband, don't write to me more
Of the theater, lobby and club,
Nor dinners you have eaten at Parker's and Young's
But hurry away from the hub.
Yes, hurry back home, your Betsy is sad,

Her heart so honest and true;
All winter she's slept in the bed-room alone,
And say, dear husband, have you?

"Husband, dear husband, come home to me now,
Come home, while the birds sing in May,
And let not the smiles in the gallery there
Distract you, or tempt you to stay,
The voice of your Betsy is calling you now,
Come home; for you know what it means,
I'm getting quite nervous about you—come home!
And we will have cow-slips for greens.
Come home! Come home! Come home!
Dear husband, kind husband, come home!

ASSESSMENTS FOR 1881.

Townships.	Lands.	Lots.	Personal.	Total.
Illiopolis....	\$349,680	\$40,150	\$124,905	\$514,735
Wheatfield....	372,030	.....	87,411	459,441
Cooper.....	295,843	7,657	69,340	372,840
Mechanicsburg	443,995	50,024	156,207	650,226
Buffalo Hart..	236,760	.....	41,426	278,186
Pawnee.....	414,285	10,454	100,940	525,679
Cotton Hill....	295,350	.....	70,942	366,292
Rochester.....	399,543	11,841	89,971	500,855
Clear Lake....	325,916	31,671	140,440	498,427
Williams.....	510,315	51,475	144,371	706,061
Ball.....	349,680	.....	63,726	413,406
Woodside.....	449,978	43,285	69,715	562,978
Fancy Creek....	554,168	9,580	129,844	693,592
Auburn.....	581,716	55,573	154,795	792,084
Chatman.....	415,850	16,144	76,727	508,721
Curran.....	367,487	2,462	110,261	480,210
Gardner.....	460,575	.....	92,829	553,304
Salisbury.....	85,416	5,955	25,818	117,184
Talkington....	458,042	6,717	104,101	568,860
Loomis.....	432,718	7,392	86,107	526,217
New Berlin....	310,311	29,650	90,540	430,501
Island Grove..	356,462	15,607	119,566	491,635
Cartwright....	1,053,610	34,210	207,443	1,295,263
Capital.....	488,380	175,500	258,769	922,649
*Springfield..	.....	3,721,900	1,521,963	5,243,863

*City of.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

On Sunday, May 12, 1867, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. West visited Howlett's flouring mill to witness the operation of the machinery. In passing a large driving gear, to which were attached several smaller wheels, Mrs. West's dress caught in the larger gear, and although her husband caught her and attempted to draw her out, she was wrenched from his grasp, crushed among the wheels and instantly killed.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A rain and hail storm occurred at Springfield, Wednesday night, February 16, 1870, and during the storm four children of Elder George Brent, pastor of the African Baptist Church, were lying upon the floor asleep, between the



Henson Robinson

stove and wall, the lightning ran down the flue, striking two of the children and killing them instantly. The two other children, and three other persons who were in the room at the time, although partially stunned, were uninjured. No marks of the destructive current could be found upon the bodies of the two children killed.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

On Thursday morning, September 5, 1867, the boiler of the City Mill, of E. R. Hickox, exploded, entirely destroying the mill, and completely demolishing the office, engine house and machinery. The explosion was of such force as to entirely fill the air in the vicinity with timbers, boards, shingles and fragments of the boiler. The report and concussion were like the discharge of a cannon, shaking the buildings and windows several blocks off like an earthquake. Five persons were in the mill at the time of the explosion, but no one was killed. The loss was estimated at \$15,000.

A RETROSPECT.

One hundred years ago the Revolutionary war was in progress. A small colony of fearless men were battling for their rights with one of the most powerful nations of the earth. Thirteen States, extending back from the sea-coast but a short distance, with but three million in all, of men, women and children, white and colored, comprising the whole. The great West was unknown. True, a few adventurous spirits had pushed their way through this uninhabitable waste, and in the name of the King of France, proclaimed it part of that realm; but in their wildest imagination it is doubtful if they ever conceived the idea that in less than a century of time it would be inhabited by a thrifty, enterprising race, and be the most productive region of the world.

Seventy-two years ago, less than three-fourths of a century, the Territory of Illinois was organized, with Ninian Edwards as its first Governor.

Sixty-three years ago the State government was organized and Illinois entered upon a new period of its existence. At this time only the southern portion of the State had been settled, the fair prairies of the central and northern part remaining as they came from nature's hand.

Sixty-five years ago Robert Pulliam erected a cabin and remained some months in what is now Ball township.

Sixty years ago the county of Sangamon was organized, containing at the time less than five

hundred inhabitants. Sixty years—from 1821 to 1881—with its joys and sorrows, its trials and disappointments, have passed into history. The old and middle-aged of the first years of the history of the county have passed away. They fought a good fight in reclaiming waste places; they finished their course, and now rest from their labors, while "their works do follow them." The young of that day are now aged men and women, who have lived to see the wilderness "blossom as the rose," and now calmly await the summons to "come up higher."

Sixty years ago there was not a water or a steam mill in Sangamon county, all supplies of flour and meal, save the little ground on the old band mills, were brought from Edwardsville or St. Louis. At that time but one church edifice and a very small one at that, was in all the county. The people here were separated from friends, with no convenient means of communication. The railroad, the telegraph, the telephone and the phonograph were unknown. Mail communications were not established, and the nearest post office was Edwardsville.

Fifty-six years ago Springfield, a village of a dozen log cabins, was selected as a permanent county seat.

Fifty-five years ago, Hooper Warren established the Sangamon Spectator in Springfield, the first paper in Sangamon county.

Fifty-one years ago the early settler enjoyed the pleasures of the "deep snow," an experience in his history that he loves to relate to the wonder and amazement of the younger generation.

Fifty years ago Sangamon county was called upon to furnish its quota for the first campaign against Black Hawk, and nobly did the men respond.

Forty-nine years ago the second call was made for men to drive out and capture the noted Black Hawk and his men, and Sangamon county responded by sending an army of her bravest and best men, and to whom belongs the honor of his defeat and capture.

Forty-five years ago Sangamon county sent nine of her best men as representatives in the General Assembly, with instructions by all fair and honorable means to secure the removal of the State Capital from Vandalia to Springfield. The instructions were implicitly carried out and the Capital secured. All honor to the "Long Nine."

Forty-two years ago the Capital was removed from Vandalia to Springfield.

Forty years ago the whistle of the first locomotive was heard in Springfield.

Forty-one years ago the great "hard cider campaign" was in progress and "politics run wild."

Thirty-five years ago the war with Mexico was in progress, a war which resulted in the acquirement of much territory, including California, the Eldorado of the west.

Twenty-three years ago the greatest political debate in the history of the world was held between Lincoln and Douglas, a debate which elected Douglas Senator, and Lincoln President.

Twenty-one years ago, after one of the most exciting political campaigns in the history of the country, Abraham Lincoln, a favorite son of Illinois, was elected to the highest office in the gift of the American people.

Twenty years ago the news was flashed over the wires that the rebels had made an attack upon Fort Sumter and compelled its surrender. Immediately the call was issued for 75,000 men, and supplemented a few days afterwards for 300,000 more. The brave sons of Sangamon county, ever ready to respond to their country's call, rushed to the front, and upon the fierce battle-fields of the South many of them poured out their life's blood.

Sixteen years ago the lifeless body of the great and good Lincoln was brought back to that city and county he loved so well, and the whole Nation mourned.

Sangamon county in the past has always taken an advanced position. Never has it taken a backward step. Whether in the cause of religion, temperance or education, it has always stood in front. Its history is full of important events. From the lessons of the past the duties of the future are made plain. May the lessons be well learned, and may all profit thereby.

SANGAMON COUNTY OF TO-DAY.

As it is impossible for the pen of the historian to do justice to the past, even so will we fail to properly present the Sangamon county of to-day. No county in the State can show a better record. In its churches, its schools, its manufacturing interests, its public and private buildings, in fact everything that goes to show a progressive people, it has taken a leading position. It has to-day an incorporated city, having a population of 25,000 inhabitants, ten incorporated and as many unincorporated villages. It has a population of 55,000 thrifty and enterprising people.

In the early day, citizens of Sangamon county met for worship in school houses, barns, or private dwelling houses, anywhere they were permitted, and glad were they of the opportunity.

To-day churches are upon every hand, from the plain, unpretending frame, where a few zealous men and women gather together "in the name of Jesus," to the imposing brick, with bells pealing forth a joyous welcome to one and all, come and "drink of the waters of life."

The old log school house has long since been displaced, and to-day are found, especially in the larger villages and the city of Springfield, school buildings of handsome architectural appearance, costing many thousands of dollars each. The comfort of pupils has been secured by the introduction of suitable seats and desks. Maps, globes, philosophical apparatus, music, libraries, commodious play-grounds, well ventilated apartments, beautiful plants and flowers, all are used as accessories, and the result is a humanizing influence. A large revenue derived from taxation is annually raised, sufficient to maintain a scholarly corps of teachers. In addition to the public schools, the Catholics and Lutherans have parochial schools, the Lutherans have a flourishing seminary, the Ursuline Sisters (Catholics) have a fine institution of learning in connection with the convent in Springfield, the Episcopal brethren have in operation a school in the city, and last, but not least, Mrs. McKee Homes' school, the Bettie Stuart Institute, is in a most flourishing condition. It will thus be seen the educational interests of the county are well provided for.

Sangamon county boasts of another civilizing influence in her newspapers—ten weekly and four daily; all of them well and ably edited, a credit to their publishers and to their patrons.

In manufactures, Sangamon county of to-day is making rapid strides. The rolling mills, the watch factory, the railroad machine shops, the iron foundries and other industries, are a credit to the county. Thousands of men and women find employment in these various factories, and many thousands of dollars worth of material are annually turned out.

In agriculture and horticulture, Sangamon county stands in the front rank of all the counties in the State of Illinois. Little vacant land is to be found in any part of the county, and almost every acre is under cultivation. The corn crop never fails, wheat seldom, and all other kinds of grain and fruit do well.

Sangamon county of to-day has reason to be proud of the position it occupies, politically, educationally, religiously and morally. Its chief city, the Capital of the State, its people educated and refined; evidences of wealth and prosperity upon every hand, its people are and have a right to be happy.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield! What historical associations cluster around that name! Springfield, the home of Lincoln, Douglas, Shields, Baker, Logan, and a host of others, whose names have been immortalized, and who "now rest from their labors." But three score years ago and the beautiful plain upon which stands this thriving city, was an uninhabited wilderness. To-day, the busy hum of industry is heard upon every hand, and walking its streets are representatives of nearly every nation under Heaven, all enjoying the sweets of liberty, all pursuing the even tenor of their way, worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience, "with no one to molest or make them afraid." What a change has been wrought by the hand of Time! The pen of the historian can not do it justice.

About the year 1818, an old bachelor emigrated from North Carolina to this State, remaining for a time in Maconpin county, and from there he came on to what is now Sangamon county. He was so charmed with the country in the neighborhood, he determined to make it his future home. Returning to North Carolina, he induced his father, Henry Kelly, and four brothers to join him in forming a new settlement. John Kelly, one of the brothers, built a cabin, near which is now the northwest corner of Jefferson and Second streets. In this cabin the first court of Sangamon county was held.

Several other families were persuaded by the Kellys to settle in the neighborhood, and in the spring of 1821 quite a flourishing settlement existed—in fact, there were a greater number in the vicinity of what now constitutes the city of Springfield than any other settlement in the county. To this fact was due the selection of Springfield as the temporary county seat of Sangamon county, when organized.

Springfield is situated upon a beautiful prairie stretching from the Sangamon river on the

north, to the timber land which line its tributaries on the south. It is one hundred and eighty-five miles southwest of Chicago, and ninety-seven, miles distant from St. Louis, by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

As already stated, the Kelly family were the first to settle in the neighborhood. Another family of emigrants, named Doggett, arrived in the year 1820. They settled a little south and east of the old Hutchinson's cemetery. No other settlements were made in the immediate locality until the spring of 1821, when several families were added to the infant colony, which was then known as Newsonville.

Prominent among the emigrants of 1821, were Charles R. Matheny and Elijah Iles. Mr. Iles was a Kentuckian by birth, but had emigrated to Missouri some years previous, but becoming dissatisfied with that country, he concluded to locate in the "country of the Sangamo." Ascending the Illinois river on a flat boat, he disembarked at Beardstown, which then consisted of a single log cabin, and that unoccupied. Striking boldly across the country, he made his way to the new settlement, and found a welcome in the family of the elder Kelly. "Better living," said he, "I never enjoyed. Kelly's cabin was a home indeed. Johnny cake, venison and wild honey every day, with roast pig on Sundays. Ah!" sighed the old man, as he concluded, "those happy days are over."

The population of Springfield gradually increased, it being the most important town in the county.

The first plat of the town was made in 1823, by Pascal P. Enos, Elijah Iles and ———, under the name of "Calhoun," the proprietors of the town not being favorable to the name given it by the commissioners, selected to locate the county seat. But the name of Calhoun was not more favorably received by the people who had located here than Springfield was by the

owners of the plat, and as a post office had been established under the name of Springfield, it never really became known by the name under which it was platted.

In 1825, the permanent seat of justice of the county was to be selected, and the claim of Calhoun, or Springfield, was stoutly contested by the town of Sangamo, located on the river in what is now section two, Gardner township. The contest was a warm one, and it still contended that Sangamo would have been selected by the Commissioners had not Andrew Elliott played a little trick upon them. He was employed to pilot the Commissioners to Sangamo, there being then no road located, and, instead of taking them a direct route, he took them a roundabout way, through swamps and over fallen timber. The Commissioners thought the difficulty in reaching Sangamo would not compensate for its more favorable location, and therefore named Springfield as the permanent county seat.

When Springfield was selected as the temporary seat of justice of the county in 1821, where the site was marked was upon an open prairie. The closing portion of the certificate of location reads as follows:

"Therefore, we, the undersigned, County Commissioners, do certify that we, after full examination of the situation of the present population of said county, have fixed and designated a certain point in the prairie, near John Kelly's field, on the waters of Spring creek, at a stake set marked Z D, as the temporary seat of justice for said county, and do further agree that said county seat be called and known by the name of SPRINGFIELD."

The point so selected was near what is now the northeast corner of Jefferson and Second streets. Here the first court house and county jail were built, in the latter month of 1821. Some idea may be formed of the price of building material then, and the style of building, from the fact that the jail was contracted for and actually built for eighty-four dollars.

The town of Calhoun was surveyed and platted by James C. Stevenson. He is said to have received a deed to block twenty-one for his services. Four lots, however, could not have been very valuable, for there is a tradition that he proposed to give Dr. Merryman one-fourth of the block for a pointer dog to which he had taken a fancy. The offer was rejected. The plat made by Stevenson was recorded December 5, 1823. It was probably made about the time of the

opening of the land office at Springfield, and as shortly after the lands came into market.

The name of Calhoun was selected in compliment to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. The admiration appears not to have lasted long. In 1826, while in the Senate, he voted against a bill which was intended to grant to the States a donation of lands to aid in the construction of canals. At that time this was a favorite measure in several of the northern and western States. This, no doubt, is the reason the name of Calhoun was never formally adopted by the people, or having adopted it, they gradually ceased to speak of it by the name, and returned to the one assigned it by the commissioners. But it was not until 1833, ten years after its origin, that the town of Calhoun was finally blotted out of existence. At that time there was a re-survey of the town, under act of the legislature, in which the town of Calhoun was formally made a part of Springfield.

On March 18, 1825, the final and permanent location of the county seat was made by the special commissioners. In consideration of this location, Elijah Iles and Pascal P. Enos at once donated to the county some forty-two acres of what is now the most valuable part of the city. The County Commissioners' Court held a special term and confirmed the location on the very day it was made. By this order the donation, with the exception of the public square, which was to remain as then laid out, was surveyed into blocks and lots having streets and alleys corresponding with the original town plot of Calhoun. The donation embraced blocks 1, 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of the old town plat. The first lots in the donation were sold early in May.

The first State law in relation to the town was approved February 9, 1827. By its provisions the County Commissioners' Court was empowered and required to appoint a street commissioner for the town, whose duties are prescribed in the act. They were also empowered to levy a tax upon the citizens for improving the streets. Justices of the peace of the town were required upon a petition of a majority of the legal voters, to enter an order upon their dockets in relation to the subject matter petitioned for; such order constituted a sort of ordinance, and penalties were prescribed in the law for the violation of such orders. They were repealed by a petition of legal voters in like manner as they had been passed. Such were the first specimens of legislation at a place where legislation of all sorts afterwards became very common.

INCORPORATION.

Continuing to increase in population, and losing none of its original ambition, Springfield became incorporated as a town, April 2, 1832, under the general law of 1831. This town government remained for nearly ten years, and for much of that time was administered in a wise and acceptable manner. Charles R. Matheny was the first President of the Board of Trustees, while among the members were Abraham Lincoln, Samuel H. Treat, and Stephen T. Logan—names which need no eulogy here. During these years—from 1830 to 1840—both town and county increased in population very rapidly. By this time, the settlements in the northern part of the State had grown to be of considerable size and importance. The northern part of Illinois was principally settled by men from New York and New England. They were farmers, merchants, mechanics, millers, manufacturers. They made farms, built mills, churches, school houses, towns, and cities. Here, in Central Illinois, was where the Kentuckians who had settled Southern Illinois, first met and learned to know the men whom they called Yankees. They had a most despicable opinion of their Northern neighbors. The genuine Yankee they had never seen. They had seen a tricky, trafficking race of peddlers from New England, who much infested the West and South with tinware, small lots of merchandise, and wooden clocks. From these specimens, the whole of New England had been judged. Hence, the natural conclusion that a Yankee was a close, miserly, dishonest getter of money, void of generosity or any of the kindlier feelings of human nature. On the other hand, the people of Northern Illinois (chiefly from New England) formed an equally unfavorable opinion of their Southern neighbors. The Northern man believed the Southerner to be a long, lank, lazy, ignorant animal, little better than a savage—one content to squat on land not his own, and spend his days in a log cabin, with a large family of idle, hungry, ill-clothed, untaught children. It was only by daily contact, actual intercourse, that prejudices and errors could be removed. Here, in Central Illinois, and, most of all, in Springfield, after it became the capital, were these two classes of men brought to know each other better, and finally to abandon their erroneous notions of each other. Then they found both parties were wrong. In liberality and hospitality they were about equal, though these virtues show themselves in each people in a different way. The Southerner was, perhaps, the most hospitable and liberal to indi-

viduals; but the Northern man was the most liberal in contributing for the public benefit. Here, in Springfield, in later years, were the best specimen of both classes—Lincoln, Douglas, Baker, Hardin, Bissell, Trumbull, Logan, Shields, Dubois, and many others, who gradually came to consider that Springfield was home.

As already stated Springfield was incorporated under town government in 1832. The following constitutes the Board of Trustees from 1832 to 1840 inclusive:

1832.—Charles R. Matheny, President; Cyrus Anderson, John Taylor, Elisha Tabor, Mordecai Mobley, William Carpenter, Trustees.

1833.—Charles R. Matheny, President; Cyrus Anderson, John M. Cabanis, William Carpenter, Samuel Morris, Stephen T. Logan, Trustees.

1834.—James R. Gray, President; William Carpenter, Edmund Roberts, Nicholas A. Garland, John Owens, Trustees.

1835.—Charles R. Matheny, President; James L. Lamb, James W. Keyes, William Alvery, William Carpenter, Philip C. Latham, Peleg C. Canedy, Trustees.

1836.—Charles R. Matheny, President; Peleg C. Canedy, Philip C. Latham, James W. Keyes, John F. Rague, George Passfield, Trustees.

1837.—Charles R. Matheny, President; Peleg C. Canedy, Philip C. Latham, William Butler, George Passfield, Joseph Klein, Trustees.

1838.—Charles R. Matheny, President; Peleg C. Canedy, P. C. Latham, Joseph Klein, William Butler, Samuel H. Treat, Trustees.

1839.—Charles R. Matheny, President; Peleg C. Canedy, Philip C. Latham, Joseph Klein, Samuel H. Treat, Abraham Lincoln, Joseph Whitney, Trustees.

1840.—Peleg C. Canedy, President; Joseph Klein, Jonas Whitney, Philip C. Latham, Abraham Lincoln, Trustees.

CITY CHARTER.

In 1840 a charter was obtained from the legislature for the formation of a city government. Its first election was held in the spring of that year. This charter was amended several times and in 1852 an act was passed entitled "An act to reduce the act incorporating the city of Springfield, and the several acts amendatory thereof into one act, and to amend the same." This act was approved March 2, 1852. By it the municipal government was to consist of a City Council, to be composed of a Mayor and three Aldermen from each ward. Under the old charter there was only one Alderman for each ward. The other officers for the city were to be a City Clerk, City Marshal, City Treasurer, City Attor-

ney, City Assessor and Collector, City Surveyor and Engineer, and a City Supervisor.

The city remained as originally divided, into four Wards. As thus constituted, the following named officers were elected:

1840.—Mayor—Benjamin S. Clements; Aldermen—First Ward, James R. Gray; Second, Joseph Klein; Third, Washington Iles; Fourth, William Prentiss.

1841.—Mayor—William L. May; Aldermen—First Ward, James R. Gray; Second, Joseph Klein; Third, Harrison A. Hough; Fourth, Stacey B. Opdycke.

1842.—Mayor—David B. Campbell; Aldermen—First Ward, John Williams; Second, William Carpenter; Third, Harrison A. Hough; Fourth, Stacey B. Opdycke.

1843.—Mayor—Daniel B. Hill;* Aldermen—First Ward, John Williams; Second, William Carpenter; Third, Enos M. Henkle; Fourth, Pressley A. Saunders.

1844.—Mayor—Andrew McCormack; Aldermen—First Ward, Jacob Divelbiss; Second, William Carpenter; Third, Enos M. Henkle; Fourth, Pressley A. Saunders.

1845.—Mayor—James C. Conkling; Aldermen—First Ward, Jacob Divelbiss; Second, William Carpenter; Third, Sullivan Conant; Fourth, Thomas P. Lauschbaugh.

1846.—Mayor—Eli Cook; Aldermen—First Ward, John A. Keedy; Second, William Carpenter; Third, Sullivan Conant; Fourth, Thomas P. Lauschbaugh.

1847.—Mayor—Eli Cook; Aldermen—First Ward, John A. Keedy; Second, William Carpenter; Third, John Fenner; Fourth, John W. Priest.

1848.—Mayor—Eli Cook; Aldermen—First Ward, Jonathan S. Rodgers; Second, Pascal P. Enos; Third, John Fenner; Fourth, John W. Priest.

1849.—Mayor—John Calhoun; Aldermen—First Ward, Jonathan S. Rodgers; Second, Oliver W. Browning; Third, David Sherman; Fourth, John W. Priest.

1850.—Same as in 1849.

1851.—Mayor—John Calhoun; Aldermen—First Ward, Jonathan S. Rodgers, John Williams; Second, Oliver W. Browning; Third, Enos M. Henkle; Fourth, John W. Priest.

1852.—Mayor—William Lavelly; Aldermen—First Ward, Franklin Priest; Second, Edward Joyce; Third, Enos M. Henkle; Fourth, John W. Priest.

*Resigned, and Andrew McCormack selected to fill vacancy.

1853.—Mayor—Josiah Francis; Aldermen—First Ward, Franklin Priest; Second, Edward Joyce; Third, Samuel Grubb; Fourth, John W. Priest.

In 1854, the amendment to the charter, already spoken of, went into effect, and each Ward now elected three Aldermen.

1854.—Mayor—William H. Herndon; Aldermen—First Ward, Thomas Lewis, Morris Lindsay, Allen Francis; Second, William Butler, Charles R. Hurst, and to fill vacancy, Benjamin McIntyre; Third, Samuel Grubb, Thomas Ragsdale, Henry Vanhoff, and to fill vacancy, Edmund G. Johns; Fourth, John W. Priest, Reuben F. Ruth, Orson N. Stafford.

1855.—Mayor—John Cook; Aldermen, First Ward, Allen Francis, Morris Lindsay, Thomas Lewis; Second, John Connelly, Charles H. Lanphier, Benjamin McIntyre; Third, Henry B. Grubb, Thomas Ragsdale, E. G. Johns; Fourth, Henry P. Cone, Julius H. Currier, Orson N. Stafford.

1856.—Mayor—John W. Priest; Aldermen—First Ward, A. Francis, M. Lindsay, M. M. Van Dausen, Consul Sampson; Second, Charles H. Lanphier, Charles R. Hurst, John Connelly, Jr.; Third, George L. Huntington, Edmund G. Johns, Thomas J. Dennis; Fourth, Henry P. Cone, Julius H. Currier, William Harrower.

1857.—Mayor—John W. Priest; Aldermen, First Ward, Allen Francis, R. J. Coats, Consul Sampson; Second, Charles H. Lanphier, Charles R. Hurst, John Connelly, Jr.; Third, Seth M. Tinsley, Thomas J. Dennis, George L. Huntington; Fourth, William Harrower, Abner J. Allen, Julius H. Currier.

1858.—Mayor—John W. Priest; Aldermen—First Ward, Allen Francis, Ralph J. Coats, Consul Sampson; Second, John Connelly, Jr., Charles R. Hurst, Charles H. Lanphier; Third, Thomas J. Dennis, George L. Huntington, Seth M. Tinsley; Fourth, Dudley Wickersham, Abner J. Allen, William Harrower.

1859.—Mayor—William Jayne; Aldermen—First Ward, Harrison G. Fitzhugh, Ralph J. Coats, Allen Francis; Second, Zimri A. Enos, John Connelly, Jr.; John J. Clarkson, John Keefner; Third, Henry Grubb, Thomas J. Dennis, Seth M. Tinsley; Fourth, G. B. Simonds, Dudley Wickersham, William W. Pease, Samuel Long.

1860.—Mayor—Goyn A. Sutton; Aldermen—First Ward, Ralph J. Coats, Charles Fisher, Harrison G. Fitzhugh; Second, John W. Chenery, John Connelly, Jr., Zimri A. Enos; Third, Daniel Morse, Thomas J. Dennis, Henry Grubb;

Fourth, Richard Young, G. B. Simonds, Dudley Wickersham.

1861.—Mayor—George L. Huntington; Aldermen—First Ward, John S. Vredenburg, Ralph J. Coats, Charles Fisher, Harrison G. Fitzhugh; Second, Cornelius Ivers, John W. Chenery, John Connelly, Jr., Zimri A. Enos; Third, Christopher C. Brown, Thomas, J. Dennis, Henry Grubb, Daniel Morse; Fourth, A. J. French, G. B. Simonds, Dudley Wickersham, Richard Young.

1862.—Mayor—George L. Huntington; Aldermen—First Ward, Oliver M. Sheldon, Ralph J. Coats, John S. Vredenburg; Second, Charles H. Lanphier, John W. Chenery, Cornelius Ivers; Third, Henry Grubb, Daniel Morse, Christopher C. Brown; Fourth, Obed Lewis, A. J. French, Richard Young.

1863.—Mayor—John W. Smith; Aldermen—First Ward, Henry Wohlgenuth, Oliver M. Sheldon, John S. Vredenburg; Second, Charles H. Lanphier, Moses K. Anderson, Cornelius Ivers; Third, William J. Conkling, Henry Grubb, Daniel Morse; Fourth, Obed Lewis, A. J. French, Henry C. Myers.

1864.—Mayor—John S. Vredenburg; Aldermen—First Ward, Ralph J. Coats, Oliver M. Sheldon, Henry Wohlgenuth; Second, William Bishop, Moses K. Anderson, Charles H. Lanphier; Third, William S. Curry, Daniel Morse, Henry Grubb, Robert Officer, William M. Lee; Fourth, Henry C. Myers, Obed Lewis, Peter Berriman, Charles Dallman.

1865.—Mayor—Thomas J. Dennis; Aldermen—First Ward, Ralph J. Coats, Henry Wohlgenuth, Daniel P. Broadwell; Second, William Bishop, Moses K. Anderson, Thomas Rippon; Third, Daniel Morse, William S. Curry, James D. Brown; Fourth, Henry C. Myers, Charles R. Post, Charles Dallman.

1866.—Mayor—John S. Bradford; Aldermen—First Ward, Ralph J. Coats, Daniel P. Broadwell, James M. Logan, John O. Rames; Second, William Bishop, Thomas M. Rippon, M. K. Anderson; Third, William J. Conkling, James D. Brown, J. H. Hough; Fourth, Isaac A. Hawley, Charles R. Post, Charles Dallman.

1867.—Mayor—N. M. Broadwell; Aldermen—First Ward, James M. Logan, John O. Rames, A. Schwartz; Second, M. K. Anderson, Thomas M. Rippon, John S. Vredenburg; Third, William J. Conkling, James D. Brown, Nicholas Strott; Fourth, Isaac A. Hawley, Charles R. Post, W. Whitney.

1868.—Mayor—William E. Shutt; Aldermen—First Ward, James M. Logan, A. Schwartz,

John Carmody; Second, M. K. Anderson, John S. Vredenburg, Edward J. Rafter; Third, William J. Conkling, Nicholas Strott, James A. Lott; Fourth, Isaac A. Hawley, W. Whitney, Henry Loosley.

1869.—Mayor—N. M. Broadwell; Aldermen—First Ward, Frank Hudson, Jr., John Carmody, William Clark; Second, John S. Vredenburg, Edward J. Rafter, George M. Brown; Third, Nicholas Strott, James A. Lott, John S. Bradford; Fourth, W. Whitney, Henry Loosely, Reddick M. Ridgely, Obed Lewis.

1870.—Mayor—John W. Priest; Aldermen—First Ward, John Carmody, Frank Hudson, Jr., Frank W. Tracy; Second, Edward J. Rafter, George W. Brown, Hobert Bradford, H. N. Alden; Fourth, Reddick M. Ridgely, Obed Lewis, August Linegar.

1871.—Mayor—John W. Smith; Aldermen—First Ward, Frank Hudson, Jr., Frank W. Tracy, R. J. Coats; Second, Hobert T. Ives, Charles A. Helmle, Maurice Fitzgerald; Third, John S. Bradford, H. N. Alden, H. S. Dickerman; Fourth, Obed Lewis, Reddick, M. Ridgely, Lyman Sherwood.

1872.—Mayor—John W. Smith; Aldermen—First Ward, Ralph J. Coats, Louis Rosette, John W. Stultz; Second, Hobert T. Ives, Charles A. Helmle, Maurice Fitzgerald; Third, H. N. Alden, H. S. Dickerman, L. H. Bradley; Fourth, Obed Lewis, Lyman Sherwood, William G. Parker.

1873.—Mayor—Charles E. Hay; Aldermen—First Ward, Lewis Rosette, Ralph J. Coats, Richard Roderick; Second, Charles J. Helmle, Maurice Fitzgerald, Zimri A. Enos; Third, H. S. Dickerman, L. H. Bradley, Tingley S. Wood; Fourth, William G. Parker, Joseph W. Lane, W. H. Hummell.

In 1874, the city was divided into six wards, the representation in each ward remaining as heretofore—three Aldermen.

1874.—Mayor—Obed Lewis; Aldermen—First Ward, Manuel DeSouza, Thomas Howey, William Hunter, H. O. Bolles; Second, Zimri A. Enos, Maurice Fitzgerald, Frank Reisch, Jr.; Third, L. H. Bradley, Tingley S. Wood, Thomas G. Prickett, N. W. Edwards; Fourth, W. J. Parker, Edwin J. Scanlan, Michael Reifler; Fifth, Richard Roderick, Frank Hudson, Jr., Louis Rosette; Sixth, Joseph W. Lane, H. S. Dickerman, John T. Rhodes.

1875.—Mayor—Charles E. Hay; Aldermen—First Ward, H. O. Bolles, Manuel DeSouza, George W. Krodell; Second, Zimri A. Enos, Frank Reisch, Jr., William Flynn; Third, Ting-

ley S. Wood, Thomas G. Prickett, Thomas S. Mather; Fourth, Michael Reifler, Edwin J. Scanlan, George McCutcheon; Fifth, Richard Roderick, Frank Hudson, Jr., William H. Staley; Sixth, Joseph W. Lane, John T. Rhodes, John Mayo Palmer.

1876.—Mayor—William Jayne; Aldermen—First Ward, Manuel DeSouza, George W. Krodell, John O. Piper; Second, Frank Reisch, Jr., William J. Flynn, Frederick Walther; Third, Thomas G. Prickett, Thomas S. Mather, William Sands; Fourth, Edwin J. Scanlon, George R. Hough, William White; Fifth, Frank Hudson, Jr., William H. Staley, Charles Fisher; Sixth, John T. Rhodes, John Mayo Palmer, James C. Conkling.

1877.—Mayor—William Jayne; Aldermen—First Ward, George W. Krodell, John O. Piper, Manuel Affonso; Second, William J. Flynn, Frederick Walther, Alfred Orendorff; Third, Thomas S. Mather, William Sands, James Smith; Fourth, George Hough, William White, Edwin J. Scanlon; Fifth, William H. Staley, Charles Fisher, John O. Rames; Sixth, John Mayo Palmer, James C. Conkling, John T. Rhodes.

1878.—Mayor—J. A. Vincent; Aldermen—First Ward, John O. Piper, M. Affonso, J. E. Rosette; Second, Joseph Trutter, A. Orendorff, Dennis O'Brien; Third, William Sands, J. W. Smith, B. W. Ayres; Fourth, William White, Edward J. Scanlon, Fred McCarthy; Fifth, Charles Fisher, John O. Rames, William H. Staley; Sixth, J. C. Conkling, J. T. Rhodes, Chris. Wolf.

1879.—Mayor—R. L. McGuire; Aldermen—First Ward, John Brennan, M. Affonso, J. E. Rosette; Second, Daniel Taylor, R. Hellweg, A. Orendorff, Dennis O'Brien; Third, Joseph Wallace, J. W. Smith, B. W. Ayres; Fourth, Richard O'Donnell, Edward J. Scanlon, Fred McCarthy; Fifth, E. S. Johnson, John O. Rames, William H. Staley; Sixth, E. P. House, J. T. Rhodes, Chris. Wolf.

1880.—Mayor—Horace C. Irwin; Aldermen—First Ward, J. E. Rosette, John Brennan, A. Viera; Second, Dennis O'Brien, R. Hellweg, James Williams; Third, B. W. Ayres, Joseph Wallace, Henry Grubb; Fourth, Frederick McCarthy, Richard H. O'Donnell, George Kern; Fifth, William H. Staley, Edward S. Johnson, William C. Wood; Sixth, Chris. Wolf, Elon P. House, J. T. Rhodes.

1881.—Mayor—John McCreery; Aldermen—First Ward, John Foster, F. Jacoby, A. Viera; Second, George Ritter, R. Hellweg, James Wil-

liams, John Fitzgerald; Third, J. W. Smith, Joseph Wallace, Henry Grubb; Fourth, B. Conlin, Richard H. O'Donnell, George Kern; Fifth, Edward S. Johnson, J. O. Rames, William C. Wood; Sixth, H. Fayart, William Drake, Elon P. House, J. T. Rhodes.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Attention has already been called to this subject in a previous part of this work, but a few words here will not be out of place. The act for the removal of the capital was approved February 25, 1837, but the efforts in that direction had been made at every session for several years previous. The system of internal improvements was then pending in the legislature and before the people. The means used to pass this system through the legislature cannot be left without notice. First, a large number of the people were interested in the success of the Illinois and Michigan canal; the canal was, therefore, threatened if other sections of the State were denied the improvements demanded by them. Thus the friends of the canal were forced into the system. Next the system was made to include roads and improvements everywhere, so as to enlist every part of the State; several efforts were made to legalize a smaller system, and with each failure, the bill would be amended by the addition of other roads. Thus the friends of the other system were gradually increased. Next, those counties which could not be accommodated with a road or some other improvement, were to share in a fund of two hundred thousand dollars. To conciliate and win over the interest and influence of Alton, three railroads were appointed to center at that city. Then the people of Springfield desired to have the seat of government removed here. Sangamon county had nine representatives in the General Assembly. It was by the efforts and influence of these men that Springfield attained its present position. Among them were some very dexterous managers in politics, whose whole object was to obtain the seat of government for Springfield. This delegation, from the beginning of the decisive session, threw itself as a unit in support of, or in opposition to, every local measure of interest, but never without a bargain for votes in return on the seat of government question. Most of the other counties were small, having but one representative, and many of them had but one for a district composed of several counties. This gave to Sangamon county a decided preponderance in the log-rolling system of those days. By such

means the "Long Nine" rolled a log like a snow-ball, gathering accessions of strength at every turn, until they swelled up a considerable party for Springfield. This party they managed to take as a unit in favor of the internal improvement system, in return for which the active supporters of that system were to vote for Springfield to be the seat of government. Thus it was by log-rolling on the canal measure, by multiplying railroads, by terminating three railroads at Alton, that Alton might become a great city in opposition to St. Louis, by distributing money to some of the counties, the system of internal improvements was adopted, and the seat of government removed to Springfield.

The spring of 1837 did not open favorably for the new capital. That spring the banks throughout the United States suspended specie payments. The banks of Illinois soon followed the example of others. The location of Springfield was made upon conditions. One condition was, that the State should receive \$50,000 for the erection of the capitol. Another was, that the grounds necessary for the public buildings should be donated to the State, and for this purpose the county court was empowered to convey the public square, which was done. But the payment of the sum of money specified was found to be a much harder task than was at first anticipated. One-third of the amount—\$16,666.67—was raised by assessments upon the owners of property within the town. The assessments were not paid for five years, for the reason other satisfactory arrangements were made.

The persons assessed went to the State Bank and gave a note, due in five years, interest at twelve per cent. for the amount. A copy of this note will be found on a previous page. The bank advanced the money, and the lot owner, by paying his interest annually, was allowed five years' time. Another third of the amount, the town, in its corporate capacity, agreed to pay. Upon the written obligation to that effect, a large number of the leading citizens of the place, perhaps a hundred in all, became sureties. When it became due the town was not able to pay, and the State Bank, which had advanced the money to the town, was about to press the securities to payment, when a compromise was made. Men of capital came forward with the money and paid the bank, taking city bonds for their re-payment.

The offices of the State Government were removed here in July, 1839.

SPECULATION AND HARD TIMES.

It was in 1836 that the great town lot speculation began to spread through the towns and villages of Illinois. But it did not assume its full proportions in Springfield until the year following, after the removal of the capital was a certainty. This speculation in this State commenced in Chicago, and was the means of building up that place, in a year or two, from a village of a few houses to be a city of several thousand inhabitants. The story of the sudden fortunes made there, excited, at first, wonder and amazement, next a gambling spirit of adventure, and lastly an all absorbing desire for rapid and splendid wealth. The example of Chicago was contagious. It spread to all the towns and villages of the State. New towns were laid out in every direction. In fact, the number of towns multiplied so rapidly that it was a common remark to say the whole country was likely to be laid out in towns, and that no land would be left for farming purposes. In this time of wild excitement, Springfield had her full share. The judgments of all the business men were unsettled. Their minds were occupied with only one idea—the all-controlling desire of jumping at once into a fortune. As all had bought more town lots and lands than many of them could pay for, and more than any of them could sell, the idea was gradually diffused through the State that if the country could be rapidly settled, its resources developed, and wealth invited from abroad, that all the towns then of any note would become cities, and that the other towns, laid out only for speculation, and then without inhabitants, would immediately become thriving and populous villages, the wealth of all would be greatly increased, and the town lot market be rendered perfectly secure.

It was with a view to this consummation, that the system of internal improvements, already noticed, began to be successfully agitated in the summer and fall of 1836. The system became law, and three years trial of it plunged the State so hopelessly in debt that public credit went down with a crash; individuals, of course, did not escape unharmed. Many of the soundest men in all the towns were driven to utter ruin. There were many in Springfield who suffered in this time of calamity. The whole community found that the growth of the town had been retarded for years by these events. As we have seen, the banks were all compelled to suspend, and the money was paper. So great was the burden of debt felt to be, that after July, 1841, no further attempt was made by the State for

several years to pay the interest on the public debt. Here in Springfield, as elsewhere through the State, the people found they had enough to do in providing food and in paying the debts they owed to each other.

To add to the general calamity and the terror of the people, in February, 1842, the State Bank, with a circulation of \$3,000,000, tumbled into ruin with a great crash, not only injuring Springfield greatly, but carrying wide spread poverty all over Illinois, and into the neighboring States and Territories. For the next ten years there were hard times indeed. Speculation had seen its day, and the people were done with it. Hard work and economical habits were ideas fixed in the minds of most. Under such circumstances it is no wonder the city grew slowly. In eight years, commencing with 1840, the population only increased by about fourteen hundred. Still the place did gradually increase in numbers and wealth, year by year. As the county was slowly settled up, and its resources developed by the two railroads, this growth became permanent, in form.

HEALTHFULNESS OF SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield is noted as being one of the most healthy cities in this country, and affords a pleasant retreat during the hot summer months to those living in the cities of the South. The St. Louis (Mo.) Republican, noticing the summer resorts convenient to citizens of the eastern cities, says:

"There are many in St. Louis who would gladly have such summer advantages at command, but who are not prepared, with their families, to take the long and expensive journey to the East. Many of our business men cannot afford the time to do it. They must be within reach of their counting-rooms and warehouses, and so they pass their long summers here without rural recreation or pleasure jaunts of any sort, denying to their families, as well as themselves, the salutary pleasure of a country residence during the summer. But still there is, only one hundred miles away, a very agreeable spot to pass the summer. We mean Springfield, Illinois, which is quite as desirable and comfortable a place for summer recreation as many others of greater celebrity. It is as marked for healthfulness as Saratoga, and has as pure air. It is a city, yet it is so laid out and built that it presents a pleasing combination of town and country. There are many pleasant drives about the city, and livery stables supplied with the best horses for the saddle or buggy. It abounds in churches and schools, and is distinguished for

the intelligence, courtesy and hospitality of its citizens. With days no hotter than at Niagara, its evenings, nights and mornings delightfully cool. To a St. Louisian it is accessible in four hours, and when there the telegraph and mails place him in prompt communication with this city, or any other place requiring correspondence. It is a safe and quiet place for families, free from the costliness of places of fashionable resorts, for which one must prepare with startling equipments of elegant and fashionable wardrobes. No city in the Union has a finer hotel than Springfield, where families may find most desirable accommodations. We refer to the Leland Hotel. A St. Louis merchant can deposit his family there, come down to the city, and pass half or two-thirds of the week, and run up again on Friday or Saturday, and pass a glad Saturday or Sunday with his family and friends, and so beguile the hot weeks with varied enjoyment for himself, while wife and children are safe, healthy and happy, all summer long, in that pleasant city. Let no one ask for a place of summer resort with one so accessible as Springfield right at hand. We speak of the place knowingly, having passed there many weeks and months during the past twenty-five or thirty years, dating back to the day when it had only three thousand inhabitants. It is really a most desirable place to spend the summer."

SPRINGFIELD TO A STRANGER.

Springfield when visited in the winter, or in the early spring when the frost is first out of the ground, does not present that attractive appearance it does later in the spring and in the summer and autumn months. Like other cities in Central Illinois and almost throughout the entire State, in the early spring and in open winters it is quite muddy, the mud frequently being an embargo to all travel. Springfield has often been condemned by the stranger for the mud upon her streets, while at the same time it was no worse than hundreds of other places in the State, and much better than many. Of one thing it is quite evident, the cities of Illinois will always be muddy if not paved.

Coming to the city in the summer the stranger finds it presenting a far different appearance. With its palatial residences, with handsome, well kept lawns; its magnificent business blocks, with large store rooms filled with goods of every description to suit the tastes and pockets of all; large, stately shade trees lining the streets, all going to make up one of the handsomest cities of its size in the country. In 1854, a corres-

pendent of the Democratic Press, of Chicago, who chanced to be in the city thus wrote of it:

"Every citizen of the Prairie State, from Chicago to Cairo and from the Wabash to the Mississippi, should be acquainted with the real character of, and take a pride in, our pleasant and hospitable capital. Pleasant and beautiful, and flourishing will I term it, though very opposite adjectives have been prefixed to it by many of those editors and politicians who have seen it during winter's cold wind, and cloudy sky and foggy air—when an unusual, an ill-assorted and turbulent crowd of visitors are here from the highways and byways of 'Suckerdom,' when bird and bee and blossom have given place to pelting rain, and driving wind, and general gloom. But Springfield in the spring time of the year is a different place. Indianapolis is famed for beauty and prosperity; yet with an infinite knowledge of all it has and a strong predilection in its favor, I am constrained to say it has nothing to boast of over our own capital. In railroads and population it has a few years the start; but in pleasant places of residence, in taste as displayed in shade trees and shrubs and flowers, and fences and grassy lawns, Springfield is far ahead; and in churches, banks, court and State house, it is at least her equal. The State has not granted to Springfield her buildings for the blind, insane and dumb, nor have the benevolent orders of Odd Fellows and Masons done for her what they have done for Indianapolis. Herein is a difference against us. Like Washington, Springfield is a 'city of magnificent distances.' It might be termed the 'Emtowered City,' as in no western town have I seen more fine elms, maples, locust, oak and other shade trees flourishing. 'He who plants trees loves others besides himself.' Springfielders love and benefit posterity and all strangers that visit the city and enjoy its luxuriant shade. How snug, neat, cool and comfortable, says Thrifty, do trees and shrubbery, which have been tastefully planted, make a dwelling appear, and how naked, dry and barren does a residence look without them."

CHANGE OF NAME.

In 1853, the question of a change of name for the city was discussed publicly and privately, for a considerable length of time, but without result. It was argued that Springfield was a too common name, that in the Union there were about forty Springfields, or one in nearly every State and Territory, and but two or three rose above the rank of the most obscure village in the country. Letters destined for Springfield, Illi-

nois, were often mis-sent, traveling from one State to another, and taking months to reach their destination. Among the names suggested for the change, were Sangamo and Illini. The latter name was advocated to perpetuate the remembrance of the aboriginal people, from whom was derived the name of the chief river of the State, and of the State itself; the former for the Sangamo river, and because of its more musical sound, especially when written in connection with the name of the State. The efforts of the advocates of a change were unavailing, and the city yet retains the popular name of Springfield, and Springfield let it be.

GROWTH OF THE CITY.

Springfield, in common with every other city in the Union, was affected by the hard times of 1837, which continued during one entire decade, or until 1847. In this latter year property which had gone down, down, until it could go no lower, began to take an upward stride. The confidence of people was again restored and they began to invest their savings in various ways and prosperity again reigned. In 1853 there was such an urgent demand for dwelling houses in this city that it could not be filled. Says a local writer of that date:

"Every inhabitable house in this city is filled to overflowing. Even should one happen to be vacated no one would dare notify the public through the papers. The din of applicants would destroy the best nerves in town. Of course our city is much the loser by this deficiency. Scores of families who would be induced to remain in our city are forced to seek other localities. Both men and capital are diverted from our city, and others are allowed to reap the advantages of our stupidity. Now cannot this matter be remedied? Is it not for the interest of our land owners and monied men to build houses to rent? Are not the inducements sufficient on the score of profit, to say nothing of patriotic considerations? In this respect we believe no city in the west can hold out greater inducements to building capital than Springfield. True we have not been in the habit of making such a blow about ourselves as our neighbor, at Alton. Nor have we gone into the puffing game like Bloomington and 'little Decatur.' We haven't filled all the earth with the cry of our 'corner lots.' Still 'little old shanty Springfield' has actually done better in real estate transactions than the tallest figures can show at Chicago."

THE POST OFFICE.

The early settlers of Springfield had little to boast of in the way of postal facilities. From

the first settlement of the place, in 1818, up to 1823, they had no post office nearer than Edwardsville, eighty miles distant, and were therefore obliged to patronize the postmaster at that place for what little mail matter they received. They got their letters semi-occasionally—sometimes by the hand of wagoners, and sometimes by means of a hack which John Dixon sent to Edwardsville whenever he could secure a load of passengers. Mr. Dixon lived on Fancy Creek, a tributary of the Sangamon. He left here years ago and laid out the pretty town which bears his name, on Rock river, Lee county.

The post office was established and Major Iles appointed postmaster, in 1823, but while he held the office his official duties did not interfere with his private business. Previous to his appointment, letters addressed to "Springfield, Illinois," would visit nearly every other Springfield in the United States, and finally bring up at Edwardsville; after his appointment and the name of the post office had been made known to Uncle Sam's officials, he received letters that had traveled around the country for several months. He held the office for about three years, and kept it in a small frame building about two hundred yards west of the Chicago & Alton depot.

In 1824, a semi-monthly mail route was established from Springfield to Kaskaskia by way of Edwardsville and Belleville. The mail was carried on horseback. Letters from this place to St. Louis went by way of Edwardsville and Belleville, and on arriving at the latter place were taken charge of by the postmaster and transferred to the agent carrying the mail between St. Louis and Louisville.

Stephen Stillman succeeded Major Iles and held the office between one and two years. He was succeeded by Asa Shaw who remained in the office about three years.

Edward Mitchell stepped into Mr. Shaw's place, and was postmaster for nearly seven years. He died soon after retiring from office.

William Carpenter was appointed in 1837 and remained in office till about 1839. He kept his office in a building that stood on the northwest corner of the square. The same building was also used as a market house.

John S. Roberts succeeded Mr. Carpenter. He was in the office but a short time. The building occupied by him was located east of the Chenery House.

J. W. Keyes was appointed to serve out Mr. Roberts' time, and he attended to his duties faithfully while he remained in office; but the election of Harrison in 1840 led to his removal.

He kept the office near the southeast corner of the square, and it was retained in the same place by his two immediate successors.

G. W. Spottswood held the office from 1841 to 1844, dying before the expiration of his term. During a portion of his term the State officers could not raise money enough to take their letters from the post office, and he was thus compelled to keep important public matter for months at a time. Nobody had money in those times, and the State was as poor as individuals.

Jonathan R. Diller was appointed by President Tyler to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Spottswood's death. He remained in office during Polk's administration, and being a Democrat, of course his official head fell when Taylor became President, in 1849. Shortly after his removal he died.

A. Y. Ellis held the office under Taylor and Fillmore's administration. He kept it in the building for some time afterwards occupied by John Williams & Co. as a grocery store. Some time during the spring of 1853 he was informed by the Postmaster General under Franklin Pierce, that the department could dispense with his services. He was too much of a Whig to expect to be retained in office, and so took his removal philosophically.

Isaac R. Diller succeeded Mr. Ellis, remaining in office till the close of Pierce's term. Buchanan then gave him a lucrative consulship at Bremen, and appointed J. W. Keyes in his place. During the time of the trouble between the Administration and Stephen A. Douglas, in 1858, Mr. Keyes was removed for the reason he was supposed to favor the latter.

Morris Lindsay succeeded Mr. Keyes, and retained the office during the remainder of Mr. Buchanan's term.

John Armstrong, in 1861, received an appointment as postmaster from President Lincoln, and retained the office four years.

Presco Wright was appointed by President Lincoln in the spring of 1865, and held the office three years, being removed by President Johnson for political causes.

J. Taylor Smith was next appointed, and filled out the unexpired term of Mr. Wright.

When Grant came in he appointed J. L. Crane, who served eight years. President Hayes then appointed D. L. Phillips, who served until his death, in 1880. Paul Selby, the present incumbent, was then appointed.

Springfield was made a money order office, November 1, 1864. The first order was drawn by John Brotherton, in favor of Shields & Co., of

Philadelphia, for \$3.50. During the first year, the business of the office was as follows: Orders drawn, \$13,244.80; orders paid, \$8,430.78. In 1880, there were drawn \$108,238.54, and paid \$100,078.33, on domestic orders alone, showing a handsome increase.

During 1880, the number of letters forwarded from this office was eight hundred and twenty-three thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight; postal cards, two hundred and fifty thousand, five hundred and thirty-six; total number pieces mailed in all classes, two million, four hundred and nine thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight. Of second class matter, fifty-eight thousand, three hundred and eighty-eight pounds were forwarded.

SPRINGFIELD AS A MANUFACTURING POINT.

The idea is generally prevalent that interior cities or towns can never be made manufacturing points. But this theory is certainly exploded; at least, so far as Springfield is concerned. The causes operating against interior cities in competing with those along a water course no longer exists. No longer is the manufacturer dependent upon the steamers of our lakes and rivers for means of transportation. The invention of the locomotive and the building of railroads has effectually solved the transportation problem. A beginning has been made in Springfield, which is widening year by year, and already it has outstripped many more pretentious river towns in the extent of its manufactures. Another point has been established by the building up of these manufactories here, and that is that a State Capital can be something else than a huge boarding house, where the people all make their living keeping boarders.

Springfield Iron Company.—This institution was organized October, 1871, with a capital stock of \$200,000, which has been increased to \$393,750. The first Board of Directors were Charles H. Ridgely, George M. Brinkerhoff, John W. Bunn, O. H. Miner, and William D. Richardson. The first and present officers are Charles Ridgely, President; John W. Bunn, Vice President; George M. Brinkerhoff, Secretary. The present Board of Directors are Charles Ridgely, George M. Brinkerhoff, J. T. Smith, John Williams, Joseph W. Clark, William Ridgely, and John W. Bunn.

In the beginning the works only manufactured railroad iron. The puddle mill belonging to the rail mill was started in June, 1872, and the first rail was made in September of that year, since which time it has continually been in operation.

The claim is made by the company that they have made more rails than any similar works in the United States. They now turn out four thousand five hundred tons of rails per month.

Other branches of manufacture have been introduced from time to time, so that at present the company is making rails of both iron and steel, bar iron, fish plates, and track bolts. The steel rails are made by the Seimeus-Martin, or open earth process. Charles Kennedy is general superintendent of the works.

The Springfield Iron Company is located about a mile north of the city limits. The buildings of this company are constructed in a substantial style of architecture, and present a picturesque appearance. It is impracticable in this article to give a full and complete description of the works, and our only endeavor will be to notice some of the principal points of interest. The buildings in order of importance are, the rail mill, where all the rails, both iron and steel, are made, is eighty by three hundred and twenty-five feet in dimensions. The rolls of this mill are propelled by a mammoth seven hundred horse-power engine. The steel converting works are two hundred by one hundred feet, and devoted to the manufacture of steel, which is cast into rail ingots. The manufacture of steel is under the care of Mr. C. W. Roeper.

The Blooming Mills are ninety by two hundred feet, substantially built and used for reducing the ingots to the proper size for rolling into steel rails. The motive power being a four hundred and fifty horse-power Corless engine. The Merchant Mills are one hundred and six by two hundred and thirty-four feet in dimensions, and devoted to the manufacture of bar iron, merchants' iron and railroad fastenings, with a capacity of sixteen hundred tons per month. The machinery of this mill is driven by a three hundred horse-power Corless engine. The puddle works are eighty-two by two hundred and two feet in dimensions, and used for the preparation of pig iron for the Merchant Mills, the motor being a three hundred horse-power Corless engine. Besides the buildings already mentioned, there are machine shops, bolt and nut works, carpenter shops, pattern shops, blacksmith shops, etc. The company have introduced the Siemens gas furnaces, which they use exclusively for heating purposes, fifteen being in use in the different works. In the steel works they have a duplex Worthington pump, with two steam cylinders twenty-five and a half inches in diameter, with a twenty-four inch stroke and a hydraulic piston or plunger nine inches in diam-

eter, producing hydraulic pressure of three hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch. The water with this pressure is used for working lifts and cranes in the steel works and Blooming Mill. The works consume three hundred tons of coal per day, which is obtained from the Beard-Hickox Coal Company, located some two hundred yards from the works. The coal is loaded in the mines at a depth of two hundred feet, and carried on a tramway and delivered at the different works in the same cars. The office building is a two-story brick structure. The first floor is devoted to the heads of the various departments of the company, while the second story is used for draughting room and chemical laboratory. Some forty clerks are employed in the different departments of this office, while the entire works give employment to ten hundred and eighty employes. The goods manufactured by the Springfield Iron Company are used by all the principal railroads in the west, and among them we will name the Wabash, Illinois Central, Chicago & Alton, Northwestern, etc., etc.

The company have a locomotive of their own for switching purposes and a store of general merchandise is connected with the works for the accommodation of the employes. Besides the four large engines in the different departments already alluded to, which are of themselves more than seventeen hundred horse power, there are numerous smaller engines used for running the nut and bolt works, saws, punches, presses, shears, etc. The master mechanic in charge is Mr. John R. Darcy. The company have forty-five acres of ground upon which the works are built, and is well drained. The principal sewer is three by three and one-half feet, built of brick and laid fourteen feet under the ground, and is a half mile in length.

It is interesting to contemplate the various industries which cluster around a business of so much importance to the laborers and artisans of our country. Not only are there more than a thousand men directly employed, but dependent upon them are families; then there are miners of ore and coal; there should be added railroads and much of their rolling stock, the products of the earth and their transportation, domestic implements and household comforts, are all improved and benefitted by all the legitimate means used to foster and encourage iron industries.

Illinois Watch Company.—In 1870, after a thorough discussion of the subject, the Springfield Watch Company was organized, with John T. Stuart, President; W. B. Miller, Secretary.

Steps were at once taken for the erection of the necessary buildings, and in March, 1872, the first watch was turned out. During the first year three thousand eight hundred and forty-five watches were manufactured, which was increased to nine thousand and ninety-five and fourteen thousand two hundred and forty-one for the year 1873 and 1874, respectively. In 1875, in consequence of the financial troubles, but eight thousand five hundred and fifty were made, and only ten thousand and seventy-six in 1876. In 1877, the company was re-organized with Jacob Bunn President, and Charles Smorowski Secretary, since which time the business has constantly increased, so that up to this time (1881) they have been unable to keep up with their orders. The following table is of interest as showing what has been done with the force employed since 1877, and the annual pay roll:

Year.	Average No. employed.	No. movem'ts annually m'de	Paid annually for labor.
1872	.....	3,845	\$63,000
1873	.....	9,095	104,000
1874	.....	14,241	121,000
1875	.....	8,550	72,000
1876	.....	10,076	50,000
1877	160	18,040	84,000
1878	180	19,035	96,000
1879	260	33,285	125,000
1880	400	47,065	207,000

It will thus be seen that since the re-organization there has been a marked increase in the amount of work done at this factory. As this work is being prepared for the press, steps are being taken for a further increase in the capacity of the works. Six hundred persons are now employed, and this number will be increased to eight hundred during the coming year.

In brief, the Springfield Watch Company was organized in 1870. It was re-organized in 1877, and adopted the present name of Illinois Watch Company in December, 1878. The building is situated on North Grand Avenue, adjoining the beautiful Reservoir Park, on one of the handsomest lots in the city, two blocks square, and embracing fourteen acres of land. The buildings are immediately in front of Tenth street, and command a splendid view from every approach.

In the spring of 1870, the operators went to work in the rooms now occupied by Mr. Kikendall, over the Excelsior machine shop, to make the tools required, and on Christmas of the same

year they moved into the north wing of the present building, which is one hundred by thirty feet, three stories high. In 1879, the middle building, forty by fifty, and four stories high, finished with a handsome double-deck cupola, was completed. During the past year, the south wing, one hundred by thirty, three stories high, was built. Each of the wing buildings described are handsomely finished, with ventilating cupolas. On the north and east side, are located the boiler and engine house, the dial house, the gas works, the old office, and other out-buildings. The stack rises majestically, and towers above the whole, and rolls out its volumes of smoke daily, to proclaim the triumphs of artistic and mechanical skill, combining with its business sense in its management at its base.

Sixteen different grades of watches are now made, in the following order of excellence: "No. 1," being the movement known as "Stuart;" next in grades downward, "Bunn," "Miller," "Currier," "Hoyt," "Columbia," "America," "103 Improved," "103 Adjusted," "103 Plain," "101 Improved," "101 Plain." These are all gentlemen's watches. The following are the grades of the ladies': "Mary Stuart," "Rose Leland," "Sunnyside," "Arlington"—all of which are key and stem-winders. The wages rate from fifty cents to \$6 per day. The pay roll will reach \$22,500 per month, at present. About one-third of the employees are young ladies.

The Aetna Iron Works, on the southwest corner of Second and Adams streets, succeeded to the firm of Lowry, Lamb & Co. John C. Lamb became a member, of the latter firm, in 1848 in carrying on the business of a foundry and machine manufactory. The firm the following year, erected the main machine building. In 1853, one of the partners died, resulting in the dissolution of the partnership. After an interval of idleness, Mr. Lamb became sole owner in 1855, since which time he has conducted the business. The concern owns 157x360 feet of real estate, on which are buildings 150x157 feet, the main wing of which is of brick, two stories and attic. All kinds of castings, railroad and mill work, steam engines and mill machinery are manufactured in the machine department. An average of fifty men are employed in the various departments. Much of the work of the Wabash Company, and large quantities of rolling mill work are manufactured by the Aetna Iron Works.

Ide's Machine Works was established on the corner of Fifth and Madison streets in 1870, by

Albert L. Ide. The building was erected by the city some time previously as a market house, and purchased by Mr. Ide. Several additions and changes have since been made, and as now constructed it covers 50x100 feet, one wing being two stories high. The foundry is 100x60 feet, one story in height. In addition to this, there is a blacksmith and engine house. Mr. Ide has eight patents on heating apparatus, and has the most extensive line of patterns for steam radiators of any concern in the United States. He also makes a specialty of steam pumps and controls a valuable patent of his own invention in this line. Another specialty is the manufacture of automatic gas machines, on which he also controls a patent. He does a general machine business in the way of building steam engines and of light and heavy castings for buildings. Mr. Ide annually manufactures a large number of nut locks for railroad joints, making them for the railroad companies in contracts for 100,000. The demand for some time has been in excess of the supply for the steam radiators, coming for the whole northwest. He has supplied most of the steam heating apparatus for the State institutions of the west. He works from sixty to seventy-five men regularly, and in 1880 did a business amounting to \$325,000.

The Excelsior Foundry and Machine Works, located on the corner of Ninth and Adams streets, was established in 1854 by John Rippon. It includes 90x157 feet of real estate, on which are a two-story machine shop, 40x90, and a foundry, about equal in dimensions. For some time, the business was conducted by Berriman & Rippon, and in 1877 it was changed to Rippon & Childs. The following year Mr. Rippon bought the interest of his partner, and has since been sole proprietor. He does a general manufacture of steam engines and machinery, all kinds of castings, and runs a general repair shop. From twelve to fourteen men are constantly employed.

Booth & McCosker's Carriage and Wagon Manufactory, on the corner of Eighth and Washington streets, was originally established by Albert Booth, in 1854, and was conducted by himself and son until his death in 1873. Their buildings cover an area of 200x157 feet, two and three stories high. The firm make both heavy and light vehicles, spring wagons, carriages and buggies. From twenty-five to thirty-five hands are employed and from three hundred to five hundred vehicles are annually turned out from their shops, which are sold in Central Illinois.

Withey & Bros'. Carriage and Wagon Manufactory.—William H., George D., and James Withey are proprietors of the manufactory located between Seventh and Eighth, on Washington street. The business was established by the brothers in 1853. They purchased the lot on which the factory stands of the renowned Washington Irving, and erected a frame building 60x80 feet. Two years later they erected a brick 22x100 feet, three stories in height. The latter was blown down by a cyclone in April, 1860, which destroyed the frame also. They next erected a brick building 80x100 feet, two stories high, which was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1861. There was a total loss in each instance, amounting together to \$40,000, leaving the brothers in debt about \$10,000. Their present buildings are 100x157 feet, two stories high, and of brick. They were commenced in 1861 and completed in 1862. The brothers also now own a two-story brick on Eighth street, 40x80 feet, which is used as a warehouse. All their property is free from incumbrance. They manufacture a general line of carriages, buggies, phaetons and light spring wagons of the best quality. They employ on an average of thirty hands, and made 250 vehicles in 1880. Their work is all sold in the local market at retail.

Sash Manufactory.—John A. Kikendal, manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, commenced business on the corner of Ninth and Adams streets, October, 1878. His business has been constantly on the increase, and he now employs eight men. In 1880 he did a business of \$15,000.

The Globe Spice Mills.—The business was established in 1870 by Slemmons & Conkling. Subsequently the firm name was changed to Slemmons, Conkling & Company. In 1876, Mr. Slemmons retired from the firm, and in 1878 started the Globe Mills on Adams, between Fourth and Fifth street, where he continued until August, 1880, when he removed to his present location on South Tenth street. The concern roasts and prepares coffee, prepares spices, manufactures baking powder and roasts peanuts. The Globe Cream Tartar Baking Powder is the best brand of baking powder made at these mills. All goods made by Mr. Slemmons are handled exclusively at wholesale. He employs two traveling salesmen, besides his goods are sold by the salesmen in the employ of John W. Bunn. Six hands are employed in the factory.

Springfield Paper Company.—The Springfield Paper Mill was erected by the Springfield Pulp and Paper Company in 1875. The Company was organized in the summer of 1875, with

William McCague, President; Nathaniel Covington, Secretary; Maurice Starne, Treasurer. The company began operating the mill in January, 1876. The cash capital was \$50,000, while the plant, buildings, machinery, &c., cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The grounds of the company comprise one entire block, and the main building has a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. The company confines itself to the manufacture of one line of paper, the cream manilla, a fine quality of wrapping paper, and produce an average of four thousand pounds a day. The property in 1881 changed hands, and the mill is now owned by S. H. Jones & Company, with the title of Springfield Paper Company, under the Superintendency of N. R. Nixon, and Nathaniel Covington, Secretary.

Wagons and Carriages.—The firm of Myers, Davidson & Henley, was organized in 1874, and they commenced manufacturing carriages, buggies and spring-wagons, near the corner of Jefferson and Sixth streets, where they continued until January 1, 1881, when they purchased and fitted up the old Christian Church on the north-east corner of Jefferson and Sixth Streets. Their lot is eighty by one hundred and fifty-seven feet, and is well covered with buildings. The members of the firm are all practical workmen, and each has control of a department. They turned out sixty vehicles in 1880, besides doing a large amount of repair work.

Machine Works.—S. F. Eastman started in the machine business on Madison street, between Second and Third, in 1868, making a specialty of the manufacture of the Benefactor, a two-horse cultivator. He continued the business in that location three years, then moved to a building on Seventh street. At that time he went into the general repair business of engines and farm machinery. He removed from there to his present location, opposite the Wabash depot, in 1875, the building being erected especially for his business. In 1879, he formed a partnership with John H. Stevens, which still continues. The firm now makes a specialty of the manufacture of small upright engines, and employ three men in addition to their own labor.

The Elevator Milling Company.—Near the depot of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, Asa Eastman & Company erected, in 1865, an elevator at a cost of \$75,000. For some years Mr. Eastman was interested in the business, but in 1876 leased it to other parties, and retired. William Brooker, George Kern, S. W. Currier, and W. P. Grimley were the lessees. These gentlemen continued to handle grain for shipment until

1880. In May of that year they purchased the property and determined to erect in connection with the elevator a flouring mill. In June, the company began the erection of the mill, completing it during the early part of the winter following, and in February, 1881, commenced the manufacture of flour. The mill is of brick, seventy-eight by fifty-six feet, four stories and basement, with an elevation of one room (ten by sixteen) above the roof. The boiler and engine room, north of the main building, is twenty-five by forty feet, and twenty-six feet high. The mill has ten run of burrs, with all the modern improvements, and has a capacity of twelve barrels per hour, or three hundred barrels for a twenty-four hours run. The cost of the mill was \$45,000. The elevator has a storage capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand bushels of grain.

Excelsior Mills.—Douglas Hickox, proprietor of the Excelsior Mills, is one of a family of millers. Addison Hickox settled in Springfield in 1833, and being a practical miller, began the business about two miles northwest of the city, a small water mill being located there, built by ——. A year or two later he erected another mill opposite, on the same stream, which he operated a number of years. In the meantime, he erected a saw-mill, with which he sawed lumber for a new mill, which he erected on the corner of Third and Washington streets, in 1845. This new mill he continued to operate until 1855, when he sold his milling interests, and engaged in merchandizing until 1859. He then bought the old Lamb mill, on South Seventh, between Cook and Edwards streets, which he run some years. About this time the Illinois Mill was burned, but was rebuilt in 1861 and run by Washington Crowder. It was a very fine mill for that day, and cost \$27,000. Mr. Crowder ran it two years, losing heavily, when he sold to Laswell & Broadwell, who ran it about one year, when, in 1864, it passed into Mr. Hickox's hands, who, in connection with his son-in-law, B. F. Haines, operated it. In the meantime, Mr. Hickox had taken his son, Martin, as a partner in the Lamb mill. In 1866, another change was made, Martin purchasing his father's interest in the Illinois Mill, and selling him his interest in the Lamb mill. In the spring of 1865, Addison Hickox bought the Aetna mill, on East Adams street, between Sixth and Seventh, which had been erected by Ives & Matthews, some time previous. Douglas Hickox became a partner in the mill from the time of its purchase. The father and son run it two and a half years, and then leased it for ten years. Addison

Hickox, becoming a partner with his son-in-law, retained the business until 1871, when he retired. That fall he went to Florida, as was his custom, to spend the winter, and there died in January, 1872. Addison Hickox was another instance of a self-made man. Commencing without a penny, by industry he accumulated a fortune, which he left to his heirs, of \$150,000. His sons and son-in-law have all followed the milling business. The two oldest sons, Martin and E. R., are dead; S. W. Hickox is one of the proprietors of the Illinois Mills, and Douglas is proprietor of the Excelsior, as guardian for his nephew. The old City Mills blew up in 1867, and the Aetna in 1879—both a total loss.

The Excelsior Mill was built in 1860, by Rippon & Co., who leased it for a term of years. About 1867, Martin Hickox purchased it, and a year later, his father, Addison Hickox, became joint proprietor, but soon sold back to his son. The capacity of the Excelsior is one hundred barrels every twenty-four hours. The building is 40x60 feet, three stories and basement.

Home Mills.—This mill was erected in 1861, by Washington Crowder, who ran it for a time, when it was purchased by Addison Hickox, who operated it until the fall of 1871. It was a part of his estate at the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1872, and is now the property of his widow, Mrs. Rhoda Hickox. It is sixty by forty feet, exclusive of the engine and boiler room, which is thirty by sixty feet. The mill is three stories and basement, of brick, and is equipped with all modern milling machinery, and has a capacity of one hundred barrels every twenty-four hours. John L. Burke and S. W. Hickox leased the mill February, 1881. They do merchant work exclusively.

Printing and Binding.—In 1865 Henry W. Rokker came to Springfield, and in 1867 commenced the business of book-binder, with location on Fifth, between Adams and Monroe streets. Business flourished, and year by year he added to his stock and capital, until 1872, when he was burned out, suffering a personal loss of \$10,000. He re-opened within a month on East Washington street, where he remained until he removed to his present location, 309 South Fifth street, in 1876. The building was erected by Mr. Rokker especially for the business, and is one hundred and fifty-seven by twenty feet, three stories in height. On his removal to this building he added a small printing establishment, consisting of one small press and a few fonts of type. The business has since rapidly grown, until now he has in active opera-

tion four large and two small presses, and is well supplied with printing material for the transaction of any kind of work. The printing establishment and bindery is the most complete in Central Illinois. He employs at a low average, sixty hands in the two departments.

Boiler and Sheet Iron Works.—In 1863, John M. Wilson commenced the manufacture of all kinds of boiler and sheet iron works. In 1865, the firm became Wilson & Drake, and in 1875, Drake & Palmer, the latter gentleman purchasing the interest of Mr. Wilson. The firm employ, on an average, twelve men, and turn out \$25,000 worth of work per year. The business is growing with the growth of the city.

Springfield Trunk Manufactory.—Phillips Brothers formed a co-partnership, and opened a trunk factory in Springfield, on South Sixth street, opposite the Leland Hotel, in 1879, where they carried on the business until the fall of 1881, when they moved to 123 North Sixth street. The firm is composed of Charles J., Edwin H., William O., and Moreau F. Phillips. They make all kinds of packing and sample trunks, and do all kinds of repairing; also keep in stock a large assortment of traveling bags, ladies' satchels, straps, and show case goods. The brothers are energetic, thorough-going young men, possessing a practical knowledge of the business, which has been quite prosperous and steadily increased since established. Five skilled workmen are constantly employed in the factory.

Springfield Woolen Mills.—This mill is the outgrowth of what was a small beginning, in the way of carding wool, by H. M. Armstrong and John Dryer, in 1834. In 1848, Mr. Armstrong, who was then alone, put in a mill for "fulling and dressing" home-made cloths, in connection with wool carding. In a letter to Mr. Dickerman, Mr. Armstrong, who is now living in Batavia, says: "At first we run our cards with ox-power, on inclined wheel, but when I added cloth dressing I substituted steam power. After I commenced cloth dressing, my patrons, (the farmers) wanted me to add machinery for spinning and weaving, and in 1851 Joseph and E. R. Thayer joined me, and we built a house sufficiently large to put up one set of machinery for that purpose. We ran along two years, added another set, and after a few years the demand for our goods was such that we were compelled to pull down our old house and build larger; hence the present establishment."

In 1857, Henry S. Dickerman entered the establishment as book-keeper. At this time it oc-

cupied a frame building with two sets of machinery, and six looms, with a capacity of one hundred yards of flannel, fifty yards of jeans, and fifty pounds of stocking yarn per day. In 1860, the main factory building, forty by eighty feet, was erected of brick, three stories with basement and attic. In 1863, Mr. Dickerman purchased machinery with the intention of locating in Rockford, but was induced to become a partner in this factory, the firm name remaining unchanged until two years later. This same year, an addition to the main building was erected, thirty-six by seventy-five feet, of brick, three stories, with basement and attic, and a dry house in the rear, thirty-six by fifty feet. In 1865 large additions were made to the machinery, and the products of the mill increased four fold, while the quality of the goods had steadily improved from year to year. Mr. Armstrong's interest was now purchased by Mr. Dickerman and Edward T. Thayer, and the firm name was changed to Dickerman & Company. Gradually the old machinery was replaced with new and improved machines, until all was taken out of the way. In 1873, John T. Capps became one of the partners, the firm name remaining the same.

Prior to the fall of 1880, the mill engaged in the manufacture of a variety of flannels, blankets and cassimeres, but since that time they have paid special attention to cassimeres, and are manufacturing six-fourths goods as well as three-fourths goods. During 1880, they shipped their products to Boston, New York and other eastern cities, but their heaviest sales are in the Northwest. Over one hundred hands are employed in the factory. A capital of over \$100,000 is invested in the business, and the monthly product amounts to about \$18,000.

THE PORTUGUESE.

In the city of Springfield are many Portuguese, and as it is uncommon to see such numbers of this nationality in this country, the question is often asked, "How came they here?" Their story is an interesting one.

About four hundred years ago, Gonsalves Zarco was making a voyage of discovery along the western coast of Africa. He was soon taken by a violent storm, and all his crew expected to sink into the deeps. They gave up all hope, when suddenly an island appeared, and they made for its shores. After landing, they called it Porto Santo, or "Holy Haven." Here a settlement of Portuguese was formed. But the people were afraid to go to the larger island of Madeira. Some of them would venture near it,

but it looked so gloomy, and they heard such strange sounds coming from its woods, that they imagined it was the abode of awful giants and terrific creatures—a land of darkness.

Gonsalves, however, ventured to pay a visit to the awful island. The men on the vessel became alarmed as they came near the shores, and thought they saw monstrous giants on the coast. They begged their commander not to expose them to death. He kept on until he proved to them that their giants were only craggy rocks, and the horrid voices they heard were only the beating of the waves against the cliffs. The shores were thick with tangled trees and vines. He thought that men might live on an island where so much wood was growing.

A colony from Portugal settled on the island. They cleared the land by setting fire to the forests, and thus they robbed it of its natural beauty. It is said that these fires kept burning for seven years, and left scarcely a tree on the island.

A few slips of the grape vine were brought from the Isle of Cyprus and planted in Madeira. They grew, and from them have grown the celebrated vineyards of the Isle of Wines. The wealth of Madeira is chiefly derived from its vineyards.

For many centuries the people in Madeira were in deep mental darkness. Few of them could read, and the Bible to them was an unknown book. The Roman Catholic religion prevailed. There were plenty of jails where there were no school houses. Persons who had committed smaller crimes were put in jail to wait their cases to be tried in Lisbon. They kept them in prison many years. Their expenses were to be paid by those who complained against them. Hence, after a time accusers became rare, for they did not like to pay for their own accusation. This was not done, however, with Bible readers, they had to pay for their own support in prison.

Some years ago the vineyards began to fail. The traveler could no longer pass along under the shadow of the vines, and have rich clusters of grapes hanging over his path. The fruit was cut off. It brought a famine on the Island. The Romanists laid all this to Bible readers. They said it was a curse on the people for allowing such men as Dr. Kalley and Mr. Hewitson to come among them and establish schools, read the words of God, and have meetings for prayer and praise.

The Christians of the United States took a deep interest in the famishing people of Madeira, and sent them supplies and induced them

to cultivate such eatables as are raised in this country. The famine made many people poor, and the people of the island, who have always done most of the labor, began to turn most of their skill to account in the manufacture of fancy articles for sale.

Robert B. Kalley was a young physician in Scotland. He felt it his duty to go as a missionary to China, and was ordained by the Free Church to preach the Gospel. In 1838, he and his wife left their home to go to China. On the voyage Mrs. Kalley was smitten with disease. Her friends thought she would not live to reach China. There was no vessel to carry them back to Scotland, so they turned aside to visit Madeira. Dr. Kalley did not know a word of Portuguese, but thought that while hindered in the work he had set out to do, he yet might do good in instructing the people on this island. He at once set about learning the language, and soon mastered it so that he could begin his labors.

A co-laborer with Dr. Kalley was Rev. William Hewitson. The two, with the aid of such others as could be secured, did a grand work on the island. But a time of persecution came. The Catholics on the island would not endure the hated Protestants. The life of Dr. Kalley was threatened and he had to flee from the island in disguise. The Portuguese converts, too, had to flee for their lives, or that they might worship God in peace according to the dictates of their own conscience. Hundreds fled to other countries. A vessel was chartered to take as many as could be accommodated to Trinidad. But this was only to be of a temporary place of rest.

Arsenio Da Silva was born on the Island of Madeira and educated for the priesthood, but would not take the vows. He became a merchant and accumulated a large fortune. He married and had one child, a beautiful daughter, who grew to womanhood, when disease overtook her. The best physicians of the island were called, but could do her no good. Finally, Dr. Kalley was called. The daughter was healed, and father and daughter were converted to the Protestant religion. Mr. Da Silva became a member and elder in the church under Mr. Hewitson. But he was too prominent a man to be permitted to dwell on the island and he had to flee for his life.

In the early part of 1847, there were about five hundred Portuguese exiles in Trinidad. How were they to be supported? They were in a strange land, and were not familiar with the lan-

guage of their benefactors. They found all classes of people here from different nations. Several of the planters were willing to hire them to work on sugar estates, but they knew nothing of that kind of labor. Some of them had been wealthy, and their hands were not skillful enough to toil for their daily bread.

A church organization was formed in Trinidad in April, 1847, by Mr. Hewitson, who could not remain to care for them. Mr. DaSilva was at once selected and was ordained as their pastor. He had six hundred in his flock and all exiles. It was truly a charge. The labors were great, but he did not despair. The property of the exiles, and the uncertain prospect of a better condition in Trinidad were truly an anxiety in his mind. No land could be obtained for them to settle upon, and there was little hope of their living by their toils so long as they must become mere slaves in the hot fields, or in the friendless houses of strangers.

Like the Pilgrim Fathers in Leyden, they began to look toward some other land for a home. Their cry went out to the Christians of the United States, and a voice of welcome rolled across the waters. The "Great West" the beautiful Illinois country, with its grand prairies, were pictured before their eyes.

The American Protestant Society sent Rev. G. Gonsalves to Trinidad to inquire into the condition of the exiles. Mr. Gonsalves returned and was followed shortly after by Mr. DaSilva, who arrived in New York in December, 1848. But death claimed him before he could make the arrangements that he desired for his flock. He died January 10, 1849.

Appeals were now made for help to transport these exiles to the United States, and the appeals were not in vain. Arrangements were made to care for all that should come at Springfield, Jacksonville and Waverly. On the 19th of October, 1849, nearly three hundred left New York for their new homes in Illinois. Rev. Albert Hale, a father in Israel, thus wrote of these exiles shortly after their arrival in Springfield:

"We are much occupied these days in ministering to our brethren, the Portuguese exiles. They arrived here just in time to enter on the severe winter weather, which now they, in common with all of us, have to endure. They are not much accustomed to severe cold weather, and as our city was very full of people when they arrived, it was well nigh impossible to provide them habitations; to provide comfortable dwellings was out of the question, as everything

worthy of that name was already crowded full. But we have done what, under the circumstances, we could, and they are hoping for better times. So far as I know they are contented and happy. Many of them find employment at good wages and ready pay. They are highly valued as laborers, and will soon be able to take care of themselves without the aid of others. Indeed, the last thing to be looked for is that such men should long be a charge to their fellow men. If they maintain their strict religious principles and their habits of industry, there is but one destiny for them here, and that is plenty—independence."

This is how the Portuguese came to be in Springfield and Sangamon county.

REMINISCENCE OF ELIJAH ILES.

"My name is Elijah Iles. I was born in Kentucky, March 28, 1796 (now in my eighty-sixth year.)

"My father, Thomas Iles, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1765. At the age of sixteen he was sent by his father about one hundred miles to collect some money, and was furnished with a good horse and a good outfit of clothing. After collecting the money, not being on good terms with his step-mother, concluded to put out and set up for himself. He went to Virginia and emigrated to Kentucky, with a family by the name of Trumbo. The Indians were troublesome, committing murder and stealing horses, and much of his time was employed in guarding the settlers, and driving the Indians across the Ohio river into the Territory of Ohio. He was in several skirmishes with the Indians. The Indians finally stole his horse, and by this time his clothes and money was about used up. He then went to work for wages in the summer, and to school in winters, paying for his board by his work mornings, nights and Saturdays. When he got an education enabling him, he taught school in winter and worked on farms in summer. After occupying himself in this manner for a time, he married Betsey Crocket, and then formed a colony with my mother's brother, John Crocket, and a few others, and settled on the Prickley Ash creek, on the waters of Licking river, in a heavily timbered section, and cleared ground for raising corn. They relied on game for their living, such as turkey, deer and bear. They could not raise hogs until the bear was killed out, as they eat the pigs. But they made good use of the bear by killing them and curing the meat as we do pork. At that day most everything used for housekeeping was brought

from Virginia to Kentucky, on pack-horses. We had to do with little. Our table-ware was pewter plates, spoons and Japanned tumblers. Our cooking utensils, a frying pan, skillet and oven; our bread was mostly baked on a board, set up before the fire, and called Johnny-cake, or in the ashes and called ash-cake, the meat often hung up and roasted before the fire.

"My mother, with her wheel, wool cards and loom, manufactured all the wearing apparel used by herself and family, other than buckskin pants, mostly used by men and boys.

"My mother died in 1802, leaving five children: Polly, Elijah, William, Washington and Betsey, the youngest eight days old. We were in a bad fix; but my Aunts Carlyle and Harper, of Woodford county, Kentucky, took my sisters and brother Washington home with them, and my Aunt Crocket, in the vicinity, took myself and brother William until my father visited his sister (Aunt Barnett), at Winchester, Virginia, and bought and brought home a negro woman, and myself and William were taken home and put under her charge and care; we were taught to call her Aunt Milly, and to obey her; she proved to be a good woman. After living eight years a widower, my father married the Widow Wheeler, with two children (Samuel and Eliza); and my brother, Washington, and sisters were brought home.

"My education was limited; never advanced to study English grammar. My father, being a good scholar, taught me some at home in spelling, writing and arithmetic.

"At the beginning of the war of 1812, my father was sheriff of Bath county, Kentucky. I was then sixteen years old, and acted as his deputy, after which I bought one hundred calves at \$3 a head, which I wintered in a very rugged section, remote from settlements, on the waters of Little Sandy, three summers and two winters. The cliffs were very high and precipitous, shelving over in places, so as to form shelter for the cattle in winter. The valleys were very narrow, but by changing from valley to valley, my cattle wintered without being fed. My only companions during the two years, was my horse, dog, gun and cattle, other than occasional hunters. I had an object, enjoyed it, and did not feel lonesome. I then sold my cattle for a sum, though small, was at that day a good start for a young man. Being then of age, I concluded to hunt a new country, and set up for myself (although Kentucky was yet new), so I took my money and put out for Missouri.

"Now, for incidents and events of some of my numerous footsteps wanderings and doings from the time I left my father in 1818, to the present year, 1881. My object was the Boomlick country, in Missouri, in Howard county. I started on my trip in October, 1818. My route was via Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville, Ky., Vincennes, Ind., St. Louis, and St. Charles, Mo., thence to Franklin, in Howard county, the extreme western settlement at that day. The towns were all small, St. Louis the largest, about 2,000. Franklin was the only town west of St. Charles on the Missouri river. My object was farming. The lands were not yet brought into market. After getting to Franklin and exploring the country to some extent, I was employed a portion of my time as clerk in a store, and also to select lands for speculators. I made good selections for myself and laid out every dollar I had, and in a short time on one tract I realized one hundred dollars. I got home-sick and determined to visit my old home in Kentucky, but before doing so, I desired to explore more of Missouri so as to satisfactorily decide where I should permanently locate. A young man and myself prepared ourselves for camping out. We went west on the north side of the Missouri river, and into the then Indian Territory more than a hundred miles above the border line, then meandered the river down to Fort Osage, twenty miles below the mouth of Kansas river. The officers sent a boat over for us. The fort was commanded by Colonel Sibley. From here we passed down the south side of the river, camping out one night, to the settlement above where Boonville is now situated.

"In January, 1821, I made my visit to Kentucky. About this time I heard of much talk about the Sangamon country in Illinois, and determined to explore it, and on my return in March, about thirty miles west of Vincennes, at a place called Maysville. When I got there I was told a party had just staked out a road to Vandalia and to Sangamon. It was easy to follow the route by the stakes and fresh made track of the wagon that had hauled the stakes. There were but few in Vandalia at that time. I followed the staked road to Maccoupin point, where I struck the trace to Sangamon river, then the only trace from St. Louis to Sangamon. After exploring to some extent I went to St. Louis and then to my home in Missouri. I liked the people and the lands bordering on both sides of the Missouri river—could not be excelled to the Indian border—yet, the distance from market, and the thought that Missouri would remain a border

State during my life time, determined me again to visit Illinois, which was more interior and more accessible to market. My route back to Illinois was mostly without a road or trace. After leaving the settlement on the Missouri river, I crossed the prairie to the head waters of Salt creek, or river, above the settlement. There I camped out one night. It did not trouble me a bit to camp out as I had been accustomed to camping out with my cattle in Kentucky. I felt at home. I then meandered the river to the settlement near New London, thence to Louisiana, then crossed the Mississippi river to a colony in Illinois, headed by the Rosses, (now Atlas) of a dozen families, who had just landed, living in tents, and were erecting their cabins. I then meandered the Mississippi to near the mouth of the Illinois river, to another colony of eight families. These two colonies were the only whites residing on the Military Tract between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

"I then swam my horse across the Illinois river at the mouth, then meandered the Macoupin creek, to a trace leading to Diamond grove, now Jacksonville. There I found three families in the grove, Kline, Abrams, Wilson, and Wyatt and some others in the vicinity. I then went up the Mauvester creek about ten miles, until I could see the timber in the Island grove, then crossed the prairie to the grove. No one was then living in the grove. Leaving the timber on my right, I followed the prairie to a trace leading through the timber to a place where I found a stake, set up for a temporary county seat, to be called Springfield; and here I found Charles R. Matheny, living in a one-room log cabin, with a large family of little children, near the stake. (Mr. C. R. Matheny was judge of probate and clerk of the circuit and county courts). Within the distance of two miles of the stake, I found the families of John and William Kelly, Andrew Elliott, Samuel Little, John Lindsay, Peter Lauterman and Jacob and Levi Ellis. The reason given me why the temporary county seat was located here, was that it was the largest neighborhood in the country, and, as it was only to be temporary, until the land sales, the judge and lawyers could get quarters among the farmers. This was in 1821. A rough log house, was erected with a dirt floor, for a temporary court house.

No one had settled in the place during the first year, other than Matheny and myself. In 1822, although on government lands, seven families erected temporary cabins and moved to the town before the land sales.

"In 1825, commissioners were appointed to select and locate a permanent county seat. We had a hard row to hoe and manage to get the commissioners to select this place for the permanent county seat. The growth of the place was slow until after it was selected for the capital.

"After I got to Springfield in 1821, and explored the country to some extent, I determined to make this section my permanent home; my intention was farming, but as the land was not yet in market, I erected a cabin, sixteen feet square, with sheds, and went to St. Louis and bought a general assortment of goods, and opened the first store in Springfield, in June, 1821. (I had no competition for two years.) After I bought the goods, I chartered a boat to bring them up the Illinois river. On my trip, the only house at now Alton, was the residence of the ferryman; the next was at the mouth of Illinois river; the next a vacant cabin at now Beardstown. At that day there was no other house on the Illinois river, from head to mouth, other than a trading house for Indians at the foot of Lake Peoria (now city). My goods were landed at the vacant cabin and the boat discharged. I was alone with my goods on the bank of the river. After a search, I found a dim trace leading out to a Mr. Jobe, fifteen miles out, was the first house on the route; but, before I got to his house, I met two teams, driven by Lauterman and Broadwell, going after furniture which was brought up the river by dug-outs and left at the cabin. As neither had a full load, I went back and made up their loads with some of my most perishable goods. It was more than a month before I got all my goods from the river, yet nothing was molested; there was no one to steal then. I did a good business, and aside from whites, I had a good trade with the Indians. In 1823, at the land sales, I bought land, and, in addition to selling goods, opened a farm, and drove hogs and cattle to St. Louis, until 1830; then sold my goods to my clerk John Williams, now Colonel Williams, and established him in business.

"I then occupied myself in farming, buying and selling hogs and cattle in St. Louis, and mules to Kentucky, and buying and selling lands and town lots, to the year 1838. In this year, I packed hogs at Alton, with others, and lost more than \$10,000. This closed my career in pork packing, after which I occupied my time in farming and buying and selling lands and lots. In 1838, I erected the American House, in Springfield, then the largest hotel in the State, now torn down and built up with large store houses by Lawrence & Britton.

"In 1826, I was elected State Senator, and again in 1830. At that time, the Senate consisted of thirteen members, and the House of Representatives twenty-five. In 1821, when I came to Springfield, twenty miles north were the extreme northern settlers. All north of that was occupied by friendly Indians, but after the lead mines were discovered, at Galena, and settlers began to move up and work the mines, the Indians became troublesome. This was in 1827. Troops were mustered, under the command of Colonel T. M. Neal, who marched to Galena, to drive them off. I was elected Major. This was called the Winnebago campaign. A treaty was made at Prairie DuChien, and we were disbanded.

"In the Black Hawk War, of 1832, I went as a private. Our route was from Oquawka to the mouth of Rock river, thence up Rock river to the road crossing to Galena (now the city of Dixon). The army was commanded by General Atkinson, of the United States Army. Here we called a halt, and General Stillman's command advanced fifteen miles above, on Rock river. He met the Indians, had a battle, and a number of his men killed, and his command completely routed. We were ordered next day to the battle-field, and collected and buried the dead; then returned to Dixon and got news that some of the Indians went over to the outer settlement on the Illinois river, committed murder, and took two young girls prisoners. We then crossed over to the Illinois river to what is now known as Ottawa. The term of service of this army having expired, they were mustered out. A call was made for volunteers from the disbanded army, to remain and protect the frontier until new troops could be enlisted. Several companies were organized for this service for twenty days. I was elected Captain of one of the companies, and felt proud of my company. They were men I could rely on, many being officers from the disbanded army. Among them were A. Lincoln, late President; John T. Stuart, of Springfield, and others who afterward became prominent.

"My company was mustered into service by Lieutenant Anderson, Acting Adjutant (of Fort Sumter memory). My company was held in camp as a reserve, by General Atkinson, whilst others were scouting. Colonel Taylor, late President, was left stationed at Dixon, with two companies, to guard the road to Galena. One company was ordered to Dixon and to report to Colonel Taylor, but just as it got to Dixon, one man made his appearance and reported that he, with six others, were on the road to Galena, and

not far from Dixon, the six were killed, and he only, escaped. General Taylor ordered the captain to proceed, collect and bury the dead, and go on to Galena (Captain Snider, of Belleville, was a brave man), but the frightened men disobeyed the orders and returned to Ottawa, helter-skelter.

"General Atkinson was anxious to get all the information possible of the whereabouts of the Indians, by the time the new troops were ready to march, and selected my company, which was ordered on the trip, and to report to Colonel Taylor. He ordered me to proceed, collect and bury the dead, and go on to Galena, making a careful search for Indian signs, to see if they were aiming to cross the Mississippi below Galena, and gather all possible information from inhabitants at Galena.

"On our route we saw signs of Indians, but not in large numbers. Fifteen miles this side of Galena, the inhabitants were in a fort, the day before we got there they stole some horses and shot at some of the citizens. We then went to Galena and got all the information we could on our trip. All the houses were vacant and on our return all were burned.

"I married Malinda Benjamin in 1824; we had two children, Louisa E. and Thomas Hles. My daughter died in 1857, my wife died in 1866 and my son died in 1877. After the death of my wife, I felt mentally and physically used up and quit all business, as much as I could."

SPRINGFIELD HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

"It is better to give than to receive;" so said One "who spake as man never spake," and a blessing is bestowed upon everyone who bestows even a cup of cold water upon the thirsty soul. In every community may usually be found one or more who are willing to render all the aid in their power to the poor and unfortunate of the land. Springfield is no exception to this rule.

In the winter of 1862-63, Antrim Campbell applied to the legislature for an act to incorporate a board of lady managers for an institution to be known as the "Springfield Home for the Friendless." The act was duly passed and approved February 12, 1863. The ladies named in the act, who were to serve as managers until the first Monday in January, 1864, were Mrs. Eliza Pope, Mrs. Mercy Conkling, Mrs. Louisa Draper, Mrs. Susan Cook, Mrs. Lydia Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth Bunn, Mrs. Harriet Campbell, Miss Ann Eastman, Mrs. Maria Lathrop, Mrs. Mary Hay, Mrs. Catherine Hickox, Mrs. Mary Ann Dennis, and Mrs. Elizabeth Matheny. The

act of incorporation made S. H. Treat President; George Passfield, Vice President; George P. Bowen, Secretary; Jacob Bunn, Treasurer.

The object of the Home, as stated in the charter, was for "relieving, aiding, and providing homes for the friendless and indigent women and children." It was provided that any person might become an annal member by the payment of \$1, and a life member by the payment of \$10 at one time. The corporation is authorized to receive and hold, either by gift, purchase, devise, bequest, or otherwise, any real or personal estate, in aid of its objects. The Board of Managers is the legal guardian of all children placed in its charge, according to the charter, and may bind them out to any honorable trade or employment. The father, if living and crippled, may surrender his child to the Home. If he has absconded, or is otherwise incapable, the mother can make the surrender.

The first meeting under the act of incorporation was held at the residence of J. C. Conkling, on the 9th of March, 1863. At this meeting, both Judge Treat and Mr. Passfield declined the offices for which they had been named in the charter. Thereupon, S. H. Melvin and James Campbell were elected President and Vice President, respectively.

On the organization of the Board, steps were at once taken for procuring ground and building. Elijah Iles donated an entire square on South Grand Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets. A subscription was started, among the citizens, and \$5,620 obtained. This was supplemented by a contribution from the city of \$2,000, and by the county of Sangamon of \$5,000.

In the spring of 1864, a building committee was appointed, consisting of Antrim Campbell, John Williams, John S. Bradford, J. S. Vredenburg, John Armstrong and John A. Chesnut. At the request of this committee, E. E. Myers, architect, prepared a design and drawing for the building, which was duly approved. A description of the building may be found elsewhere in this work.

On the first of May, 1864, the managers opened "The Home" in a rented house on North Fifth street. Mrs. Nancy M. Britton was the first matron. About sixty children were received and most of them placed in homes during the first year. As soon as the building was completed, which was early in the year 1865, "The Home" was removed to it. The value of the ground was estimated at \$8,000, and the entire cost of the building about \$20,000.

In the year 1868, Mrs. R. E. Goodell asked and obtained leave to lay out the grounds into walks, and to ornament them with shrubbery—all of which was handsomely done. She was assisted in this good work by other citizens.

The Home of the Friendless is now under the management of a superintendent.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

The first message received by telegraph in the city of Springfield, was in the year 1848. Then the business was in its infancy, and none realized the extent to which it would eventually grow. William Kelchner, agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, took charge of the office in 1867, as the successor of John G. Connor. The predecessor of Mr. Connor was Fred G. Smith. The business has materially increased since Mr. Kelchner assumed management in this city. At that time there were but two wires terminating here, and four passing through, or six in all. The company then employed seven operators for general and railroad work. There are now twenty-one wires terminating or passing through the city, and twenty-six operators are actively engaged, twenty of whom are on railroad work, and six in the general office. Then they delivered from twenty-five to thirty messages per day; now they deliver from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five, and send about as many. In 1867, it cost \$6.40 to send a message to San Francisco; now it costs \$1.00. Then it cost \$2.40 to New York; now a message can be sent for twenty-five cents. A million words of press matter are sent from this office now in one year; then it would not aggregate more than fifteen thousand to eighteen thousand words per year. The business of Springfield has nearly doubled in two years, and it now ranks as the third office in magnitude of business in the State.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

An office was established in 1850 in this city by the United States Express Company, S. M. Tinsley being the first agent. Mr. Tinsley occupied the position two years. He was then succeeded by Simeon Holliday, who was the first to make it an exclusive business, as Mr. Tinsley, being a merchant, did the express business as incidental matter. Both these gentlemen are now deceased. Mr. Holliday held the position until his death, which occurred February, 1868. The business was all done by the agent in Mr. Holliday's time, excepting that he employed Patrick Daily, still a resident of the city in the private express

business, to haul the express matter in a hand cart in the early part of his connection; but after a year or two it became necessary to employ a horse and wagon. The express business has since grown until now it requires six horses, four wagons and nine men to do the work. Express matter is handled from eighteen trains every twenty-four hours.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

A local office was first established in Springfield by the American Express Company in 1871, when the present Illinois Central Railroad came into the city. The company now operates over the Illinois Central and Ohio & Mississippi Railroads, and the business is now larger than ever before. The company now employs six men and run two wagons which connect with eight daily trains. The office ranks third in the State for the business of the company. Montgomery G. Hall is the local agent, and he has filled the position since December 1, 1879. Previous to that time he was assistant Superintendent, and had charge of the Springfield branch and main line of the Illinois Central and the St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Ohio & Mississippi, which position he held five years. He has been connected with the company in various capacities since 1869. He was born in Chicago in 1848. That city was chiefly his home till he came to Springfield. In 1879 he was married to May Garland, a native of Springfield, in the latter city. He is a member of Capital Lodge, Number 14, Knights of Pythias, and was Master of Exchequer in 1880.

SCHOOLS.

The Public Schools of Springfield will compare favorably with any other city in the State, while its private schools are not surpassed; but such was not always the case. In the earlier days, when its population was small and when the people were possessed of but little wealth, the educational facilities were not of the most magnificent description. No palatial school houses then reared their stately fronts within its borders; no School Board supervised the movements of the educators of youth, and no army of patient, toiling instructors were here.

The first school in Springfield was taught by Andrew Orr, in 1821. Erastus Wright followed him, and he was succeeded by Thomas Moffitt. The school at that time numbered about fifty pupils. His last term was in the old original court house. In 1828, a school house of rough logs was built near the corner of Adams and Second streets. This building also served for a

church and other public purposes. John B. Watson taught here until 1834. In 1830, John Calhoun conducted a school in another part of the city. After that time several small private schools were established. Beaumont Parks taught a private school from 1840 to 1853. Harry C. Watson, in an article on the Public Schools, published in Power's History of Springfield, in 1871, says of Mr. Parks: "One of the earliest teachers who initiated those boys into the mysteries of reading and writing, and led them through the dark, mysterious ways of arithmetic and grammar, was Beaumont Parks, Esq., (forever sanctified be his memory.) Plain and simple as the most artless boy under his direction, he was one of the best, most honest, and conscientious of teachers. Filled with a love of his profession, imbued with a strong desire to instruct the heart and mind of the youth committed to his control, that they might walk aright the pathway of life, he labored faithfully and diligently to discharge his duty. Possessed of a fine cultured mind, and of attainments decidedly rare in those days, he pursued his unostentatious calling, asking not for public praise or high sounding plaudits, but only for the satisfaction of knowing he had discharged his duties faithfully and well. Some of our most influential and prominent citizens were his pupils, and the powerful influence of his teachings have been exerted, indeed, for good. Only a few weeks ago and he was called hence, full of honors and of years. And although he lives not, his deeds remain."

Mr. Power in his "History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County," has this to say of Prof. Parks:

"Beaumont Parks was born January, 1775, in Norwich, Connecticut. He was an orphan at twelve years of age, and resolved to educate himself. In order to obtain the means to do so, he began trading with the French Canadians and Indians. He worked his way out, in company with his brother-in-law, Rev. Mr. Bacon, father of Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New Haven, Connecticut, through the rivers and lakes from Vermont to the region of the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. As winter approached he commenced building a house with the intention of remaining in it until spring. He was discovered by Colonel Dunham, commander of the United States Fort, at Michilimacinae. Colonel Dunham was astonished at seeing a boy of fourteen or fifteen years preparing to winter alone in that inhospitable region, and inquired what he was aiming to do. On being told by young Parks

that he was trying to raise money to defray the expense of an education, Colonel Dunham offered him a home in his own family, with the promise of assisting him in his purpose. He accepted the kind proposition, went to the Fort and remained there between three and four years. During that time his savings amounted to about \$80. Expressing his determination to set out for college, Colonel Dunham sent some friendly Indians to accompany him a portion of the distance. He traveled in a birch canoe through the upper lakes and portions of Canada, and thence east. When he had gone about two-thirds of the distance, he was taken sick with small-pox, and was compelled to travel alone until he could find shelter, although he was then in a part of the country more or less settled by white men. At Montreal, a French Canadian took him in and nursed him for nearly a month, until he was able to pursue his journey. His savings were now reduced to about thirty dollars, but his hospitable friend would not receive anything for his trouble. His exhausted condition required the expenditure of more money, and when he arrived at his destination his money had all vanished. Notwithstanding so much time was lost, after a journey of one thousand six hundred miles, he found himself at Dartmouth College, a stranger, and destitute. Yet he boldly knocked at the doors of that institution of learning for admittance. That was about the year 1798. By diligent study while in the family of Colonel Dunham, he was enabled to teach the lower branches. He then made arrangements to continue teaching in summer and attend college in winter, and prosecuted his studies while teaching, so as not to fall behind in his class. He was thus enabled to defray his expenses, with some aid furnished by Colonel Dunham, and in that way went through college on equal terms with Daniel Webster, Levi Woodbury—the latter of whom was his classmate—and other world-wide celebrities. After passing through college he entered the law office of Judge Slade, of Middlebury, Vermont, and in due time was admitted to the bar. He was married in 1811, at Windsor, Vermont, to Nancy Conant. He soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, which he held for about ten years, when—however others might think—he became convinced that it was impossible to be a successful lawyer and a thoroughly honest man. That, with other causes, induced him to abandon his practice and move west. He left Vermont, and, in August, 1821, landed at Madison, Indiana, where he opened an academy for the education

of young men, which was one of the earliest institutions of the kind established west of the Allegheny mountains, and probably the first school in the State of Indiana where the Greek and Latin languages were taught. It was attended by many who have become distinguished at the bar, on the bench, and in the councils of the Nation, such as the Hendricks, Sullivans, Brights, Sheets, Cravens, and many others. After ten years' success in Madison, he was appointed Professor of Languages in the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and was in that position about seven years. He came to Springfield, in the autumn of 1840, and at once opened a private school or academy, which was generally supported by all the leading citizens, and many of the students have become distinguished in the learned professions, in politics and business. When the city schools of Springfield were organized on the present plan, he was the first superintendent, and continued teaching in Springfield for nearly twenty years, when old age caused him to relinquish his chosen field.

"Professor Parks continued active till the day of his death. He died April 8, 1870, without an hour of sickness, at the residence of his son, Judge S. C. Parks, in Lincoln, Illinois, and was buried in that place."

In 1829 but one school had been sustained in the place. During that year Miss Jane E. Bergen opened a school in her father's house, which she continued until the fall of 1832. At that time, a fatality, not entirely unknown to modern female teachers, overtook her—she was married. The school was continued under charge of a Mr. Chase, who was at the same time rector of the recently established Episcopal Church. He remained in the school about two years, and was followed by Mr. Clark, who continued until the summer of 1836. Thus, for six years, two very good schools had been sustained, each numbering about sixty pupils. John Waters taught a school for a term, and also Caleb Williams, in 1838. About this time, several smaller schools were started by young ladies; among others, one for misses, by Miss Chapin.

Thus far all schools had been sustained by individual effort. No good school house had been erected, and no attempt made to establish a permanent institution. It was evident that the growing wants of the community, its safety at home and its reputation abroad, demanded better educational advantages. Many of the prominent citizens felt this want, and determined to meet it. Accordingly, a joint stock company was organized, and an act to incorpor-

ate the Springfield Academy was approved March 1, 1839. In accordance with that act, the following named constituted the first Board of Trustees: Washington Iles, F. Webster, Jr., S. T. Logan, John F. Rague, N. H. Ridgely, Robert Allen and Charles R. Matheny.

Under the auspices of this association, the Academy building was erected. Messrs. Town and Sill opened a school in this building before it was fully completed. They did not remain long, however, but were succeeded in the fall of 1840 by Rev. J. F. Brooks. For two years the school was open to both sexes, and then for a few months, until Mr. Brooks' connection with it ceased, only to females. From the spring of 1843 until the fall of 1853, this school was exclusively for females; first under the charge of Mr. Allard, and then of Mr. Kimball. In 1844, Rev. Francis Springer took control of the school, on his own responsibility. He continued in charge until 1847, when he was succeeded by A. W. Estabrook. In the meantime, in the fall of 1844, Mr. Brooks had established a school for young ladies, at his own residence, on south Fifth street.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By the amended charter, approved March 2, 1854, the city of Springfield was placed in the Springfield school district, and the City Council authorized to establish and maintain free schools for the education of all white persons between the ages of five and twenty-one. The council was also empowered to "appoint seven inspectors to be denominated as the Board of School Inspectors, and to prescribe their duties."

In accordance with this charter, an ordinance was passed, August 21, 1854, defining the powers of the School Board, and dividing the city into school districts.

Lots had already been purchased in each ward for school purposes, and the initiatory steps taken for the erection of school buildings in the First and Third Wards. These buildings were completed in the spring of 1856.

April, 1856, the Board of School Inspectors issued the following circular:

"The Board of School Inspectors take pleasure in announcing to the public that the schools in the First and Third Wards will be opened on the 14th of this month, and that they are now ready to receive applications for the admission of pupils, according to the ordinance of the city in relation thereto. By order of the City Council, the First and Fourth Wards are constituted one district, to be styled the First

District, and the Second and Third Wards another, styled the Third District. Those who are desirous of gaining admission for pupils, in their respective wards, must obtain certificates for that purpose from members of the Board."

On the 14th, the schools commenced—the one in the First Ward, under charge of Rev. Francis Springer, and that in the Third Ward, under A. W. Estabrook.

During the first term of the schools, which was the last term of the school year, there were registered seven hundred and thirty-nine pupils. At the close of the term the Principals, and most of their associates, were elected for the ensuing year. Additional accommodations for schools were provided, in the basements of the Baptist and First Presbyterian churches.

According to the report of the Secretary of the School Board, there were enrolled during the year 1856-7 eight hundred and seventeen pupils.

At a meeting of the Board, held July 16, 1857, it was determined to confine instructions in the ward schools to the common English branches, and to recommend the establishment of a central high school, in which the higher English branches and the languages should be studied.

For the year 1857-8 Volney Hickox was elected Principal of the First Ward, A. W. Estabrook, of the Third Ward, and Beaumont Parks of the High School. February 6, 1858, Mr. Hickox presented his resignation to the Board, and A. M. Brooks was elected to fill the vacancy. During the last term of that year there were enrolled eight hundred and fifty-three pupils.

In the spring and summer of 1858 buildings for the ward schools were erected in the Second and Fourth Wards, at an expense of \$10,000 each, and on the 20th of September, 1858, free schools were opened in each of the four wards of the city. Twenty-two teachers were employed.

In November, 1858, on recommendation of the Board of School Inspectors, an ordinance was adopted by the Common Council creating the office of School Superintendent. S. M. Cutcheon was appointed to fill the position.

The first annual report of the Superintendent was made in the summer of 1859. It is very full and complete, and his recommendations wise and beneficial. From the report it was learned that there were enrolled one thousand four hundred and seventy-six pupils, with an average number belonging of nine hundred and eighty-seven, and an average attendance of seven hundred and ten. The following were the salaries of

teachers recommended by the Board to the City Council:

Assistants, primary department, Second and Fourth wards.....	\$275
Principal, primary departments, Second and Fourth wards.....	350
All other female teachers.....	300
Principals of grammar department.....	800
Principal of High School.....	900

The salary of female teachers who might be retained was to be increased \$25 per annum for four years. The salary of each male teacher who might be retained was to be increased \$50 per annum.

The cost of the schools for 1858-9 were \$18,735.45.

S. M. Cutcheon was re-appointed Superintendent for 1859-60, and his second annual report shows a gratifying increase in attendance, there being enrolled one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine, against one thousand four hundred and seventy-six the year previous, while the average number belonging, one thousand one hundred and ninety, against nine hundred and eighty-seven in 1858-9. The accommodations for pupils was altogether insufficient.

Rev. Francis Springer was appointed Superintendent for the year 1860-61. In his report for the year he made many valuable suggestions, and gave the following account of the buildings then in use:

"The First Ward school building is situated on Mason, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. The lot is 320 feet fronting on Mason, by 157 feet each on Twelfth and Thirteenth. The building is of brick and two stories high. The lower floor contains four good school rooms, capable of accommodating in all one hundred and eighty pupils. The second story embraces one large hall, two recitation rooms, and two small rooms suitable for library and apparatus. Its capacity is for the accommodation of one hundred and forty-four pupils, making for the entire building, accommodations for three hundred and twenty-four pupils. Cost of ground and improvements, about \$12,000.

"The Second Ward school house is also on Mason street, between First and Second streets. The lot is three hundred and fifty feet fronting on Mason, and one hundred and fifty-seven feet, each, on First and Second. The building is of brick, and is three stories high. When completed, its capacity for pupils will be about four hundred. Cost of grounds and improvements, about \$12,000.

"The Third Ward school house, situated on the corner of Edwards and Spring streets, occu-

pies a lot measuring three hundred and twenty feet on Edwards, and one hundred and fourteen on Spring street. This building is in all respects after the same pattern as that of the First Ward, and, together with its grounds, cost about the same amount of money.

"The Fourth Ward school house, on the corner of Market and Twelfth streets, is constructed precisely on the same model as that of the Second Ward. The size of the lot is two hundred and forty feet on Market, by one hundred and fifty-seven feet on Twelfth. The expenditure of grounds and improvements, as also the capacity of the house are the same as that of the Second Ward."

The High School occupied a building on Fifth street, between Monroe and Market, while the colored children were compelled to attend school in a shanty in the rear of the African church, on North Fourth street. This African school was established the year previous, under Mr. Cutcheon's administration. Says Superintendent Springer of it in his first report: "Humble as it is, the school it contains has furnished the most satisfactory evidence of the capacity and aptitude of the colored children to acquire the rudiments of a good education. In rapidity of advancement and propriety of behavior, these youthful descendants of the African race compare very advantageously with the more favored children of Caucasian blood." The number enrolled this year was one thousand, six hundred and nine. A. M. Brooks was the Principal in the High School.

The war for the Union having commenced, Mr. Springer resigned the Superintendency, and J. D. Low was appointed to fill the vacancy. There were enrolled during the year, two thousand and forty pupils, with an average number belonging of one thousand three hundred and twenty-four, and an average attendance of one thousand one hundred and thirty-three. Considerable trouble was experienced in the proper gradation of the schools, but an effort was made to improve the system. During the year the members of the school succeeded in collecting a library of over four hundred volumes, and as stated by the Superintendent, the books were also used. He recommended an annual appropriation for the purpose of procuring new books for the library.

For the school year 1862-3, J. D. Low was continued as Superintendent, with A. M. Brooks as Principal of the High School. Thirty-one teachers were employed. The entire cost of the schools were \$17,845.60.

J. D. Low was re-appointed Superintendent for the year 1863-4. The whole number of pupils admitted this year was two thousand two hundred and sixty-four, with an average number belonging of one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight, and an average attendance of one thousand three hundred and eighty-four. The Superintendent, in his report, says: "While we have not accomplished all that we hoped, we have yet made substantial progress."

A. M. Brooks was made Superintendent for the year 1863-4, and submitted his first annual report in the summer of 1865. The whole number of pupils enrolled was two thousand two hundred and ninety-four, with an average number belonging of one thousand four hundred and seventy, and an average attendance of one thousand four hundred and one; a better record than any previous year. The City Council at last waked up to the necessity of making an appropriation for a High School building, and one was erected, an honor to the city.

The Springfield High School building is situated on the corner of Fourth and Madison streets. The building is seventy-five feet long, fifty-eight feet wide and three stories high, with basement for furnaces, fuel rooms and other purposes. The walls are brick, eighteen and one-half inches thick with corners of dressed stone. The foundations are of stone, two feet thick. Two projections 25x14 feet contain the stairways. There are two entrances, one on Fourth street, the other on Madison, affording easy access to all parts of the building. The school rooms, six in number, are of ample size, well lighted, heated by wood furnaces, and well provided with blackboards. The floors are deafened, and a truss is placed under each, giving great firmness and strength. A Mansard roof, made of slate and tin, and self-supporting, allowed the construction of a large and commodious chapel in the third story of the building. It is a fine hall, well lighted and ventilated. Its size is 72x55 feet, twenty-three feet high, giving abundant room for the public exercises of the school, and also for lectures and meetings of every kind connected with the public schools of the city. Two entrances enable the audience to enter or leave the chapel with great facility. The rooms are furnished with single desks of the most approved pattern and best material.

The High School building, together with additions to the Second and Fourth Ward School buildings, afforded ample accommodations for eight hundred more pupils.

The colored school was still forced to meet in the old building described by Mr. Springer as a shanty.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in 1865-6 was two thousand five hundred and fifty-two; average number belonging, one thousand seven hundred and twelve; average number attending, one thousand five hundred and ninety-three.

In 1866-7, the salaries of the teachers were raised, the Principal of the High School receiving \$1500 per year, and the Principal of the ward schools each \$1250; Thomas York, the Principal of the colored school, \$900. The assistants in High School each received \$700; and those in ward schools from \$350 to \$500; generally the latter sum. The number of pupils enrolled, two thousand eight hundred and seventy; average number belonging, two thousand and thirty-one; average attending, nineteen hundred and fourteen. There was expended this year for school purposes, \$642,814.41. The library was increased this year, by a donation of several hundred volumes, from the Springfield Library Association. The grade of the ward schools was raised this year somewhat, which relieved the High School of a large number of pupils too immature for the requirements usually required from those who pursue academical studies.

The colored school was also furnished with a suitable building, and provided with furniture equal to the best in the ward schools. The Superintendent recommended the erection of suitable buildings for primary schools.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in 1867-8, was thirty-one hundred and six; average number belonging, twenty-one hundred and sixty; average number attending, twenty hundred and forty, and the per cent. of attendance, nine hundred and forty-four. There was expended this year for school purposes, \$36,317.86. Complaint was made by the Superintendent, of the way the City Council used school funds.

In the report of Superintendent Brooks for the year 1868-9, says: "The past year has been one of success with many of the teachers, who have labored diligently in preparation for the class-room, in carrying out more fully, methods already known, and introducing improved plans of instruction. The expenditures this year amounted to \$34,029.85. The whole number enrolled this year, for some cause, was less than the previous, being two thousand seven hundred and thirteen; average number belonging, two thousand and forty-eight; average attending, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven. The hall in the High School building was fitted up

by the pupils so that exhibitions could be given without incurring extra expense, and the pupils of the ward schools were invited to give their future exhibitions in this hall. Benjamin C. Suesseratt was Principal of the High School this year."

In March, 1869, the legislature passed an act vesting in a Board of Education, consisting of nine members, "All the rights, powers and privileges, in relation to schools, school property, real or personal, or school funds, now vested in the City Council of the city of Springfield." The Board of Education was required to certify to the City Council in June each year, the amount of money needed and required for school purposes for the fiscal year, commencing the first Monday in September succeeding each report. The City Council was then required to levy and collect the amount of money so reported, by taxation, and the Board of Education alone, through its proper officers, were permitted to expend it. The first Board of Education consisted of Rev. Francis Springer, President; Rev. J. K. McLean, B. M. Griffith, William E. Shutt, T. W. Dresser, A. L. Knapp, John L. Million, C. A. Helmle, Charles Ridgely.

Samuel Willard was Superintendent for the year 1869-70, Mr. Brooks declining a re-election. Mr. Willard's report was made in the summer of 1870. There were enrolled this year two thousand six hundred and thirty-seven pupils. Rev. Edwin P. Frost was the Principal of the High School. The graduating class this year consisted of twenty-one young ladies and gentlemen. The expenses of the school this year were \$44,211.33.

J. C. Bennett was elected Superintendent for the year 1870-71. The expenses of the schools for the year were \$43,567.79.

For the year 1871-2, J. C. Bennett was retained as Superintendent, with A. M. Brooks Principal of the High School. There were forty-six teachers employed, and the total expenditures were \$41,792.05. The whole number of pupils was two thousand five hundred and ninety-three; average number belonging, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine; average number attending, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

In 1872-3 the same teachers, including Superintendent, and Principal of High School, were generally employed. The expenditures this year were \$50,483.03, of which \$32,481.84 was for salaries. The schools were considered prosperous.

J. C. Bennett was unanimously re-elected Superintendent for 1873-4, by the Board of Education, at their regular meeting, but declining the position, at a subsequent meeting A. M. Brooks was elected, with the understanding that he should remain Principal of the High School. Mr. Brooks' report for the year is very full and complete. There were two thousand six hundred and nineteen pupils enrolled; average number belonging, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine; average attending, one thousand nine hundred and two. The expenditures this year were \$53,345.03, of which \$30,404.01 was for teachers, janitors, Superintendent and clerk. The library now numbers three thousand volumes.

For the year 1874-5, A. M. Brooks was again elected Superintendent, and F. R. Feithans, Principal of the High School. They were both re-elected for the year 1875-6.

The eighteenth annual report of the Superintendent shows two thousand six hundred and sixteen enrolled for the year ending June, 1876; average number belonging, two thousand and thirty-four; average attending, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven. The per cent. of the registered number attending was 75.6. This was the best showing in the history of the schools.

The City Schools sent to the Centennial Exposition nine volumes of written work—seven from the Ward Schools and two from the High School. The Second Ward School sent a volume of maps, and the Third Ward two volumes of drawings; two volumes of school reports and two of amateur papers by the pupils of the High School were also sent, making sixteen volumes in all.

The money paid for the paper and binding, together with the amount assessed upon the city, to bear the expenses of the educational department of Illinois at Philadelphia, was obtained by an exhibition given by the pupils of the Ward Schools. The teachers and scholars exerted themselves to gain a fair position among the schools of the country, and favorable reports of their success were received from visitors who had compared the work of our schools with that sent from other cities.

The enrollment for 1876-7 was two thousand five hundred and fifty-nine, with an average number belonging of two thousand one hundred and nineteen; average attending, two thousand and fifty-eight; per cent. of registered members attending, eighty and four-tenths, a very gratifying increase.

As usual, a large audience of the friends of the schools assembled to hear the graduating exercises of the senior class of the High School. Miss Lillie Washburn delivered the salutatory and Mr. Charles Wilson the valedictory. The names of the class, their grades and the programme used on the occasion, will be found in another place. No abatement of the interest shown in former years was perceived, and the efficiency of the public school system was attested by the number and character of the friends who were present.

The most noted event of the year was the formation of the Alumni Association of the High School. This body was regularly organized, and at the close of the year public exercises, such as are usual on such occasions, were held. An oration was delivered by Mr. George E. Dawson, of the class of 1864, a poem recited by Mrs. F. J. Janness (Miss Fedora J. Robinson), and a biographical sketch of the members was also read by Mrs. Laura J. Johnson (Miss Laura J. Clinton), both of the class of 1865. The oration, poem and sketch were ordered to be printed by the society. After the literary exercises were concluded, the members repaired to the Leland Hotel, where a sumptuous repast awaited them. Regular toasts were given and responded to by Messrs. McNeil, McClernand, Patton, Rourke, Kane, Feitschans and Brooks. The friends of the school regarded this association with much favor, and expect that in the future the influence of the society will be felt in promoting the cause of education in our city.

Superintendent Brooks, in the twentieth annual report, for the year 1877-8, says:

"The whole number enrolled is two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six; the average number belonging two thousand three hundred and three and three-tenths; the average number attending, two thousand two hundred and fifty-three and nine-tenths; and there are nine hundred and seventy-two tardy marks. The per cent. of the registered number attending is eighty-one and two tenths, that is, more than four-fifths of the whole number enrolled were in constant attendance. The per cent. of the average number belonging attending, is ninety-seven and nine-tenths, and the per cent. of tardiness is eleven one hundredths. There is a gain in the registered number of two hundred and seventeen; in the average number belonging, of one hundred and eighty-four and five-tenths, and in the average number attending, of one hundred and ninety-five and nine-tenths. There are ninety-one fewer cases of tardiness, with an increase of over two hundred pupils. The books in which the

permits for re-entrance are recorded, show a great advance in this important matter of attendance. These books cover a period of nine years, and the contrast between the number of permits issued last year, and the number for 1871-2, is very striking. In a few of the best schools of our country a better attendance is found, and this fact will cause the faithful teacher to thoroughly canvass every case of absence, and thus bring one of the chief obstacles to the pupil's progress within the narrowest limits possible."

The entire expenses of the schools this year were \$35,449.32.

For the year 1878-9, Superintendent Brooks reports:

"The past year has been one of quiet progress. An effort has been made to advance in every direction as far as possible, and to allow no retrograde movement. No special effort has been attempted, and the examinations have been held with a view to have each division of the course of study thoroughly mastered.

"The attendance at the schools has been good, as is shown by the following statements. The number on the annual register is two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six; the average number belonging, two thousand one hundred and seventy-one; the average number attending is two thousand one hundred and four and one-eighth; and there are eight hundred and seventy-eight tardinesses on the rolls. In many departments, the attendance is excellent, in a few there is still room for improvement."

The cost of the schools this year was \$28,069.72, of which \$25,278.50 was for salaries.

From the report of Superintendent Brooks for the year 1879-80, the following extract is taken:

"The attendance during the past year was diminished, and the efficiency of the schools considerably impaired, by the absence of many pupils who left school on account of the scarlet fever in the city. But for this reason, quite an increase of numbers would have been reported.

"The whole number of pupils enrolled is two thousand seven hundred and forty; the average number belonging is two thousand and sixty-nine; the average number attending is two thousand and two, and the number of tardy marks, eight hundred and eighty-two.

"The whole amount expended was \$31,955.09; the whole amount of scrip redeemed was \$48,131.06. A debt of \$16,175.97 was paid, quite a number of repairs made, and a balance of \$1,512.72 left in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year. The teachers and other employees of the Board were paid promptly at the end of

each month, thus securing a cordial and hearty co-operation in the work of the schools.

The school property, before the close of the year, was put in good repair. About all that can be done for the building now in use, has been accomplished. The fact is patent to all who have taken pains to be informed on the subject, that the present accommodations fall far short of what is imperatively needed; and that we should have larger school rooms, properly heated, lighted and ventilated. While great improvements have been made in almost everything else, most of our school rooms are no better than those in use a quarter of a century ago. The modern furniture placed in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Ward schools during the present year, forms a striking contrast with the antiquated and nondescript affairs used as desks in most of the schools. The children cannot be accommodated any longer with even the poor seats so long in use, and a large amount of money as has been stated several times before in previous reports, is annually wasted, because the rooms in the lower grades are not large enough to seat as many pupils as a primary teacher is able to instruct. Measures will doubtless be taken during the coming year, to obtain the improvements demanded by the wants of the pupils, and a proper regard for the economical disbursement of the funds raised for the support of schools.

The Superintendent, Andrew M. Brooks, and Principal of the High School, Professor Feits-hans, were retained for the years 1880-81, as well as the greater number of teachers in the ward schools. As showing the present condition of the schools, the twenty-third annual report of the Superintendent is drawn on pretty liberally. In his report, he says:

"The whole number of pupils registered during the past year was two thousand seven hundred and ninety-two; the average number belonging, two thousand one hundred and fifty and four-tenths; the average number attending, two thousand seventy-eight and two-tenths; and the number of tardinesses, one thousand one hundred and seventy-three. The figures show a gain over last year in the number of pupils attending. The attendance of the different schools is given in the table below, and in another place, the attendance of each school is given in detail, presenting the standing of each district, in this particular, for each month of the school year:

SCHOOL.	Registered Num-ber.	Average Number Belonging.	Average Number Attending.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Number of Cases of Tardiness.	Per cent. of Tardiness.
First Ward...	452	363.3	353.6	97.3	150	.10
Second Ward...	801	610.5	591.9	97.	246	.10
Third Ward...	507	432.2	415.5	96.1	353	.20
Fourth Ward...	635	473.	455.1	96.2	206	.11
Sixth Ward...	180	139.9	134.2	96.	98	.18
High.....	154	131.5	127.9	97.2	120	.23
Total.....	2,792	2,150.4	2,078.2	96.6	1,173	.13

"The whole amount expended for the support of the city schools was \$36,181.34. The receipts amounted to \$37,242.18, and the balance on hand is \$3,882.83.

"The following table shows the amount paid for tuition alone, and also the entire expenditure in each school. For the purpose of comparison, the table taken from the report of 1880 is also given:

SCHOOL.	1880-81.		1879-80.	
	Amount expended for tuition alone.	Entire expenditure.	Amount expended for tuition alone.	Entire expenditure.
First Ward....	\$ 4,192 20	\$ 6,035 77	\$ 4,034 23	\$ 5,020 89
Second Ward...	5,319 00	7,637 64	5,391 90	6,439 45
Third Ward...	3,379 23	5,619 54	3,835 20	4,820 49
Fourth Ward...	4,968 00	6,328 70	4,640 13	6,416 11
Sixth Ward...	990 00	1,590 95	990 00	1,565 63
High.....	4,410 00	6,727 30	4,230 00	5,333 38
General expenses, salary of Superintendent, printing, etc.....		2,041 44		2,359 14
Total.....	\$ 23,758 52	\$ 36,181 34	\$ 23,141 46	\$ 31,955 09

"This table shows that the amount paid for tuition is about the same as it was last year, but the general expenditure has increased considerably. This increase was caused by the extensive repairs rendered necessary on account of so small an amount being expended for this purpose for several years, the finances of the board not allowing a greater appropriation than was sufficient for the preservation of the property, and even that was not fully done, some of the fences and other wood-work, for the want of paint, being badly injured.

"The cost per month for each pupil attending, for tuition alone, for the past eight years, is given in the table below:

1874.....	\$1.40
1875.....	1.36
1876.....	1.40
1877.....	1.33
1878.....	1.19
1879.....	1.15
1880.....	1.28
1881.....	1.27

"The cost per annum for each pupil attending, for tuition alone, is \$11.43. The entire cost for each pupil is \$17.40. The cost for tuition in the High School is \$34.48. The entire cost in the High School for each pupil attending is \$52.68.

"The teachers' meeting was convened regularly, as in the preceding year. No pains was spared in the attempt to make the meeting a success. The discussions and other topics presented in the programmes, were such as were deemed, for the time being, most profitable to the teachers and the schools. To make these meetings affairs of mere enjoyment and entertainment, seems desirable to some who appear to forget that the sole design of the Institution is to improve the members in the art of teaching. To present topics of practical value in the school-room should be the sole aim of those conducting the exercises. The points to be discussed should be made as interesting as possible, and this will not be a difficult matter, if the object requiring the teachers to assemble be fully understood.

"The closing exercise of the school year, the graduation of the Senior Class of the High School, was held at the Opera House on Friday, June 17. The following young ladies and gentlemen received their diplomas from Dr. Albert H. Trapp, the President of the Board: Lizzie C. Armstrong, Benita Berry, Maggie E. Cobbs, William D. Carpenter, Alice Dallan, Fred. E. Dodds, Henry A. Johnson, Anna Poffenbarger, Edwin A. Reece, Helen Saunders, Clara W. Staley, Katie L. Ulrich, Florence Whipple and Willis F. Wright.

"Fred. E. Dodds delivered the salutatory, and Miss Florence Whipple the valedictory. A full programme of the exercises will be found in another part of the report. As usual, a large and attentive audience testified by their presence their interest in the public schools.

"This is the twenty-first class. The names of three hundred and forty-five graduates are found on the roll of the alumni of the High School. Of this number, one hundred and nineteen are gentlemen, and two hundred and twenty-eight

are ladies. As far as we can learn, all are usefully employed. It has been our good fortune to sign over three hundred diplomas presented to those who have finished the course of study of this school, and it is with much satisfaction that we note the fact that not one of these testimonials is in the possession of a worthless character. To promote the thoroughness of the school, allowing no unworthy person to take a place among its alumni, should be the earnest aim of those who are intrusted with the care of the institution.

"We think that the teachers as a class may be justly commended for an earnest and successful discharge of their duties. In their work they have given prominence, as they should, to the instruction of their classes, and in this they were especially successful, as was evinced by the careful, searching examinations which their pupils passed with more than ordinary credit. The range of the questions was sufficiently wide, and enough time was taken to show with accuracy the attainments of the scholars. At the close of these examinations it was a source of gratification to the Superintendent to reward the labor of the teacher, as far as he was able, by commending the class for the good standing acquired, in most cases, by diligent study.

"The last day of the fiscal year was signalized by the canceling of all outstanding warrants, leaving, as the financial statement shows, a handsome balance in the treasury. The teachers and others holding the obligations of the board were promptly paid throughout the year, insuring the ready, cheerful action which always attends the cash system."

In the summer of 1881 F. R. Feitshans, A. M., was elected Superintendent by the Board of Education, and now fills the position. The schools are in a flourishing condition, with every prospect of good work in the future as in the past. The following named constitute the corps of teachers now employed:

SPRINGFIELD CITY SCHOOLS.

City Superintendent—Prof. F. R. Feitshans.

FIRST WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—Mr. J. H. Collins. First Assistant—Miss H. Anna McCrillis. Assistants—Mrs. Nettie Buck, Miss Anna Fooshee, Miss Lillie Foley, Miss Dora Bennett, Mrs. Eliza McManus, Miss Mary Lieber, Miss Eleanor Maxwell.

SECOND WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—Mr. A. J. Smith. First Assistant—Miss Mary J. Sell. Assistants—Miss Kate L.

Enos, Miss Kate Heberling, Miss Anna Kreuger, Miss Mattie Adams, Miss Julia E. Kane, Miss Hannah M. Fisher, Miss Lizzie Schlitt, Miss Augusta Schlitt, Miss Augusta Trapp, Mrs. Etta F. Stockdale, Mrs. Anna Q. Cory.

THIRD WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—Mr. A. A. Johnson. First Assistant—Miss Sarah P. White. Assistants—Miss Carrie P. Moore, Miss Abbie Sutton, Miss M. M. E. Hansell, Miss M. Ella Winston, Miss E. M. Hughes, Miss Florence Whipple, Miss Benita Berry.

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—Mr. N. B. Hannon. First Assistant—Miss Anna M. Pender. Assistants—Miss Nettie Wiley, Miss Mary Power, Miss Agnes Shepherd, Miss Carrie Klein, Miss Frances Kusel, Miss Anna C. Stevens, Miss Lou J. Middleton, Miss Mary Sherwood, Miss M. Lizzie Pender, Mrs. M. J. Flowers.

SIXTH WARD SCHOOL.

Miss Jennie Irwin, Miss Kate C. Webster.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal—Professor F. R. Feitshans. First Assistant—Mr. E. E. Darrow. Assistants—Miss Mary Howard, Miss Emma F. Jones, Miss Emily A. Hayward, Mr. C. A. Pease.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Almost since the organization of the graded system, the teachers of the public schools of the city have had regular meetings, when they discussed all matters pertaining to the government and success of their schools. Great good has resulted from these meetings, and the efficiency of the teachers is in a great measure due to the information obtained at these institutes.

GRADUATES OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

It is but due to the young ladies and gentlemen who have graduated from the high school in this city since its organization, should be given in this connection. Among the names will be recognized several occupying prominent positions in society at the present time. The following embraces a complete list.

CLASS OF 1861.

Mary Hocker, Nettie Wiley, Ida Springer.

CLASS OF 1862.

Walter Campbell, Wallace T. Stockdale,
James F. McNeill.

CLASS OF 1863.

Laura E. Clark,	Annie M. Pender,
Maggie C. Doremus,	Mollie C. Remann,
Emily W. Huntington,	Emily Starkweather,
Laura A. Lee,	Virginia L. Stuart.
Benjamin M. Shaffner.	

CLASS OF 1864.

William W. Billson,	Elizabeth L. Lanphier,
George E. Dawson,	Annie Laurence,
George A. Withers,	Fannie H. McCulloch,
Charles H. Yates,	Viola F. Myers,
Alice A. Cutright,	Juliet M. Ordway,
Fannie N. Devore,	Olive L. Priest,
Lydia M. Gray,	Augusta Trapp.
M. Lizzie Pender.	

CLASS OF 1865.

Alvin B. Judkins,	Laura L. Clinton,
Horatio B. McBride,	Almeda B. Milligan,
Thomas J. Nolan,	Charlotte M. Moore,
James J. Rafter,	Mary Reynolds,
Fedora J. Robinson.	

CLASS OF 1866.

John S. Condell,	William C. Wood,
George T. Enos,	Porte Yates.
John C. Lanphier,	Ella Bushnell,
Edward J. McClelland,	Mary A. Canfield,
Henry C. Remann,	Mary J. Clinton,
Pattick J. Rourke,	Elizabeth M. Correthers,
Alfred Wiley,	Kate V. Jackson,
Howard M. Wood,	Elizabeth L. Lee,
Sophia A. Phelps.	

CLASS OF 1867.

Samuel A. Fisher,	Ella H. Mosely,
James L. Smythe,	Laura Pickrell,
Emma F. Adams,	Mary E. Priest,
Sophia I. Bennett,	Annie E. Vredenburg,
Mary R. Lamb,	Emily Watson,
Theodosia Woods.	

CLASS OF 1868.

Charles A. Armstrong,	Fannie Duntun,
Wilbur R. Condell,	Laura Fitzhugh,
William L. Grimsley,	Mary B. Hubbell,
Samuel Brooks Ives,	Mattie E. Kane,
Charles P. Kane,	Fannie Lamb,
Edward Dow Matheny,	Maggie E. Muir,
Aaron C. Thompson,	Lizzie Nottingham,
Frederick Trapp,	Mary E. Tilburn,
Annie Adams,	Addie VanHoff.

CLASS OF 1869.

Fred. F. Fisher,	Mary L. Campbell,
R. Officer Newell,	M. M. E. Hansell,
Francis V. Rafter,	Virginia L. Hackney,

Kate Anderson, Maggie E. Irwin,
 Emma C. Brown, Callie Loose,
 Annie Bunn, Lillie McManus,
 Georgia A. Reeves.

CLASS OF 1870.

John H. Brown, Emma L. Higgins,
 John E. Laswell, Jenneta Laswell,
 Clifford R. Bateman, Edith McCandless,
 Susie B. Reed, Lizzie Hood,
 Itonia L. Baird, Lute Matheny,
 Rebecca E. Baird, Emma Post,
 Kate G. Brewer, Sallie E. Ray,
 Jennie Dresser, Abbie E. Sutton,
 Kate Fitzhugh, Addie Tomlinson,
 Hattie Groo, Maggie Vredenburg,
 Martha C. Mason.

CLASS OF 1871.

Isaac Diller, Emma Hopkins,
 Richard Dodds, Mary Power,
 Jennie Corneau, Fannie Shepherd,
 Lillie Foley, Maria Venable,
 Julia Herndon, Rebecca Hudson,

CLASS OF 1872.

William Ruggles, Laura Lloyd,
 Henry Kane, Nettie S. Withey,
 Grover Ayers, Minnie Goodwin,
 Kate I. Enos, Alice I. King,
 Kate E. Croley, Mary Laswell,
 Mary Seaman, Jennie Krieh,
 Mary Irwin, Lizzie Adams,

CLASS OF 1873.

R. Francis Ruth, Maggie Leeds,
 Dennis R. Hageney, Hannah L. Ives,
 Kennedy Brooks, Kate Heberling,
 Edward C. Haynie, Dora Adams,
 Fred W. Sutton, Hannah M. Fisher,
 John P. J. Shanahan, Ada B. McIntyre,
 William Henry Walker, Ada Fuller,
 Clarence Bennett, Rosalinda S. Priest,
 Samuel Grubb, Anna B. Paynter,
 James M. Matheny, Flora Foley,
 Carrie Klein, Julia E. Kane,
 Lizzie G. Kidd, Lillie V. Tillotson.

CLASS OF 1874.

Eugene Colligan, Lizzie S. Hesser,
 William H. Conway, Nettie C. Kimball,
 Z. Allen Enos, Lizzie C. Mahoney,
 Harry L. Hampton, Lou. J. Middleton,
 Lloyd E. Johnson, Clara Montgomery,
 Richard C. Lorrimer, Clara B. Ormsby,
 Edward W. Payne, Julia E. Paine,
 Ezra W. White, M. Olive Porter,
 Nellie C. Barrell, Mary Rippon,
 Delia Bunn, Agnes E. Shepherd,
 Mary E. Gordon, Alice L. Watson.

CLASS OF 1875.

Maurice E. Power, Lizzie Hughes,
 Charles S. Rafter, Anna A. Hannon,
 Samuel A. Tobin, Lucy A. Montgomery,
 Anna L. Burkhardt, Anna L. Power,
 Sadie D. Bateman, Carrie B. Phillips,
 Dora Beunett, Nellie W. Queenan,
 Mary Brewer, Ella M. Rippon,
 Mary E. Brooks, Lizzie Schlitt,
 Etta McCrillis, Amanda A. White.

CLASS OF 1876.

Edward L. Baker, Frank Z. Crane,
 Mary Billington, Mary L. Croley,
 James W. Brooks, Mary E. Emmons,
 Dora B. Claspill, Clara C. Fosselman,
 Mary E. Giblin, Nellie Patterson,
 William E. Gomes, Lizzie C. Payran,
 Viola Harris, Rachel E. Piper,
 Rebecca Hammerslough, Edward Ridgely,
 William Helmle, Albert Salzenstein,
 Anne Lonergan, Amanda Schloss,
 Eleanor Maxwell, Kate Wood,
 John A. Piper.

CLASS OF 1877.

William H. Conkling, Fannie B. English,
 John A. Cory, Emma T. Hartman,
 James W. Johnson, Rosa Hoffman,
 Eugene S. Kane, Nellie E. Holmes,
 Edward McManus, Louisa M. Kavanaugh,
 John W. Reilly, Anna K. Krueger,
 John H. Ruckel, Mary Leber,
 Frank B. Smith, Katie Phillips,
 Wilson Stuve, Isaccettia Seaman,
 Samuel White, Mary I. Schliff,
 Charlie Wilson, Ida C. VanGundy,
 Fred. W. Yates, Lillie A. Washburn,
 Enola Adams, Julia A. Winston,
 Millie B. Anderson, Gertrude Wright.

CLASS OF 1878.

Louis M. Myers, Nettie E. Brown,
 B. B. Griffith, Emma L. Gwynn,
 Albert R. Cobbs, Jennie A. Call,
 Lewis H. Miner, Emma C. Greene,
 Benjamin O. Pearl, Mollie Hamilton,
 Edward Anderson, Clara Hamburger,
 Charles E. Hamilton, Mollie E. Dennes,
 William H. Turney, Katie I. Stanley,
 Edwin F. Smith, Isabel M. Churchill,
 Newell Kane, Augusta Schlitt,
 Enoch Johnson, Lou. Enos,
 Mary L. Johnson, Eloise A. Griffith,
 Isabel M. Pringle.

CLASS OF 1879.

Jno. M. Zane,	Linnie M. Roll,
Thomas C. Kimber,	E. Eudora Porter,
Robert Matheny,	Clara Breusing,
Charles L. Sampson,	Clara Wallace,
John A. Conway,	Cora B. Ames,
Otto Bekemyer,	Mollie C. Stuve,
John O. Sylvester,	Margaret E. Smith,
Charles W. Zane,	Vannie L. Sheiry,
Francis A. J. Waldron,	Blanche Hough,
Huizinga M. Hurst,	Mary Ragland,
Alice C. Fagan,	Rose M. Henckle,
Zenetta M. Dedrich,	Dora Greb,
Lizzie E. Hopping,	Minnie A. Blanchflower,
Annie J. Conway,	Sophie Kreuger,
Emily H. Selby.	

CLASS OF 1880.

Hattie L. Adams,	Debbie S. Bell,
Ida M. Cantrill,	R. A. Carnochan,
Annie T. Cory,	Sadie K. Culp,
Mary H. Hartman,	Martin Melvin Hazlett,
Chas. Frederick Helmle,	Annie M. Lindsay,
Charles B. Lintwed,	Robert E. Lowe,
Laura Lusk,	John H. McCreery,
Lewis S. Miller,	Sarah L. Piper,
Nellie E. Saunders,	Mary Ellen Winston,

CLASS OF 1881.

William D. Carpenter,	Maggie E. Cobbs,
Fred E. Dodds,	Alice Dallman,
Henry A. Johann,	Anna Poffenbarger,
Edwin A. Reece,	Helen Saunders,
Willis F. Wright,	Clara W. Staley,
Lizzie C. Armstrong,	Florence Whipple,
Benita Berry,	Katie L. Ulrich.

CLASS SONGS.

As a specimen of the class songs of the graduating classes of the High School, the following are given: the first being by the class of 1873, and the latter by the class of 1875:

CLASS OF '73.

Class-mates dear, with hearts o'erflowing,
 Breathe we now our last farewell,
 While the silent tear is showing
 Depth of feeling none can tell,
 And we feel with deepest sorrow,
 Broken now our band must be,
 'Till the dawn of Heaven's to-morrow
 Wakes the Class of Seventy-three.

Chorus—School-mates all, farewell, farewell,
 May each life-path shining be;
 May Fame's loudest peans swell,
 For the Class of Seventy-three.

We are reapers in Life's harvest,
 Some of fame and some of lore;
 Some to glean, to bind, to garner,

Living sheaves for Heaven's store.
 Each so reap that when Life's evening
 Hangs its veil o'er land and sea,
 We may hear the Master's plaudit,
 "Well done, Class of Seventy-three."
Chorus—School-mates all, etc.

From the Past and from the Present,
 Joy shall brighten our life's day,
 And our lives in thought and labor,
 Glide in usefulness away,
 And though far and wide we're scattered,
 Some on land and some on sea,
 Memory oft shall bring the triumphs
 Of the Class of Seventy-three.

Chorus—School-mates all, etc.

CLASS SONG—'75.

Once more we stand in class array—

Yet one more song we sing;
 For hands must be unclasped to day,
 That long were wont to cling.
 With saddened hearts, but high resolves
 Life's battles to survive,
 We hear the bell-call that dissolves
 The Class of 'Seventy-five.

Chorus—But in our hearts the golden chimes
 Of memory will ring,
 As often of the dear old times
 We fondly muse and sing.

Full oft in fancy's rosy light,
 These scenes will rise to view;
 And many a retrospection bright,
 Will thrill our hearts anew.
 As low, sweet echoes of a song,
 From distant mountain side,
 These parting notes will time prolong,
 O'er all life's ebbing tide.

Chorus—And in our hearts the golden chimes
 Of memory will ring,
 While echoes from the dear old times,
 A pensive joy will bring.

Our work is done, these walls shall see
 Our faces nevermore;
 Oh! may we re-united be,
 Upon the Shining Shore.
 Our songs are o'er—the curtain falls;
 These closing moments fly;
 No more our feet shall tread these halls;
 One word remains—good-bye.

Chorus—Yet in our hearts the golden chimes
 Of memory shall ring,
 And often of the dear old times
 We'll fondly muse and sing.

COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES.

On the death of President Garfield, the High School held commemorative exercises, in which were read or recited selections from his speeches on facts in relation to his life, according to the following programme:

Music—Death of a Hero (Beethoven)—Miss E. Kelchner.

The Life of President Garfield—Remarks by Professor A. J. Smith, of the Second Ward school.

Early Life—Read by Ed. Vincent.

Domestic Life—Read by Susie Wilcox.

Later Life—Read by J. Brinkerhoff.

The Family of the President—Read by Gertrude Converse.

Resolutions Passed by the Board of Education of Chicago—Read by John J. Amos.

Poem Written by Garfield when at College—Read by Lillie Burkhardt.

Essay—A Short Sketch—By Lulu Ames.

Lessons from President Garfield's Life—Richmond Patterson.

Extract from a Speech—Edwin M. Stanton.

Lake View Cemetery—Robert Walker.

Chant—"Thy Will be Done."

Extract from a Speech by General Woodford—Walter Sanders.

Description of Franklyn Cottage, where the President died—Read by Mollie Fisher, Second Ward school.

Poem on the late President—Read by Etta Morgan, of the Third Ward School.

The moral character of the late President—Read by Clara Helmle, of the Third Ward School.

Poem—On Garfield Death Has Laid His Hand—Written by Mrs. Wilson, of Springfield—Read by Ada Barnes.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial from State Journal, September 20—Read by Charles Burlingham.

Editorial from Sangamo Monitor—Read by May Curry.

Editorial from State Register, September 21—Read by Gertie Garland.

Editorial from Evening Post, September 22—Read by Ella Garter.

Expressions of sympathies from England and other countries—Read by Louis J. Palmer.

Hymn—America.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS, CONTINUED.

New York Herald—Read by Charles Opel.

New York Tribune—Read by Laura Snyder.

Boston Herald—Read by Mary Rhoads.

A Heavy Day—By Nora Cook and Emma Billington.

In Memoriam—Hattie Harris.

Rites at Washington—Will Hopping.

Euthanatos—John Matthis.

Hymn—God Save the People.

Closing Remarks by Superintendent Feitshans.

THE PRESENT SCHOOL YEAR.

The first monthly report (for September) of Superintendent Feitshans, was submitted to the

Board of Education, from which it appears that the number of pupils remaining in the various schools at the end of the month was :

First Ward.....	399
Second Ward.....	662
Third Ward.....	461
Fourth Ward.....	499
Sixth Ward.....	151
High School.....	165
Total.....	2,337

The registered number of pupils is, two thousand five hundred and twenty-two; average number belonging, two thousand three hundred and twenty-seven; average number attending, two thousand two hundred and forty-six; per cent. of attendance, ninety-six and four-tenths; number of tardy marks, one hundred and forty-four; per cent. of tardiness, fifteen hundredths.

REV. JOHN F. BROOKS.

In connection with the educational history of Springfield, a sketch of Rev. J. F. Brooks is in place, as he has had longer connection with the schools of the place than any other man. The quotation is made from Power:

"Rev. John F. Brooks was born December 3, 1801, in Oneida county, N. Y. His parents were of New England origin, but emigrated to New York in 1792, when the whole region was a forest, with here and there a small settlement. Mr. Brooks graduated at Hamilton College, in that county, in 1828, and afterwards studied three years in the theological department of Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut. He was ordained to the gospel ministry by Oneida Presbytery, in the autumn of 1831, and was married soon after to a daughter of Rev. Joel Bradley. They immediately left for Illinois, under a commission from the American Home Missionary Society. They traveled by canal, lake and stage to Pittsburg, thence by steamboat, down the Ohio river to New Albany, Indiana. Any route to Illinois by the way of Chicago, in those days, was not to be thought of, as that place was just emerging from the condition of an Indian trading station. At New Albany Rev. Mr. Brooks purchased a horse and 'Dearborn,' as it was then called, which was a one-horse wagon with stationary cover. In this they continued their journey, crossing the Wabash river at Vincennes. After passing a skirt of timber on the west side, they entered the first prairie of Illinois, in the midst of a furious storm. They were far from any house, with only the carriage as a protection, and that in danger of being upset by the gale. They weathered the storm, however, by turning the

back of their carriage to it, but the prairie was covered with water, and they could only discern the path by observing where the grass did not rise above the water. They sought a house to dry their garments, and that night arrived at Lawrenceville, where Rev. Mr. B. preached his first sermon in Illinois, the next day being Sabbath. About three days after they arrived at Vandalia, the State Capital, having been five weeks on the way from the vicinity of Utica, New York. After visiting several towns and villages, Rev. Mr. Brooks located for the winter at Collinsville, in the southern part of Madison county, preaching, alternately, there and at Belleville. In the spring of 1832 he moved to the latter place, where he continued five years, preaching there, and at several other points in St. Clair and Monroe counties.

About the second year of his residence at Belleville, he and his wife opened a school, which increased so rapidly they employed an assistant. They taught all grades, from A, B, C, to the classics and higher mathematics. Several attended that school, who afterwards entered the halls of legislation, and other departments of public life. In 1837, Mr. Brooks was chosen Principal of a Teachers' Seminary, which benevolent individuals were endeavoring to establish in Waverly, Morgan county. He taught there with success, but the general embarrassment of the country, caused by the financial disasters of 1837, compelled the relinquishment of that enterprise. During the time he was teaching he endeavored to preach one sermon every Sabbath, but the double labor induced bronchial affection, from which he has never fully recovered. In 1840, Mr. B. was called to Springfield to take charge of an academy for both sexes, though in different apartments, to be taught in a new brick edifice erected for that purpose on the west side of Fifth street, between Monroe and Market. Here he continued his labors, with the aid of two assistants, for two years and a half. Many persons now prominent in business or in domestic life, received a portion of their education there. After this he labored for two years under direction of Presbytery, supplying vacant churches in this and adjoining counties. His health was now much impaired, and designing light labor, he opened a school for young ladies, in a small room near his own house. The applications soon outran the size of the room, which he enlarged, and his wife again assisted him. His school increased, his health improved, and he purchased the property on the corner of Fifth and Edwards

streets, re-arranging the two-story frame building internally to suit the purposes of a school. This he opened as a Female Seminary, the autumn of 1849, with three assistants, and Mrs. Brooks in charge of the primary department, held in the room he previously occupied. In addition to the usual course, Mr. Brooks added drawing, painting and music; two pianos were introduced, and this is believed to have been the first effort at teaching music in the schools of Springfield. This seminary prospered for four years, when Mrs. Brooks' health failed, and it became necessary to close the institution. Since her death in 1860, Rev. Mr. Brooks has devoted a large part of his time to hearing classes, and giving private lessons.

He was one of seven young men who banded together, while in their theological course in New Haven, for the establishment of a college in this State. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, is the result of their exertions. Mr. Brooks has been one of its trustees from the first.

He relates, as an illustration of the change of times in attending Presbytery in the State since he entered it, that a clergyman in those days must have his horse and saddle as certainly as his Bible and hymn book. The settlements were remote from each other, and a ride of three or four days to a meeting of Presbytery was a common experience. Once, in attending such a meeting, Mr. Brooks traveled in an easterly direction from Belleville, for two or three days, and found a sparse settlement, mostly of log cabins. They had erected a frame church building and roofed it, without siding or floor, with only a few rough boards for seats. The Presbytery opened its sessions, several sermons were preached, the sacrament administered, but rain came on before that body adjourned, and they moved to a private house, with only one room and a small side apartment. At meal time, Presbytery adjourned, that the table might be spread, and after evening service six or seven members lodged in the same room, on beds spread on the floor. People, in sustaining religious worship under such circumstances, made as great sacrifices, according to their means, as those who build their \$50,000 churches do now. At this meeting, Mr. Brooks was entertained at a cabin where the only light admitted was through an open door, or one or two sheets of oiled paper, in place of glass windows. He met a man, however, in that settlement, from his native town, in New York, and he had two glass windows; but his neighbors thought him extravagant and somewhat aristocratic, to indulge in

such a luxury. Rev. Mr. Brooks resides west side of Fifth, between Edwards and Cook streets, Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Brooks and Elizabeth C. Bradly were married in 1863. Mrs. Brooks now carries on a select school for young ladies and misses, on South Fifth street, being assisted by Mr. Brooks.

URSULINE CONVENT,

a chartered Educational Institute founded and carried on by Ursuline Nuns, members of an order founded in Italy, by St. Angela of Brescia, in the sixteenth century, for the education of youth. The order is a very widely extended one, having at least five hundred houses throughout the world, with a membership of 25,000 persons.

Three Ursuline ladies, well-known in this city, as Mother Joseph Tonelfe, Mother Charles Molony and Mother De Sales Coleman first came to this county (on the invitation of Right Reverend Junker, D.D., Bishop of Alton.) in 1857. They first rented and occupied for some time, what the old settlers will remember as the Franklin House; afterwards purchased the property of Mr. Britton on the corner of Sixth and Mason streets. Although having but poor and small accommodations, their schools were filled to their utmost capacity by rich and poor, and many ladies of this and other States now occupying high social stations, remember with loving veneration, the small class-rooms, dormitories, and refectories of the "Old Convent."

In 1867, the Nuns, with their pupils, removed to their present beautiful Convent, just outside the city, in the midst of a magnificent grove. The building is of brick, 103x67 feet, three stories high, with a basement and attic, and erected at a cost of \$70,000. The rooms are all very lofty and spacious, the class-rooms being fourteen feet in height. The building is heated by a steam furnace; hot and cold waters are supplied in each story. Splendid bath rooms, fine recreation and dining halls, as well as well ventilated dormitories, leave nothing to be desired in point of healthfulness, and the quality of tuition and proverbially gentle mode of treatment, makes it an institution eminently suited for the purposes of education.

The Convent is surmounted by a fine belfry, commanding a view of the city and its environs. It contains a large bell of mellow, musical tone.

The Convent is supplied with a more than ordinary cabinet, containing some five hundred specimens, contributed mostly by friends. The walls are adorned with some fine paintings, one especially, the work of an old master, brought

from Rome and presented by Rev. H. D. Junkers. The worker's tapestry is especially fine, representing on a large scale historical and poetical subjects. The apparatus for teaching the sciences is very good.

To the Convent is attached a chapel, formerly presided over by Rev. T. J. Cowley, who died at the Convent, January 12, 1881, much lamented by all. The position is now filled by Rev. B. W. Alne, a clergyman of high intellectual endowments and a graduate of one of the most celebrated German Universities.

The present attendance of pupils at the Academy is fifty-eight; at the Parish School, one hundred and fifty.

Many of the early members have departed this life, but the venerable Mother Joseph presides over it as Lady Superior. Mother Joseph is a pupil of the famous Ursuline Convent, of Black Rock, Cork, Ireland. She commenced her vows in the Charleston, South Carolina Cathedral, in 1835, the event having been taken by the celebrated Benjamin West as a subject for a picture now in the Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C. There are at present twenty-six members in the institution. This Convent has branch houses at Jerseyville and Petersburg, of this State, having charge of an aggregate of two hundred and fifty pupils, making the total number of pupils under charge of Springfield Roman Catholic Ursuline Convent, four hundred and fifty-eight.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN CONVENT.

An autograph letter of encouragement and congratulation from Pope Pius IX.

A scriptural picture, fifty-two by thirty-six inches, done with the pen by T. D. VanGehder, of Amsterdam, Holland.

A library containing fifteen hundred volumes.

A cabinet containing five hundred specimens.

A Correggio.

A fine steel engraving of West's "Christ Rejected."

Several very fine tapestry pictures.

A piece of composite statuary representing "Death of St. Joseph."

Some very fine paintings in oil and water colors, by the ladies of the Institute.

A curious little work of art representing the first Convent of the Order in Quebec, founded by Mother Mary, of the Incarnation; surnamed by Bossuet the "Teresa of New France." The Convent and surroundings are made of the bark of an old elm, under the shade of which the saintly lady taught the children of the Iroquois and and Algonquins Indians as early as 1680. The

tree having been struck by lightning, its remains were preserved as valuable relics.

RELIGIOUS.

Springfield can boast of some handsome church edifices, though none of them very costly, and probably has as many regular church-going people as any city of its size. In this connection are given historical sketches of nearly all the congregations. Imperfect records sadly interfere with the historian's work.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

A society was organized in this city some time in 1821, by Rev. James Simms, a good man in every respect, and possessing the qualities that made men popular at that early day. The society was small, and its meetings were held in the cabins of its members.

Among the first Methodists who settled here was Charles R. Matheny, who arrived here in the spring of 1821. His house for several years was a preaching place and home for Methodist itinerants. The organization of the church was kept up from the commencement—the circuit preachers filling the appointment every two weeks. Rev. Peter Cartwright preached quite often in 1825. There being no regular place of worship, the society did not grow very rapidly until the summer of 1829, when the old log school house was built.

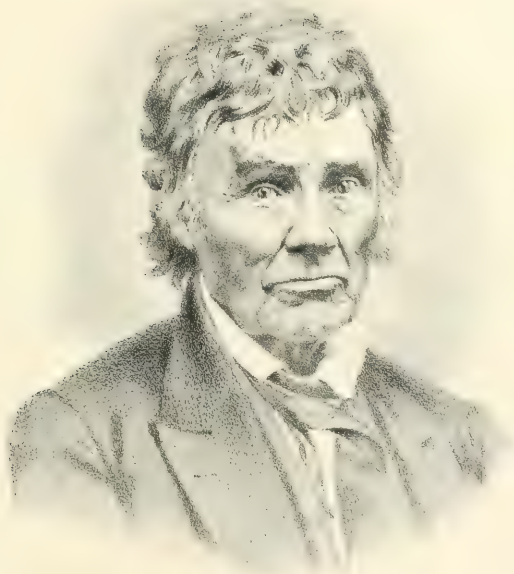
In 1829, the members of the society determined to make an effort to erect a church, and a subscription was started for that purpose and circulated among the citizens generally. Pascal P. Enos subscribed \$50, and told the trustees they could take their choice between that amount of ready money and two city lots, the same now occupied by the church on the corner of Monroe and Fifth streets. The trustees were divided in opinion, some thinking it best to take the money and others the lots, having no idea that the lots would be worth more than \$50 in a few years. It was finally decided to take the lots, which were accordingly donated to the society by Mr. Enos. A frame church was erected upon one of the lots in the summer of 1830 and dedicated the following winter. It was used until the completion of the present building.

In 1833, under the ministration of Rev. Smith L. Robinson, quite a revival took place, and a large number of persons were converted. This was a marked era in the history of Methodism in Springfield, for the influence of the revival was such as to place the society upon a permanent basis. Up to this time the society had been supplied with preaching by the circuit preachers,

in connection with the Sangamon circuit, but feeling themselves strong enough to form a separate charge, it was so formed in 1834. Rev. Joseph Edmundson was the first minister after the charge was organized, with the following named Stewards: Edmund Roberts, Charles R. Matheny, John Dickey, Jacob M. Early and Edward J. Phillips. Mr. Edmundson is kindly remembered by old settlers at this day. He remained in charge one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Hooper Crews, who remained two years, and whose labors were attended with great success—the church nearly or quite doubling its members during that time. He was followed by Rev. Peter Akers, who left at the end of his first year, and was succeeded by Rev. John T. Mitchell, who left the church prosperous. Rev. Orceneth Fisher came next, and remained one year.

In the fall of 1841, Rev. Jonathan Stamper became the pastor. He remained two years during which time an interesting revival took place. Rev. W. S. Crissey was the next preacher, being succeeded at the expiration of one year by Rev. John P. Richmond, who remained the same length of time. His two immediate successors were Revs. Chauncy Hobart and John S. Bargar.

In 1847, Rev. James F. Jacques became pastor of the church. Under his preaching an extensive revival took place, and many were converted. He was returned in 1848, but left before the expiration of the year to take charge of the Female College at Jacksonville. The remainder of his term was finished by Rev. W. T. Bennett. During the next three years Revs. Calvin W. Lewis and Robert E. Guthrie were pastors of the church. The last named was followed by Rev. Thomas Magee in October, 1852, up to which time the old frame church, built in 1830, had been used for divine worship. An addition to it was built during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Stamper, but those who worshipped in it in 1852 considered it somewhat of a reproach to Methodism, and thought the time had arrived for it to give way to a larger and more appropriate building. Soon after the arrival of Mr. Magee a subscription was started, and a sufficient amount was subscribed to justify the society in the erection of their present house of worship. Its original cost was about \$10,000. It had a very handsome spire, which was much admired when in its proper place, but it was finally removed by a strong wind and placed in the yard below. Rev. Mr. Magee was returned to the pastorate a second time, and gave all his spare time to the erection of a new edifice, but he did



Peter Cartwright

not remain long enough in this world to witness its completion. He visited Bloomington in March, 1854, and contracted a disease which soon terminated his life. His last hours were peaceful and happy, for he had followed the golden rule in his intercourse with his fellow men, and given the energies of his life to the cause of Christ. The vacancy caused by his death was filled by Rev. James E. Willson, who was followed by Rev. J. L. Crane, who remained two years and left with the regrets of his congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. C. W. Sears.

In 1858, Rev. James Leaton was appointed to the charge.

In 1866, Rev. J. S. Davidson was appointed to the charge, and remained three years, being succeeded by Rev. Mr. Phillips, who also served the same length of time. In 1872, Rev. W. H. Webster became the pastor, and remained also the full time permitted by the rules of the church. In 1875, Rev. R. M. Barnes was sent by the Conference, but only remained two years, greatly to the disappointment of the congregation. Rev. J. H. Noble was then sent, and remained three years. In 1880, the present pastor, Rev. T. A. Parker, began his labors, and under his charge the congregation is in a most flourishing condition, its membership active and zealous.

SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church, of Springfield, Illinois, was organized September 11, 1865, under the following conditions:

The city was then notably and remarkably extending in the direction of the north, and it was thought that this circumstance, combined with the southern location and over-grown condition of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, was a Providential call for Springfield Methodism to move out and occupy a "possess the land" in the northern half of the city. Accordingly, a noble and self-sacrificing band of brethren and sisters from the First Church, in a most peaceable and amicable manner, withdrew from the former fold and constituted themselves the Second Methodist Episcopal Church, Springfield.

They fully conformed to the law of the church in the details of their organization, and when completed, they reported the same to the Illinois Annual Conference, and asked to have a preacher sent to them. To this request the Conference replied by naming Rev. W. S. Prentice as their first pastor.

The names of the first members of this church, as transferred from the old church, so far as can be ascertained, are as follows:

Nancy J. Akard, Margaret Akard, Alvira Ayers, George W. Bolinger, Margaret T. Bolinger, E. J. Bronson, Adeline Bronson, Adolphus Bell, William Bolinger, Belle Bradford, Hester J. Benson, John L. Burke, Jane Burke, Asenath Bradford, Charles Camp, Annie J. Camp, Lucy Camp, Hannah B. Camp, Mary Connelly, Julia Connelly, Sarah C. Connelly, John Carpenter, Sarah J. Carpenter, Mary E. Carpenter, Elizabeth Crane, W. S. Curry, Nannie J. Curry, Sarah DeCamp, Matilda Edmonson, Rosanna Fosselman, Savilla Fiske, Metella F. Goodman, Mary A. Goodman, Adelbert Goodman, Sarah E. Gibbs, J. C. Henkle, Pamela Henkle, Rebecca Herndon, R. F. Herndon, Charlotte Kidd, Anna D. Kirkendall, Mary H. Logan, N. W. Matheny, Elizabeth J. Matheny, Aleta Moseley, Priscilla Megrady, William A. Nixon, Anna Nocker, Priscilla Newman, Sarah E. Nixon, Amelia Osborn, Mary Owen, Lucy A. Pride, Sarah E. Pride, Martha A. Prentice, Ella Prentice, Henry C. Porter, A. R. Robinson, Eliza Robinson, Joseph M. Rippey, Mrs. J. M. Rippey, M. O. Reeves, Nancy Reeves, Hon. William M. Springer, Rebecca Springer, Sue E. Sell, Warfield Staley, Mary A. Staley, W. P. Saddler, Susanah Saddler, James H. Saddler, Sarah C. Saddler, Alvira J. Saddler, Martha Spong, William Troxell, Louisa Troxell, James C. Thrall, Dudley Wickersham, Margaret Wickersham, Amelia Wilson, Catharine Wood, Nancy J. Waddle, William Wallace—a total of eighty-three.

This church bought the house of worship formerly used by the Presbyterians, and which stood on the northwest corner of Sixth and Monroe streets. This building they moved to the spot it now occupies on Fifth street near Madison, improved it, and occupied it about October 1, 1865. The church has been remodeled and repaired from time to time, and is now in excellent condition. In 1877-8, the society erected a commodious parsonage on the lot south of the church. The whole property is now valued at \$10,000, and is free from debt.

The house now used, has sittings, in main audience room, for 250 persons, by means of sliding doors the lecture room can be added to this, seating in all nearly or quite 400.

The names of the various pastors since the organization of the church, are as follows:

Rev. W. S. Prentice, appointed September 25, 1865, and serving three years.

Rev. J. L. Crane, appointed September 28, 1868, and serving one year.

J. B. Ford, September 22, 1869, one year.

E. D. Wilkin, September 21, 1870, one year.

W. J. Rutledge, September 21, 1871, and serving two years.

W. H. Reed, September 24, 1873, one year.

M. D. Hawes, September 26, 1874, and serving two years.

J. F. Stout, October, 1876, and serving three years.

W. S. Matthew, the present incumbent, was appointed September 17, 1879, and is serving his third year.

The church is in a prosperous condition. The membership is now two hundred and nineteen, and during the two years last past it has had a net growth of fifty members.

The Sabbath school numbers one hundred and seventy-five, and is doing an excellent work. The present efficient superintendent, R. F. Herndon, was elected in 1865, and has been re-elected fifteen times.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. John M. Ellis organized the Sangamon Presbyterian Church, now the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, on the 23d day of January, 1828. The organization was kept up during the next spring and summer, but no particular interest was manifested till the arrival of Rev. J. G. Bergen, of New Jersey, who, in November of the same year, became the first pastor of the church. He took the right course to render himself and the church popular by making himself "at home" with the people generally, and in a short time he had more hearers than the log school house would comfortably hold. The school house was built in the summer of 1828 on the corner of Second and Adams streets. Its builders, the principal citizens of Springfield, intended it for school and religious purposes, and it was used until the completion of the church built by the Presbyterians in the fall of 1830.

The first elders of the church were John Moore, John N. Moore, (his son) Isaiah Stillman and Samuel Reid. Elder Moore and his son lived twenty miles north, Mr. Stillman ten miles northeast, and Mr. Reid three miles west of Springfield. The first members were John Moore, John N. Moore, Andrew Moore, Elijah Scott, Mary Moore, Margaret Moore, Phoebe Moore, Catharine Moore, Jane Scott, Samuel Reid, Jane Reid, James White, William Proctor, Isaiah Stillman, Olive Slater, Elizabeth Moore, Mary R. Humpries and Ann Iles.

When Mr. Bergen took charge of the church there were but six members of it living in Springfield—five women and one man, the school teacher. Soon after Mr. Bergen's arrival he appointed a sacramental meeting for the little

church, and requested the members and all others interested in the cause of religion to attend. At the preparatory meeting on the previous Saturday, the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That the citizens of this place be invited to meet in the school house at early candle lighting to take into consideration the expediency of undertaking to build a Presbyterian meeting house, and that Rev. Mr. Bergen give the notice."

At the called meeting of the citizens it was resolved to undertake the erection of a church building, and the following named persons were appointed trustees and a building committee: John Todd, Gersham Jayne, Washington Iles, David L. Taylor, John Moffett, Samuel Reid and Elijah Slater. The idea of building a meeting house was well received by the citizens generally, but many of them looked upon it as somewhat chimerical, and it is said that some who signed the subscription paper considered the whole matter a pretty good joke. They signed readily, for they did not intend to appear less liberal than their neighbors, but while pledging themselves to pay the sums set down opposite their names, they considered their money perfectly safe.

There was some question as to whether the building would be of wood or brick. Some contended that wood was good enough for the occasion, and that a frame church would last until the place became sufficiently old and wealthy to warrant the erection of a different and more expensive building. Others said that a brick building would last longer and look better than a wooden one, and after a short but animated discussion, they carried their point. The next important question was how to get the brick, and some were puzzled to know how the church was to be built after the brick had been obtained. Clay was considered by the advocates of wood, rather a scarce article, and though nearly every male resident of the place knew how to build a brick chimney, none had confidence enough in themselves to suppose they could build a house of the same material. The summer of 1829 was spent in making preparations for building, and the church was completed in the summer of 1830. It was dedicated November 20th, of the same year. Thomas Brooker, of Belleville, superintended the brick-work and manufactured the brick. The entire cost of the building was about \$1,000. It was twenty-eight by forty feet in size. The church still stands on the southeast corner of Third and Washington streets.

The corner-stone of the second spacious building occupied by the members of the First Presbyterian Church was laid in 1842, and the building erected, and basement used during the ensuing winter and summer. The main audience room was completed in the fall of 1843, and dedicated in November of that year. The cost of the building was about \$12,000. In 1858, the church was enlarged and otherwise improved. After laboring for twenty years, spending a great deal of his time in the missionary work of the Presbytery, Dr. Bergen resigned the charge of the First Church, and Dr. James Smith, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, was elected pastor.

Dr. Smith was an eminent Christian divine of rare ability as a preacher and a controversialist, and the church greatly prospered under his ministry, and during the years 1854 and 1855, especially, the records show a large number of additions upon profession of faith. His pastorate continued for nearly seven years. He resigned, and the pastoral vocation was dissolved in 1856.

Rev. John H. Brown, D. D., was elected pastor. Dr. Brown was a native of Kentucky, and was pastor of the McCord Church, of Lexington, for twelve years. He served the church with great ability and faithfulness till 1864, when he resigned, and Rev. F. H. Wines was elected the pastor, who continued his ministry for four years, resigning in 1869, when the present pastor, Rev. James A. Reed, was chosen. He was called and commenced his labors in 1869, and has now been pastor of the church for eleven years. Soon after he was called the necessity of a new building became apparent, on account of the limited capacity of the old one, and its near proximity to the railroad. Steps were about to be taken in this direction, when an overture came from the Third Presbyterian Church, with reference to the purchase and occupancy of their new and spacious building, which was then heavily encumbered with debt. Arrangements that were satisfactory were made, and the building now standing on the corner of Capitol Avenue and Seventh street, became the property of the First Presbyterian Church. This church originally cost about \$90,000; has a fine pipe organ, and is heated by steam. It has now a membership of four hundred and fifty, and has two missions. It has a bench of thirteen acting elders, viz: C. C. Brown, D. C. Brown, James P. Bryce, R. H. Beach, E. P. Beach, A. M. Brooks, R. W. Diller, John Dalby, T. S. Henning, W. W. Hayden, George Hemingway, George White.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.

This church was organized on the 26th day of May, 1835, and recognized by the Presbytery of Sangamon, June 8, of the same year. It consisted at its organization of thirty members, all of whom had been members of the First Presbyterian Church. The congregation had no regular pastor for nearly a year after its organization. Rev. Dewey Whitney was elected to the pastorate, on the 25th of March, 1836, and commenced his labors on the following day. He remained till February, 1839, when he resigned. His labors were very acceptable to his congregation, and his departure was generally regretted. The relation between him and the church was formally dissolved by the Presbytery at the spring session of 1839. He was a native of one of the New England States, but had lived in Kentucky some years previous to the commencement of his ministerial duties at this place. Some years after leaving Springfield, he was killed in one of the Southern States, while visiting near relatives. He was riding a horse, which, becoming frightened, threw him. His foot caught in the stirrup, and he was dragged a considerable distance. He survived his injuries but a short time.

In the summer of 1839, the congregation invited Rev. Albert Hale to become its pastor. He accepted the invitation, and preached his first regular sermon here on the 15th of November following. He was installed on the first day of July, 1840, and remained as pastor until January, 1867, a period of twenty-seven years. His pastorate was a pleasant and profitable one to the congregation, and he only resigned on account of increasing age, believing that a younger than he might minister more acceptably. He still remains a citizen of Springfield, and worships with the church over which he was so long a pastor.

The elders of the church at its organization were Samuel Reed, E. S. Phelps, Joseph Thayer, Thomas Moffett, and John B. Watson. Its present elders are E. B. Nawley, R. Pope, Jas. C. Conkling, Geo. M. Brinkerhoff, Clinton L. Conkling, William B. Baker, Fred. Wilson, and Robert Smilie.

Some one thousand two hundred and fifty members have belonged to the church since its organization, about eight hundred of whom united during Mr. Hale's pastorate. Its membership is now three hundred and eighty. Several revivals of religion have taken place in the church since its organization, a very important one being in the winter of 1840-1. The church

was crowded at every meeting, and the revival resulted in the conversion of about one hundred persons. Rev. James Gallagher assisted in this work.

Two church edifices have been erected by the congregation, the first of which was commenced in 1839 and finished in 1840. Its cost was in the neighborhood of \$12,000. It was situated on the northwest corner of Monroe and Fourth streets, a very eligible situation.

On the 21st of April, 1867, Rev. George H. Robertson was installed as pastor of the church and continued as pastor until September 22, 1871. During his pastorate one hundred and twenty-four persons were admitted as members.

Rev. Charles D. Shaw succeeded him and commenced his labors January 7, 1872, was installed June 2, 1872, and resigned July 1, 1874. Sixty-five members were admitted during his pastorate.

He was succeeded by Rev. George H. Fullerton, who began his work December 17, 1874. His pastoral relation was dissolved by Presbytery June 26, 1879. One hundred and thirty-four members were admitted during his pastorate, of whom about ninety were by profession.

On November 9, 1879, Rev. L. G. Hays accepted a call from said church, and continued to be its pastor until February 15, 1881, when his resignation took effect.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN.

This church was organized February 7, 1849, with between fifty and sixty members, who withdrew from the First Presbyterian Church for that purpose. The pastors under this organization were Revs. Richard V. Dodge, C. P. Jennings, G. W. C. Burch and Rev. H. M. Paynter. The building now occupied by the First Presbyterian Church was erected by the Third and sold to the First in 1871.

The Third Church was re-organized March 30, 1873, under the pastoral of Rev. H. M. Paynter, with forty members. November 1, 1875, Rev. J. J. Gulick was called to the pastorate as a licentiate. Previous to this time, however, the present church edifice, occupied by the society, was erected, being completed in October, 1875, and dedicated on November 1, 1875.

In 1877, Rev. A. K. Bates was called and installed pastor. In April, 1877, Rev. F. M. Baldwin was elected Stated Supply, and October 14, 1880, a call was extended to Rev. E. S. McMichael to become pastor. The membership of the church is seventy-five. A Sunday school meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., under the superintendency of Edwin A. Wilson.

CENTRAL BAPTIST.

On the 17th of July, 1830, a few members of the different Baptist Churches met in Springfield and adopted articles of faith in accordance with the sacred Scriptures and the belief of the Baptist denomination, and eight persons were publicly recognized, by a regular council, as the First Baptist Church, of Springfield. Rev. Aaron Vandever was called as the pastor, and on the 21st of August commenced his labors. He remained about five years, and there were added to the church ten by baptism, sixty by letter, ten by experience—total, eighty.

In June, 1834, the church made an effort to build a place of worship, and purchased a lot for the same. In June, 1835, Elder Vandever resigned, and in 1836 Elder Mariam became the pastor of the church. During his ministry their first house of worship was erected, and seventy were added to the church by baptism and twenty by letter. The Lick Creek Church was also formed by the dismissal of twenty-six members from this church. He closed his labors with the church November 1838, and was succeeded in October, 1839 by Rev. O. C. Comstock, who labored one year, during which time four were added by baptism and eleven by letter.

On the 22d of November, 1840, Rev. H. W. Dodge became pastor of the church, and when he had preached about three years, he asked and obtained leave of absence for six months, but did not return to the pastorate. During his ministry Rev. Thomas Powell assisted him in a protracted meeting, which resulted in a large addition to the church. During his pastorate seventy-one were baptized, eighteen received by letter, and four by experience. Within the same period, eleven members were dismissed to constitute the Baptist Church in Decatur.

On the 24th of April, 1844, Rev. A. Edson became pastor, and preached to the church one year. There were two added by letter.

In October, 1846, Rev. G. S. Bailey commenced his labors as pastor of the church, and terminated them in October, 1849. The additions to the church were thirty-five by baptism, nineteen by letter, and one by experience. Measures were taken during this time to erect a new house of worship, in which Elder Bailey manifested a lively interest, traveling east to raise funds to secure this object. At the time he resigned his charge the house was nearly completed. The German Baptist Church, of Springfield, was also constituted during his pastorate, by the dismissal of members from this church.

On the 7th of April, 1850, their new house of worship was dedicated to the service of God, and Rev. T. C. Teasdale, D. D., who had previously been called to the charge of this church, preached the dedicatory sermon from Acts, 5:20. Elder Teasdale having accepted the call of the church, entered at once upon his duties as pastor, and a protracted meeting was held, resulting in the conversion of a number of persons. He remained a little over two years, and ninety were added by baptism, and twenty-two by letter, and two by experience.

In July, 1853, Rev. William Sym took pastoral charge of the church and remained two years, during which time eleven were added by baptism, and eighteen by letter.

Rev. N. W. Miner assumed the duties pertaining to the pastorate in April, 1855, and remained fourteen years. Rev. Nehemiah Pierce became pastor November 1, 1870, and died March 25, 1873. Rev. H. M. Worrell succeeded, acting as pastor from November, 1874, to June, 1878. Rev. J. L. M. Young came next, and remained about seven months, until the union of the First Baptist and North Church.

The constituent members of the church numbered eight. The membership in 1838, was one hundred and four; in 1840, ninety-three; in 1845, eighty-eight; in 1850, one hundred and twenty-six; in 1855, one hundred and seventy-four; in 1860, four hundred; in 1865, three hundred and forty-five; in 1870, three hundred and thirty-three; in 1875, three hundred and fifty; in 1878, three hundred and thirty-six.

The whole number received by baptism from 1830 to 1878, is one thousand and thirty-nine; Received by letter, four hundred and eighty-one; Total additions, one thousand five hundred and twenty. Total number dismissed by letter, dropped, excluded and died, one thousand two hundred and six.

THE NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH

was constituted, fifty-two members of the First Church entering into the organization.

The first preliminary meeting was held April 17, 1860; Brethren W. W. Watson and Noah Divelbiss acting, respectively as Moderator and Clerk. After several meetings; and most thorough and earnest discussion, the organization was affected May 29. Articles of faith and covenant were adopted, and the following officers elected: Deacons, W. W. Watson and J. O. Rames; Clerk, Noah Divelbiss; Treasurer; Henry Converse. There was also appointed a committee on pastorate, consisting of Brethren Watson, Foley and Divelbiss. The labors of

this committee resulted in extending a unanimous and hearty call to Rev. Ichabod Clark, of Rockford, who accepted, and commenced his pastorate in July, 1860.

The new church was publicly recognized August 16, 1860, the First Church of Springfield and the churches of Jacksonville and Berlin joining in the recognition services. The sermon was by Rev. R. R. Coon, hand of fellowship by Rev. G. S. Goodnoo; prayer of recognition by Rev. F. W. Ingmire. For nearly two years services were held in the court house, on the site of the present First National Bank. A house of worship was then built on north Sixth street and dedicated August 31, 1862.

Dr. Ichabod Clark was the first pastor, and was succeeded, in order, by Revs. A. C. Hubbard, William Haigh, N. G. Collins, H. M. Carr, D. F. Carnahan, Perry Bennett, and C. W. Clark, the last serving when the union of the First and North Churches was effected. The membership in 1860 was eighty; in 1865, one hundred and seventeen; in 1870, one hundred and fifty-three; in 1875, one hundred and sixty-nine; in 1879, two hundred and nineteen. The whole number received by baptism was one hundred and eighty-two; by letter, one hundred and sixty-nine. Total, three hundred and fifty-one.

THE CONSOLIDATION.

The first effort towards a union of the two churches was made by the First Church, in a series of resolutions adopted July 15, 1873, and presented to the North Church, July 25. The resolutions were received and referred to a committee, which after careful consideration, made an able report, in which they gave their reasons for deciding that the time had not yet come for such a movement. The correspondence between the churches was courteous and fraternal, and the First Church cheerfully acquiesced in the decision reached. April 30, 1879, in a full meeting of the First Church, the question of union was again advanced for consideration. Resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted, embodying this basis of consolidation, in brief: A new organization was proposed; both churches disbanding and dropping their distinctive names; the officers of both churches to resign, and a new election to be held by the united body; the property of both churches to be deeded to the new organization.

The resolutions were presented to the North Church May 7, 1879. They were very cordially received and referred to a select committee of nine, who were authorized to meet for consultation with a similar committee from the First

Church: the decision of the joint committee to be reported back to each organization for final action.

These committees reported to their respective churches, heartily endorsing and recommending the proposed union. The report was adopted in the First Church by unanimous vote; in the North Church by a vote of forty-three to nine—majority of more than four-fifths.

The meeting for consolidation and organization was held in the North Church June 13, 1879, Deacon L. R. Brown, (chairman of the joint committee) was Moderator, and Isaac E. Roll, Clerk. The new body was named "The Central Baptist Church of Springfield." Articles of Faith and Covenant were adopted, and the following officers were elected: Trustees, A. L. Converse, A. M. Gregory, J. O. Rames, L. Smith, S. S. Elder, David E. Roll; Deacons, L. R. Brown, Nelson Neher, D. W. Witmer, George Gough; Clerk, Isaac E. Roll; Treasurer, R. M. Huckle.

The first public services of the new church were held June 15, 1879. During the summer the pulpit was supplied by various ministers, and Rev. F. D. Rickerson was called to the pastorate and entered upon his duties November 11, 1879.

A new house of worship, on the corner of Fourth street and Capital Avenue, has just been erected, at a cost of \$18,000.

GERMAN BAPTIST.

In 1849, this church was organized by members withdrawing from the First Church. They have a small, unpretentious house of worship, on Capital Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and meet for worship every Sabbath. Rev. William Papenhausen is the pastor.

COLORED BAPTISTS.

There are two churches of Colored Baptists in the city, one situated on the corner of Twelfth and Mason streets, and known as the "Union," Rev. Mr. Robertson, pastor; the other on the corner of Ninth and Carpenter streets, Rev. George Brent, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Previous to the year 1832 there was no Christian Church in Springfield. In the fall of that year, Rev. Joseph Hewitt, a widely-known and popular Evangelist of the Christian denomination, came to Springfield and opened a protracted meeting and revival. He was a very persistent and eloquent divine and soon made a large number of converts among the citizens of this place,

and in 1833 they were organized into the Christian Church of Springfield. The first church edifice erected by them was built on Madison street opposite the City High School, and is now occupied and used by the Portuguese Church. After worshiping in that place for a few years the church bought a lot on the corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets and erected another house of worship upon it. This building the congregation have occupied ever since until the past year, when they purchased a lot on Fifth street opposite the Governor's Mansion, and upon it are erecting a new and tasty structure for the future use of the church. It is an elegant edifice and thoroughly modern in all its appointments, being octagonal in form, it presents a fine audience room which is to be seated with chairs in lieu of the old-fashioned benches. It is expected to be completed by Christmas and will cost about eighteen thousand dollars. The present pastor is Rev. J. B. Allen, to whose untiring efforts the congregation is indebted for the new house of worship. The present membership numbers about three hundred. The music is on the congregational order, led by an organ. The Sunday school connected with this church has an average attendance of about one hundred and fifty scholars and is under the guidance of S. H. Twyman, the Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The first Catholic services held in Springfield are unknown, though it was at a very early day, ante-dating the old settlers' time mark, the deep snow, by several years. It was made a station some time between 1830 and 1840, and remained such until 1844, when Rev. George A. Hamilton organized a congregation, and built a church on East Adams street. To this church was given the name of St. John the Baptist.

In 1856, Rev. H. Quigley, D. D., organized the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and in the years 1857-8, a house of worship was erected on the corner of Monroe and Seventh streets. This is one of the largest church edifices in the city, and the congregation that now worships there numbers five hundred families.

In 1869, Rev. Patrick Brady was appointed to the charge, and at once assumed the pastorate. Under his ministrations, the church has prospered until it has a larger membership than any other in the city.

Becoming too large for the pastoral care of one man, Rev. Patrick Bourke was assigned to the position of Assistant Pastor in 1873, and the two reverend gentlemen have labored harmoniously together ever since.

The German Catholic congregation of Springfield, Illinois, was established in the year 1858, by Rev. J. Janssen, afterwards secretary of Rt. Rev. Bishop H. D. Junkers, of Alton. The first church was a frame building on Adams, between Ninth and Tenth streets. In 1861, a mission given by Rev. F. A. Weninger, S. J., raised a universal desire among the members of the congregation to build a more spacious edifice, and immediately exertions were made to raise funds for this purpose. At about the same time a parochial school was opened with about fifty pupils enrolled.

In 1863, Rev. William Burch successor to Rev. J. Janssen, bought of the Ursuline Sisters, on the corner of Sixth and Reynolds streets, the ground for a new church edifice, for which the corner stone was laid September 27, 1865. In the autumn of that year the church was completed so far that the first service could be held on the 30th of September.

The zealous pastor, after four years of hard labor and great sufferings, died of consumption July 13, 1867, which death was a great loss to the young congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. G. Luecken, who commenced his labors September 8, 1867, and who completed and ornamented the church building.

In 1869, the school house adjoining the church was built at a cost of \$2,500, and the pastor's residence in 1870, at a cost of \$3,200.

In 1872, the adjacent lot with dwelling house was purchased for \$2,500, which was destined to be the Sisters' dwelling place. At this time the school was attended by about one hundred and sixty pupils.

The organ was replaced in 1874, by the present large pipe organ with twenty stops, built by Joseph Gratian, of Alton. It cost the sum of \$1,700.

In 1869, a new bell was purchased, weighing one thousand and eighty-eight pounds, F sharp, and was placed in the steeple, at a cost of \$455.

After Rev. Father Luecken left the diocese of Alton, Rev. F. G. Leve, the present pastor, by order of the Bishop of Alton, took charge of the congregation in 1875. Under his management the heavy debt, amounting to about \$11,000, has been reduced to a nominal sum, and would have been entirely wiped out had it not been necessary to make some needed repairs and improvements in both church and school buildings. He has purchased two new altars at a cost of \$800; two chandeliers for \$200; and different fine vestments, at a cost of \$1,000.

Father Weininger, who held the first mission with this church, held another in the spring of 1881, just before Easter, in which he infused new life into the congregation, and filled them with zeal for future work. By the advice of the missionary, it was determined by the congregation to purchase the quarter of a block adjoining the old property, and to build a school house, and erect a steeple on the building, and make other needed improvements.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH,

A Catholic Church, a little north of the city, having a resident pastor and a Catholic school.

In 1875, Rev. M. Kane was commissioned by the Rt. Rev. P. J. Baltis, D. D., Bishop of Alton, to come to this city and form a new congregation, to include all the Catholics north of Carpenter street and those of the surrounding country.

By unwearied exertions and fine business capacity, Rev. Mr. Kane succeeded in building St. Joseph's Church and school house, both of brick. The church is about one hundred by forty feet, stone finished facade, with a steeple, one hundred and fifty feet from the ground to the cross. The interior is beautifully frescoed; it is lighted by gas; has three very fine altars, Gothic windows, a very good bell, two vestry rooms, a large basement, and is heated by hot air. The school-house is two stories high, and contains four large well ventilated class rooms. The whole situated in the midst of a grove, some two acres in extent, making it one of the prettiest and most attractive spots in the city or its surroundings. The congregation, numbering some three hundred families, is largely composed of farmers and men employed at the rolling mill and coal mines.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

The first English Lutheran Church of Springfield, Illinois, was organized in September, 1841, by Rev. Francis Springer. The number of persons entering the original organization was eight, including the pastor and his wife. The names of the others were James Zwislser, Thomas Lorshbaugh, John B. Weber and his wife, Frederick Myers and John Hammer. Messrs. Weber, Zwislser, Lorshbaugh and Myers were the first elders and deacons.

The following is the list of pastors, in the order in which they served:

Rev. Francis Springer, 1839 to 1847; Rev. Ephraim Miller, Rev. Conrad Kuhl, Rev. S. W. Harkey, Rev. J. D. Garver, Rev. Francis Springer (again), Rev. William M. Reynolds

(began), 1858; Rev. B. C. Suesserott, Rev. Ephraim Miller (again), 1864; Rev. L. M. Heilman, Rev. J. N. Black, Rev. P. G. Bell, Rev. P. Graeff, Rev. B. F. Crouse.

A church edifice was erected by the congregation on the corner of Sixth and Madison streets, in 1856, during Rev. Francis Springer's second pastoral charge of the church. It is a neat frame edifice and cost about \$8,000. It will seat about four hundred persons.

GERMAN LUTHERAN TRINITY CHURCH.

The congregation was organized under the pastoral charge of the pastors of the English Lutheran Church of this city, Rev. F. Springer and Rev. S. W. Harkey, members of the Lutheran General Synod, in 1851. In was re-organized in 1855 under the pastoral charge of a German minister of the Lutheran Church—Rev. F. W. Eggerking—with fifty members. In 1860, a new church building was erected, and consecrated November 11 of that year, under the name of German Lutheran Trinity Church; Rev. Th. Huschmann, pastor. The congregation has been in connection with the German Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, since 1863, under the pastoral charge of the following named members of that Synod: Rev. W. Bartling, 1863 to 1870; Rev. H. Burckhardt, 1870 to 1874; Rev. Th. Benson, 1874 to 1876; Rev. F. Lochner, pastor, and Rev. A. Craemer, Professor of the German Lutheran Theological Concordia College, assistant of the Rev. Lochner, since February, 1876. Members, ninety-five.

During the administration of the Rev. H. Burckhardt, a number of the members separated themselves from the Trinity Church in consequence of the resolution of the congregation, that no member of any secret society can be a member of the congregation as a part of the true Lutheran Church. Those separated members organized themselves as St. John's Lutheran Congregation, in connection with the Lutheran General Synod.

According to the principles of the Lutheran Church, the congregation established in 1855, by their own means, a German-English Parochial School. A new brick building, of two stories, was erected last year, and opened for teaching in September, 1880. One hundred or more children will attend the school. Principal, Mr. Benjamin Gotsch; Assistant, Miss Johanna Gotsch.

St. John Congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in August, 1870, with about forty members. They purchased the

church on the corner of Third and Washington streets, at a cost of \$8,000. The church edifice is eighty by forty feet, and built of brick. The present membership of the congregation is sixty. The names of the pastors since organization are as follows: Revs. Kassmann, Frachs, Stark, Bond, Richter, Heinegar, and L. W. Graepp.

FIRST PORTUGUESE PRESBYTERIAN.

The congregation was organized in Madeira in 1844, and its members emigrated in a body, as stated elsewhere in this work, arriving here in the fall of 1849. Services have been held continuously since that time. The present church building is a brick structure, situated on Madison street, between Fourth and Fifth. Rev. Mr. McGee was the last pastor the church had. The membership of the church is about one hundred.

SECOND PORTUGUESE PRESBYTERIAN.

This society was organized about 1857. Its present house of worship, an unpretentious brick structure, situated at the corner of Eighth and Miller streets, was erected in 1861. Rev. E. N. Piers is pastor of the congregation, and also has charge of a congregation at Jacksonville, and therefore only spends half his time here. Services, however, are held every Sunday, conducted by the elders. The membership is about one hundred and twenty.

GERMAN METHODIST.

The German Methodist of the city have a church edifice on the corner of Seventh and Mason streets, and meet for worship every Sabbath. J. P. Miller is the present pastor.

COLORED METHODISTS.

There is a society of colored Methodists which meets on the east side of Fourth street, near Reynolds, with Rev. J. Dawson as the present pastor.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.

The Plymouth Brethren meet for worship Thursday evening at 509 Monroe street, up stairs. E. R. Ulrich is the leader. They have no regular pastor at present.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL.

This church was organized about 1837 by Rev. Samuel Chase. They own a fine church edifice on the corner of Third and Adams street, together with a residence for the pastor adjoining on the east. Rev. E. A. Larrabee is the present rector. The church controls two missions in the suburbs of the city.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

On the evening of December 11, 1866, a meeting was held of those favorable to the organization of a Congregational Church in Springfield, in the office of Dr. Charles S. Shelton. Those present were unanimously of the opinion the time had come to organize. Two meetings were then held December 17th and 18th, at which Rev. J. E. Roy was present and encouraged the enterprise. Among those favoring the establishment of the church and who were active in the work were Dr. Shelton, J. D. B. Salter, Lucius Kingsbury, Herbert Post, Dr. Samuel Willard, R. M. Tunnell, Frank W. Tracy, H. S. Dickerman, C. D. Harvey, C. R. Post, J. M. Morse, J. W. Lane, J. B. Fosselman, Franklin Barrows, Simon Barrows, C. F. Lawrence, C. V. Hoagland, N. C. Withington, H. C. Walker, L. W. Coe, Mrs. Julia E. Post, Mrs. H. M. Shelton, Mrs. J. J. Fosselman and Rev. E. Jemey.

Committees were appointed to procure pledges of money for the support of the proposed church, to secure a minister, to obtain a suitable room for worship, and to prepare a formula for the organization of the church. Rev. F. T. Waterman, of Monroe, Connecticut, accepted an invitation to act as temporary minister to the society. The first meeting for worship was held in Bryant, Stratton & Bell's Commercial College Hall. The Constitution, Articles of Faith, Covenant and Rules of the new church, as reported by the committee of revision, were adopted at a meeting held January 28, 1867. Two weeks previous to this, C. S. Shelton, Lucius Kingsbury and Frank W. Tracy were appointed a committee to address letters missive to certain churches for the purpose of forming a council, to assist in completing the organization of the church.

The Council convened February 6, and was attended by a number of ministers from other places, and advised the completion of the organization.

The new church had seventy-five members at the start, fifty-five coming from the Second Presbyterian Church. The first officers elected were: Deacons, C. S. Shelton, Lucius Kingsbury and C. R. Post; Standing Committee, William M. Baker, L. W. Coe, C. H. Flower, C. F. Lawrence and H. S. Dickerman; Trustees, J. D. B. Salter, J. B. Fosselman, H. C. Walker, F. W. Tracy and S. C. Willard; Clerk and Treasurer, R. M. Tunnell; Superintendent of Sunday School, Herbert Post; Secretary, Alex. Bunker.

It was two years before a house of worship was erected. Rev. T. T. Waterman supplied

the pulpit until October, 1867, when Rev. John Knox McLean was called and entered upon the duties of the pastorate, December 4, 1867. On Thursday evening, December 10, 1868, the house of worship, erected and furnished at a cost of \$24,000, was dedicated to the services of Almighty God. Rev. Mr. McLean served about five years, when Rev. John H. Barrows was called to the work. Mr. Barrows has been succeeded in turn by Revs. H. D. Moore, H. B. Dean, R. Nourse and R. O. Post, the latter now serving the church. The present church membership is one hundred and sixty-five, and that of the Sunday School, two hundred.

HEBREW TEMPLE.

An organization of Israelites was effected in this city in 1865, for the purpose of public worship according to the law given to Moses. Rev. B. Deutch was the first to minister to the congregation, and served the membership for nine years. He was succeeded by Rev. L. S. Ensel, who, in turn, was succeeded by Rev. D. Burghheim. In 1875, the congregation erected a handsome Temple on North Fifth street, near the Arsenal, at a cost of over \$7,000. Before the completion of the Temple the congregation met for worship in Hart's Hall, on South Fifth street. Services are held each Friday evening, and often on Saturday morning, and are held in the Hebrew, English and German languages. The following are the names of the officers in 1881: S. Benjamin, President; L. Rosenwald, Vice President; B. A. Lange, Treasurer; L. A. Hammerslough, Secretary. Each of the foregoing are also Trustees, in addition to D. Seligman, D. Phillips and Z. Levy.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

By Isaac R. Diller.

"The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Springfield shortly after the 'Great Revival,' in 1866, and commenced active work immediately, opening reading rooms, and in other ways seeking to reach and benefit young men. The first report showed a debt had been incurred which increased each year, and caused many to leave the Association, increasing the burden on the few faithful workers, until in 1872, they were obliged to give up their rooms and abandon active work. The sign still hung on the front of the building and put the thought into the hearts of several young men, not yet out of their teens (who had formerly met in the rooms of the Association in the capacity of a boys' prayer meeting, under the name of the 'Young Men's Christian Association, Junior,) if

they could not benefit their companions by organizing a 'Young Men's Christian Association.' Upon consultation they found several of their friends had thought the same, so after issuing a call and holding several preliminary meetings, they effected an organization March 24, 1874. They found their predecessors, after abandoning the active work, had still kept up an organization, but gladly turned their books over to their charge, and wished them God speed in their work. On account of their youth and inexperience the general prediction was, that a few months would witness their dissolution, but they had 'put their hand to the plow' and dare not look back, but through the difficulties and discouragements that encompassed them looked up to 'Him who was able to help.' One of their principles was, 'avoid debt,' and another 'work.' They immediately started a young men's prayer meeting in their rooms (having secured a place for meeting in Cook's building, on Monroe street) and a prayer meeting on Monday night at the Home for the Friendless, both of which are still maintained. During the summer, Professor Stephen Bogardus, proprietor of the Commercial College, offered the Association the use of his hall free of charge, which offer was gladly accepted, thus enabling them to save the rent for several months, which was no small item to the Association. During this time the Association was first represented in a gathering away from home, the occasion being a district convention in Mason City. The Springfield delegate gave expression to the feeling of his fellow workers, when he stated their determination to prosecute their work 'if we have to hold our meetings under the gas lamps.' In the fall the rooms on Monroe street were re-rented and furnished, and were the home of the Association for over two years, when they accepted the kind offer of C. W. Freeman to lease them rooms in his building on Washington street, near the square, for two years. At the expiration of the time the rooms were moved on Sixth street, opposite the post office, where they are still located. The rooms are by far the most pleasant yet occupied, and it is the hope of the Association that the next move they make will be into a building of their own for a permanent home. An effort was made last spring to secure a lot, but was dropped when they learned one of the city churches was also desirous of obtaining it, but the success achieved as far as the committee went was flattering. The Association have a State charter, and can own and hold property to the extent of \$75,000, free from State or city taxes.

"The growth of the Association has been steady and permanent, starting with about forty members they now have over two hundred. In 1875, they commenced publishing a monthly gospel paper the "Y. M. C. A. Herald," which was published regularly till the third year, and since then has been published occasionally for gratuitous circulation. Ever since its publication it has been circulated at our county and State Fairs, as many as six thousand being circulated at one. The Association has a tent on the grounds and the General Secretary spends the week distributing the "Herald" Tracts, Testaments, etc., and in personal work. Much good has resulted from this work, July 1, 1877, the Association secured the services of William F. Bischoff as General Secretary, and for over four years he has performed the duties of the office in a most faithful and conscientious manner, and the work of the Association has been greatly developed through his self-denying labors. The need of such an officer was felt from the first, but it seemed almost too good to hope they would ever be able to secure one, but the way was opened and the proper person brought to the field.

"The work of the Association opened up gradually, commencing with two meetings. Two more were opened the first winter, one of these being the praise meeting, which has since grown to such proportions as to sometimes fill our large churches. Then cottage prayer meetings, open air meetings, jail services, daily prayer meetings, Bible study, boys' meetings, and other fields of Christian usefulness being occupied, over one hundred and fifty devotional meetings of various kinds being held in a single month, reaching many thousand people of all classes with the Gospel invitation. Different branches of work have been added from time to time till we have now branch work for boys, railroad men, Germans, Swedes, Sunday Schools, and commercial travelers; under the direction of earnest workers among these classes. Besides the devotional work, one branch of which is given to the eleven members of the board of directors, and the branch work, we have the following committees: Finance, Publication, Rooms and Library, Socials and Lectures, Music, Tract and Invitation, Visitation of the Sick, and Membership.

"The reading rooms have on file about one hundred papers and magazines, and the library contains over four hundred volumes of instructive and valuable books. The object of this Association, as stated in the Constitution, shall be the development of Christian char-

aeter and activity in its members; the promotion of Evangelical religion; the cultivation of Christian sympathy, and the improvement of the spiritual, intellectual and social condition of young men.

"The Association, though still in its infancy, and has already accomplished much in this direction, but having an object that all who love the Master can not fail not only to approve, but heartily co-operate in, when once understood. We hope, with increased means of usefulness, with a building arranged and devoted especially to this purpose, and with ripened experience to rightly direct the efforts put forth, to become a blessing and help to every young man and boy in our midst, and direct them to so live that they may be useful and happy lives in this world, and spend an eternity in bliss at the Father's right hand."

IN HONOR OF THE DEAD.

In France, the memory of those who have died in the military service, with which is ever associated national honor and love of country, is fondly cherished by the people, and their love and gratitude find a most fitting expression in the custom observed each spring, when the grass is greenest and the flowers most beautiful, in the decking of graves where the loved remains lie, or of the tablets erected in memory of those lost on the fields of battle.

In 1868, General Logan, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an address, recommending the 30th day of May be set apart in which the brave soldiers who volunteered to defend the Union and to preserve the government of our fathers, were to have similar remembrances. The sacred spot where their remains lie were to be strewn with flowers by their surviving comrades.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest.
By all a country's wishes blest,
When spring, with dewy fingers cold
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a greener sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod!
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung.
There honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the surf, that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit, there."

The first public decoration of soldiers' graves in this county was on Saturday, May 30, 1868, according to the recommendation of the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Senate chamber of the old State House was the place where the ladies met for the arrange-

ment of the flowers and evergreens into wreaths and bouquets. Tables loaded with flowers, and baskets of evergreens, were scattered about the room, and around them were gathered a large number of ladies, all absorbed in the delicate and artistic work of arranging and weaving the rare and beautiful flowers into forms indicating that the fair artists possessed highly cultivated and exquisite taste in such matters. The hearts of all were in the work, and they felt it a duty thus to honor the noble dead.

At one o'clock, p. m., the committee, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, appointed to decorate the graves of those buried at Camp Butler Cemetery, met at the State House and marched to the Wabash depot where a train was in readiness to carry them to the ground. On the arrival of the train at the site of old Camp Butler, the company formed in procession, and marched to the spot where rests the remains of many Union soldiers, who died in the hospital at this camp. The cemetery is situated on rising ground only a short distance from the old camp ground, and is surrounded with a good picket fence, everything about it being in excellent order.

The graves, numbering several hundred, are furnished with white headstones, upon which are inscribed, with few exceptions, the name, age and number of regiment to which the deceased belonged. On arriving at the entrance of the cemetery, every visitor was provided with flowers, and proceeded to the shade of a tree, where the services of the occasion commenced by the whole assembly joining in singing the patriotic and soul-stirring hymn of "America."

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee, I sing.
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side,
Let Freedom ring."

After singing, Rev. Mr. Carr offered a solemn and impressive prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer, Dr. George T. Allen made a few remarks. He commenced by referring to the scenes he had witnessed, in which our soldiers had shown their love of country and the cause of liberty, many of whom had sealed their devotion with their lives. The graves around us, he said, contained the remains of those who had fallen in defense of the country, and we should remember their virtues and patriotism, as we placed the flowers upon their last earthly resting place. The number buried here were but few compared with the number that perished

during the war, where death held high carnival. He then spoke of the great number that had died in hospitals as being equal to those who had perished upon the battle-fields, and in this connection spoke in appropriate terms of the death of the noble Lincoln, who perished by the assassin's hand, and the gloom that overshadowed the Nation as the dreadful news spread over the land. In closing his brief address, he again referred to the noble dead which they had come to honor, and trusted that the beautiful custom of decorating the soldiers' graves with flowers might be continued in after years, thereby calling up memories of the past which would result in good to all.

General Tyndale, of Philadelphia, then made a few remarks, after which the ladies and gentlemen proceeded to decorate the graves, placing at the head of each a beautiful bouquet or wreath of flowers, and in some cases strewing the grave with flowers. Some of the most beautiful flowers and wreaths were placed upon the graves of the "unknown" dead, a touching testimonial that though their names were unknown, their patriotism was remembered by grateful hearts.

The ceremony concluded, the people returned to the shade, when Colonel George H. Harlow requested the assembly to raise their right hands, and as they did so, he read in a distinct and impressive manner, the following:

"Before Almighty God, and within the precincts of the last resting place of our heroic dead, we renew our devotion to the Union and the cause for which they gave their lives, and we here again renew our vows to defend and perpetuate Freedom and the Union; to all of which we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor; so help us God."

At three o'clock p.m., the committee appointed to visit Oak Ridge Cemetery, accompanied by several hundred citizens, proceeded to the cemetery, and on arriving there, assembled around the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, which had previously been decorated with flowers by a company of ladies. On arriving at the tomb, E. L. Gross made some brief and eloquent remarks appropriate to the occasion, when the committee proceeded to decorate the graves of the Union soldiers with flowers. The Catholic cemetery was then visited, and the graves of the Union soldiers there interred were decorated in like manner with the others. Hutchinson cemetery was also visited and flowers laid upon the graves of Union soldiers sleeping there.

In each succeeding anniversary, since 1868, Decoration Day has been observed, but perhaps

never more faithfully observed than May 30, 1881. The streets, even early in the forenoon, began to evince signs of a crowded city, and before twelve o'clock arriving excursion trains from all directions had swelled the number of strangers to several thousands. Most of the visitors arrived by way of the Ohio & Mississippi Road, one train, due at nine-thirty, from the east carrying two thousand one hundred people. Other trains were also crowded.

At 8:30 the members of the Stephenson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, a number of ex-soldiers and many citizens assembled in front of the Grand Army Hall, on the east side of the square, and at nine o'clock they boarded the street cars and proceeded to Oak Ridge Cemetery under the command of Major Chapin.

AT OAK RIDGE.

On arriving at the street car terminus the crowd assembled in line and with muffled drums playing a funeral dirge marched through the cemetery decorating in turn the grave of each fallen comrade. The ceremony of the Grand Army was, in short, carried out in full with great impressiveness and solemnity.

After the decoration of the soldiers' graves the procession moved to the National Lincoln Monument. On arriving at the entrance of the tomb the many assembled comrades, with uncovered heads and hearts full of emotion, marched in the tomb and around the beautifully decorated sarcophagus containing the sacred ashes of the illustrious dead, depositing cluster after cluster of beautiful blossoms, until the martyred President slept beneath a wilderness of flowers.

It seemed that the hearts of each and all present instinctively turned back to the review of the life of that great man who had arisen from the lower walks of life by the force of his own genius and the Godliness of a gentle mind, step by step, in spite of adversity, to the Chief Magistracy of a great Republic; and every mind seemed sad as they contemplated the sad and tragic end of that great man, whose life motto had been: "Charity for all, malice toward none." Over the arched entrance of the tomb the name Lincoln had been previously entwined in an artistic manner, with evergreens and flowers.

After the passage of the procession through the tomb, they congregated in front of the entrance, when the choir, with Miss Minnie Goodwin as organist, sang several hymns appropriate to the occasion.

After this, the comrades returned to the city, while most of the visitors remained at the cem-

etry, many of them going over and through the monument, under the genial guardianship of J. C. Power, Secretary of the "Lincoln Guard of Honor," and Custodian of the monument.

THE AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

At 12 m., a train was prepared to leave the Wabash depot for Camp Butler, but, in consequence of the threatening appearance of the weather, portending rain, it did not depart until some minutes later. It was completely crowded, containing the different classes of people who yearly visit the old camp ground, many bent upon having a good time, some to escape the confinement of the stores and shops for a short time, while not a few more wore upon their faces the expression indicative of the sad and solemn duty they were going to perform. Arriving at the station, a half-mile walk soon brought the visitors to the entrance of the National Cemetery, wherein the ensign waved at half-mast.

It was raining quite briskly when the veterans arrived, and they took to shelter until the storm was over.

AT CAMP BUTLER.

At 3:15 the storm was over, the train from the city had arrived, and the escort, composed of the Watch Factory band and the Governor's Guard, filed into the cemetery, followed by the members of Stephenson Post and veterans in line. The band played a dirge until arriving at the stand, where the following memorial services were conducted by Post Commander Chapin and Comrades of the Post.

The Post Commander first spoke as follows:

"In memory of the honored and heroic dead, whose remains here find rest and repose, we will deposit these flowers. May the lessons of purity which they symbolize rest in our hearts, and incite in us the emotions of patriotism which they exemplified in life and death.

"In honor of our comrades slain in Freedom's battle, or dying from wounds received in defense of all we hold most dear, we will place these flowers upon the graves. The green turf above them will fade, these beautiful flowers wither and die, but the lesson will remain, and our children and their children will be taught the duty of honoring those who die for their country.

"Death comes to us all; none shall escape his relentless mandate. The highest potentate and the humblest toiler must at last take their places in the bosom of the earth; and it becomes us all to be ready for the messenger we must obey. Our comrades, upon whose graves we scatter

flowers, and whose memories we thus revive and celebrate, died in the performance of the noblest of duties, and met the Destroyer where every patriot would desire to meet him—beneath the folds of our starry banner, and in defense of that cause in which it is sweet and pleasant to die—the cause of our country.

"As the grass will spring anew from the storms and dearth of winter—as other flowers will come to take the place of these, so soon to fade—so be it ours for ourselves and our generation, to keep bright the memory of our fallen comrades."

The graves were then decorated by comrades detailed by the Commander, after which the choir sang Memorial Hymn and the Chaplain offered prayer as follows:

"God of Battles, Father of all, amid these monuments of the dead, we seek Thee, with whom there is no death. Open every eye to behold Him who changed the night of death into morning. In the depths of our hearts we would hear the celestial word, 'I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.' As comrade after comrade departs, and we march on with ranks broken, help us to be faithful unto Thee and to each other. We beseech Thee, look in mercy on the widows and children of deceased comrades, and with Thine own tenderness, console and comfort those bereaved by the events which call us here. Bless and save our country with the peace of freedom and righteousness; and through Thy great mercy may we all meet at last with joy, before Thy throne in Heaven; and to Thy great name shall be praise for ever and ever." [All comrades] "Amen."

Post Commander—"Adjutant, for what purpose is this meeting called?"

Adjutant—"To pay our tribute of respect to the memory of our late comrades."

Commander—"To-day is the festival of our dead. We unite to honor the memory of our brave and beloved, to enrich and ennoble our lives by recalling a public heroism and a private worth that are immortal; to encourage by one solemn service a more zealous and stalwart patriotism. Festival of the dead! Yes, though many eyes are clouded with tears, though many hearts are heavy with regret, though many lives are desolate because of the father and brother, the husband and lover who did not come back; though every grave which a tender reverence or love adorns with flowers is the shrine of a sorrow whose influence is still potent, though its first keen poignancy has been dulled—despite of

all, to-day is a festival—a festival of our dead—no less a festival because it is full of solemnity.

“And now, as in this silent campingground of our dead, with soldierly tenderness and love, we garland these passionless mounds, let us recall those who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes. Let us recall their toil, their sufferings, their heroism, their supreme fidelity in camp, in prison pen, on the battle-field and in hospital, that the flag under which they fought and from the shadows of whose folds they were promoted, may never be dishonored, that the country for whose union and supremacy they surrendered life, may have the fervent and enthusiastic devotion of every citizen, that as we stand by every grave as before an altar we may pledge our manhood that, so help us God, the memory of our dead shall encourage and strengthen in us all a more loyal patriotism.”

The choir then sang an appropriate hymn.

Chaplain—“What man is that liveth and shall not see death? Shall he deliver his soul from the hand of the grave? If a man die, shall he live again?”

Comrades—“Jesus Christ said: ‘I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. And he that liveth and believeth in me shall never die.’”

Chaplain—“Let not your heart be troubled. Believe in God; believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; I go to prepare the way for you.”

Comrades—“Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Yea, saith the spirit; that they may rest from their labors.”

Chaplain—“They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more.”

Comrades—“Neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat.”

Chaplain—“For the lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and lead them unto fountains of water.”

Comrades—“And God shall wipe away all the tears from their eyes.”

Chaplain—“There shall be no more death; neither sorrow nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain.”

Comrades—“For the former things are passed away.”

When these exercises were concluded the choir sang with good effect “The Brave, Noble and True.” The Post Commander then introduced to the audience in a few appropriate words the orator of the occasion, Rev. T. A.

Parker, who, with matchless delivery, spoke eloquently and impressively as follows:

MR. PARKER'S ORATION.

“Two grand commemorations will be held during the year 1881. The people of this Nation, who love it in their inmost hearts, and feel pride in its history, will be twice gathered to honor the memory of the heroic dead. The first of these two memorial occasions we are here to celebrate—to decorate the graves of our Union soldiers; to recall their services, from the hour when the call of Abraham Lincoln summoned them to arms, onward to that sublime day when the last armed foe went down under the walls of Richmond—sixteen years ago—and the flags of the Union rose, like stars, over a hundred victorious battle fields. As the childhood of the Nation passes by these graves, its eager lips will ask: ‘What does it all mean? Why did the soldiers die? What story do these fragrant flowers repeat?’ The answer will be given, to-day, throughout this wide Nation, in ever-varying fragments of history—from the day in 1861, when the wrath of the patriot millions rose like the sea, and rolled onward in billows of carnage and flame, and broke at last into rest when the Master said, ‘Peace; be still!’

“The second memorial ceremony will be held at Yorktown in October next; and when the grand pagentry is over, the passing generations will again ask, ‘What does it mean? Why was this granite column erected? What story of the Nation's life do its dumb stones repeat.’ The answer is nearly similar to that of to-day. From the pine forests of Maine to the uttermost hamlet of California, the story will be told to the listening ear and graven in the hearts of the American childhood. When the story of both events shall be heard they will seem almost the same. For as we gaze back through the shadowy past of a hundred years ago to Yorktown, and then to the vivid past of sixteen years ago to Richmond, they are strangely alike! At Yorktown the Colonial Government arose to its feet and stood one among the free peoples of the earth. At Richmond the United States arose once more to its feet and stood vindicated and majestic among the Nations of the earth. At Yorktown the starry flag rose to its place in the sky as the proud flag of England went down. At Richmond, once again, the same starry flag rose to its place in the sky as the proud ensign of the Southern Confederacy went down to the dust. At Yorktown the last battle of any moment was fought, and the last foe of free government on this continent surrendered. At Richmond

the last great battle was won, and the last foe of the Union submitted. Yonder is the elm tree that shaded Washington and Cornwallis, when the sword of the latter was given into the hands of the General-in-Chief of the armies of the United Colonies; here stands the apple tree that shaded Grant and Lee, when the sword of the latter was offered to the hand of the former, the General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and with it passed away forever the last lingering hope of secession. The living soldiers on the ramparts of Yorktown salute their comrades on the ramparts of Richmond, and the blood of their brave comrades flowing from the trenches of both places mingles in the waters of the bright river that murmurs eternally at their feet. But from both events, the most prominent figures that shall be summoned to receive honor, will be the soldier of the Revolution and the soldier of the Union. They shall march together along the fields of the Nation's history, while all the good shall hail and crown their honored shades.

"Therefore we assemble to-day with a sense of increased significance in the ceremony. We have no granite columns to uncover, newly dedicated to the duty of perpetuating the memory of the services and sacrifices of the soldier-dead; but we do have a memorial newly grown—for everywhere is their monument! It rises in annual resurrection at our feet. Its colors are painted by a divine hand, and its mingled fragrance breathes a celestial breath. 'Take us,' they seem to say, 'and weave chaplets for the brave. Take us and dedicate us to the memory of the heroic dead; we endure while stone and brass shall perish. The generations as they come and go in endless procession shall greet us, and greeting shall bear us to the graves of the brave. Year by year we shall call to the people, in the great march onward, to halt; come for awhile and over the shrines of the soldier-dead recall their heroic virtues and their great sacrifice.' We take up our part of that duty, and in recalling their virtues I can do it in no manner more effective than to bring to your notice

THE CHARACTER OF THE UNION SOLDIER.

"First, then, we recall the element of patriotism which decorated the character of the soldiers sleeping here. Patriotism has; indeed, many definitions, and takes many forms of action. Some times it is Industry—the hundred-handed giant—wielding the mighty forces of agriculture, of commerce and manufactures, with a profound confidence in the stability of the government. Sometimes it is statesmanship, wisely

planning and safely guiding toward the future of the Nation. Sometimes it is eloquence, voicing in prophecy the thoughts that lie dumb in the popular heart. Sometimes it is song translating the love of the people for their native land. Sometimes it is prayer, rising sublime to God. Sometimes it is woman's poetical and tender ministry at the cot of the soldier, wounded, sick or dying. Sometimes it is justice, speaking the conscience of the people against the vices that corrupt the body politic and the wrongs that hinder the free movement of this Nation onward to its destiny.

"All these forms of patriotism exist among us. They have nothing heroic about them. But it is a different thing when patriotism springs to arms in defense of the nation's life. It is this form we are to honor—for these soldiers were patriots, and gave to their country and for their country's sake the richest gift they had—their life.

"Had I the power to recall one of the many from his rest in fame's eternal camping ground, how gladly would I do it. Even now I see him, as he stood under the gaze of his countrymen. Yesterday he was but one of the undistinguished millions. To-day he stands distinguished as the volunteer soldier of the Union. How manly the form! How athletic the strength! How firm the poise of the body! The pride of Illinois—the dewy freshness of her prairies beams in his eyes, the hope of her glorious future glows in his soul, and her blood throbs in the brave hearts of her young soldier as he lifts his hand toward Heaven and swears by Him, who notes the sparrow's fall, to be true to the Constitution and laws, and, if necessary, to die, that the government of the people, by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth!

"Do you see him to-day, O comrades, as he stepped out under the flying flag, when the shrill life sounded and the drum beat, and marched by your side, on and on over hills, through forests; on and on, through vales and brakes; on and on over mountain and river; on and on, through swamp and over bayous; on and on, as the fiery front of conquest advanced; by skirmish, by conflicts and siege? Do you see him in the circle of the camp-fire; hear the story and the song? By your side in the rugged winter and in the pleasant days of summer. Do you see him when the bugle sounds 'to arms!' and the long lines of battle are formed? Do you see him when the tide sweeps on and leaves him broken to pieces on the field, to breathe his last sigh up to the pitying stars—then to be

borne, in the old, old fashion of the dead to his grave?

"It is this form of patriotism we are here to commemorate, accounting it the purest and noblest which can animate the citizens of this Republic who loves it and its freedom, so much more than home or family or ambition or self, and to dare to die for its defense and perpetuity.

"A second element of the character which we desire to commemorate by this beautiful floral display is the self-devotion they exhibited. I do not mean to trace this quality in the incidents of twenty years ago—the muster, the drill camps, the weary marches and the tough campaigns. It is the office of the historian to recount these. Mine is the more pleasant duty of tracing the manifestations of this noble trait of the soldier's character where it shines in star-like radiance, and takes its place in constellation of heroic virtues. Their self-devotion included many features. It meant the leaving the farm, the work-shop, the store, the office, the school-room, the church, the quiet ways of life, at the voice of duty. It meant the march away to an uncertain fate. It meant the separation for an indefinite time from friends, from parents, from wife and children, and not only the separation, but on the part of thousands the firm resistance of tears, of pleading voices and hearts breaking with their prophecies of woe. It was a path of painful sacrifice for many, and the altar they used was dripping with sweat of an agony which could not be controlled. One incident comes to me vividly. A certain regiment is marching through the streets of a town where some of the soldiers lived. The morning had been a parting festival. The new flag—the gift of the town—rode proudly over the moving column. The sidewalks were thronged with crowds of the patriotic cheering and weeping as the soldiers go by. On the way is a neat, white frame house, over which creep the honey-suckle and clematis vine. The window curtain was partly drawn back, just enough to disclose a woman's face, with eyes straining through a mist of tears, and pale with pain of the heart. As they passed, company by company, a little girl sprang from the pavement, shouting, 'There's papa!' On swung the company. The father looked at his child, her blue eyes wide open with surprise, and her bright hair blown about in the wind, but he said no word. With a bound the little one flew after him, now crying bitterly, and in broken words saying, 'Take me papa! take me!' The manly soldier kept steadily on, but a quiver of grief shook his frame and tears fell upon his bosom. The captain of the

company took up the little one, and carried her sobbing and inconsolable into the cottage by the wayside, where the young mother was. To thousands these words were re-echoed through the years of bitter and bloody strife. And it was no inconsiderable feature of their self-devotion that they gave themselves to the maintenance of a doubtful experiment. Through the confusion of counsel in Congress, and the contradictory theories of authority in high places, they could but dimly see how the interests of continued self-government were in the issues; but there was a principle of more immediate application, by whose aid they were made capable of self-devotion which makes the heroism of Thermoplae doubtful, and the glory of '76 as a star in the splendor of a meridian sun!

"THE SUPREMACY OF THE UNION, that was the simple bright principle which made possible the devotion of these soldiers to the extent of its utmost requirements. Like a mother stricken by the hand of a younger son, the mother-land cried out, 'save me, my children, I have nursed you at my bosom; I have dowered you with a home of peace and plenty; from sea to sea your heritage lies, and your children are my treasures; I am stricken, save me!'—and the cry of mother-land was as the voice of God. With the impulse of filial devotion they rose and went to her succor, not reasoning nor asking why; forgetting all else—all other differences of State pride and all battle-cries of parties. In the aggregate it was sublime unselfishness; in particulars it was matchless in the annals of the world. Have you read how the Hebrew mothers in the vales of Palestine consecrated their sons to the battles of the Lord. There are thousands of stories of American mothers who, with similar lofty piety, dedicated their sons to God and the Republic. Have you read how Greek matrons buckled the swords of their sons, gave them their shields, saying: 'Come back *with* them or *on* them.' There were thousands of American matrons who imitated their high heroism. Have you read how the Swiss have come from their cantons to breast the serried tides of despotism? So can we match their willing devotion. Have you read how the freemen of Scotland, when the watch-fires blazed from peak to peak, swept in solid array to defend their mountain home? So swept the mighty host of our freemen from mountain to lake. Have you read how the patriots of Ireland went to death gaily as a groom to his bride, happy in the faith that the bannered green of their sires would one day float over their tombs? So went thousands of our patriot

soldiers to death, satisfied that the same starry banner which waved over their cradles would also wave over their graves. Worthy of all admiration was the self-devotion they exhibited. It decorates with beauty like that of these May flowers, the sacrifice they gave to their country in the hour of the country's need. It shines resplendent, as time dims the record of march and siege, and battles lost and won.

"Another trait in the character of these soldiers we honor, was their courage. As a mass they shrank from no duty, although a hundred difficulties guarded that duty and thousands of bayonets opposed them. It is a quality of character which decorates the name of every heroic leader in the majestic march of the race onward. That was a brave heart that beat under St. Paul's serf-mantle when he faced the lions in the arena of Ephesus; it was a dauntless soul that animated Arnold Winkelreid, when he gathered a hundred Austrian spears in his bosom, and so made way for liberty; that was a fearless spirit in John Hampden when he defied his king in the name of English law and English rights; that was a gallant heart that throbbed in Robert Emmet's bosom when he pleaded for Ireland's independence; that was a resolute spirit in Washington when he led the forlorn hope of America's freedom through all perils to victory. In fine, to illustrate this quality I must enumerate the long catalogue which Heaven and earth have made us to exemplify true courage in the fields of Evangelism, of reform, of civil and religious freedom. A soldier without courage would be as a Christian without faith—the very life within would die. At some time in the future historians will write of the courage of these soldiers in that nameless conflict with unseen foes—The subtle foes that crouch in the passes of mountains and lurk in the gloomy recesses of dark forests and venomous swamps, of the courage it required to brave the storms of winter on the lonely scout pacing the picket lines; raiding the Indian wilderness, or struggling hand to hand with the ocean's wind and waves. Courage has a two-fold force—visible and invisible, physical and spiritual. The one is born of blood, the other of the conscience. The one mounts like a proud rider at the first cry of danger and with bounding pulse, set teeth, hot breath and steely nerves, transforms the timid into heroes. It is that species which is most admired in song and storied in romance. It is the gift of God, and by its instrumentality He has moved man to conquest

over the oppositions of nature, in earth and sea and sky.

"One scene, out of many during the war, will illustrate this virtue. Two armies are sleeping front to front, waiting for the dawn of the day to grapple in deadly battle. A division of each is matched, as if a challenge had been made and accepted. With the light of the day, the two divisions rose to meet the conflict. The solid gray lines came sweeping down the slopes to overwhelm the embattled division silently awaiting the deluge on the brink of the intervening valley. The hills shout back the deep and deadly thunder of artillery; the valley counts the roll of musketry; on, and still on, come the unwavering columns. Not a step falters; not a hand trembles. Faster and faster roll the echoes of their guns; hotter flashes the red artillery. Now a single sound rings over the dread clangor; then there is a sudden leap forward; a swelling shout that shakes the flying flags; a rush as of a loosened river, and up! up! up! to the moveless column of blue they sweep—then fall back from the hedge of bayonets, broken and dispersed, to the sheltering nooks of the hills. It is one out of many, and make the dome of the American temple of fame as brilliant as the sky at midnight.

"Do not forget that this floral sacrament looks also to that other phase of their courage which met and fought with its invisible foes of pain, wounds and death. Is there need to enumerate these, or to insist that this species of courage has the finer quality and nerve? Who can measure the infinite variety of suffering through which they often passed on the way to these graves? Some writhing on the bloody field of battle; some tortured on the surgeon's table; some fierce in the frenzy of delirium; some wasted by fever; others worn by incurable disease; some starving in prison pens; some with an arm or limb left in the trenches; some mangled with shot or shell; some wearing away hour by hour in hospital and tent, vainly begging for the sight of the dear ones at home; others calm in the patience of duty well done; dying with the renewed ideal of their country bending over them—dear as the sun—regretting nothing of the costly sacrifice they made, passing away under the soothing of womanly nurses, and sleeping at last under the hemlocks and pines of the South.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest;
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,

She then shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod,
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung.
There honor comes, a pilgrim gray;
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there!"

"Lest I weary you, I shall give but a brief eulogy of the last characteristic of these sleeping soldiers. It is the quality of generosity. 'I have stood by the homely cot of many a dying soldier—young, middle-aged, officer and private, but have never yet heard one syllable of bitterness for the foe whose bullets and steel sent them to untimely graves. Generous souls! Many of them went from the cot to Heaven with an all-embracing charity which blessed the friends they loved, and forgave the foes who smote them.' It makes them the more heroic, because they fell battling with brave foes—for history will write the names and deeds of many Southern soldiers, who illustrated their lost cause and conquered banners with a lofty courage and devotion. Out of the graves of the Blue grows a stately flower named Victory; out of the graves of the Gray grows another named Submission; they unite, and out of the mingled vitality blossoms the beautiful flower of Peace, shedding its perfumes on Northern gales and Southern zephyrs.

"But, while we strive to emulate this generous spirit, so nobly characteristic of the soldier dead, we do not invite the childhood of the country here every year to decorate these graves, and not to learn the cause for which they died was the cause of right, as against wrong; the cause of Freedom, as against slavery; the cause of Union, as against its deadly foe, Secession. No false logic of events, no cunning arts of politician, no craven demands of self-interest, shall ever dim the keen sight of the passing generations to the wide distinction between loyalty and treason; between the honor due and paid to the patriot soldier, living and dead, and the charity of forgiveness offered to their foes, sleeping side by side in death, or in life laboring for the peace and perpetuity of the Nation. We lament, with a sorrow never healed, the loss of the gallant host of the Union, who died that we might live, but pity the misguided and wasted host who sought to destroy it, and died in the vain attempt. And the blossoms that to-day fall upon their graves are given in the same spirit as the soldiers used to give their crackers and canteens, though face to face in deadly array. But, above all floral offerings to the soldier dead; above all

tributes of eloquence to their noble deeds; above all gift of monumental marble by a patriotic people, is the solemn duty of here renewing our allegiance to the Union, 'that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain,' and as reverently as the priest before his altar, so before these sacred shrines devote ourselves to the task of building upon this continent one Republic, great and indivisible—so strong that every government, no matter how powerful it may be, shall fear and reverence it, and so beneficent that every inhabitant on earth, no matter how desolate he may be, shall find it a refuge and a defense.

"To this great purpose these soldiers were dedicated; to defend it they went to battle; they won at last, after years of unutterable sacrifice, and were borne back in silent legions to rest in the green tents whose curtains are never blown by the winds. Sleep on, O brave men, under the sentinel stars! Sleep on, O soldiers of the Union under the changeful skies! No sound of war disturbs your dreamless sleep! Softly as fall the May blossoms on your graves, so softly treads over you the march of Time, and the feet of passing generations! O, had I the power, I would make a festoon of flowers gathered from the gardens of the North, from the Savannas of the South, from the vales of the East, and from the prairies of the West. I would fold it around the bleached forms of the sailors of the Union navy resting in the sepulchres of the sea, or covered in the tawny sands of the gulf, or swept by the mighty current of the Mississippi, or washed by the silver waves of the Rio Grande. I would wreath it around the form of every soldier of the Union sleeping in American soil—some in the cemeteries of the Nation; some in the long trenches of battle-fields; some in secret places; some in the forests; some by the river banks; some in lonely graves, unknown, under the shadow of cypress and magnolia trees—and, binding without the States of the Union, would summon the genius of the Nation to say with priestly authority: 'What God has joined together, let no man put assunder.'"

Mr. Parker received the undivided attention of the immense audience, and his splendid oration was highly commended by all who had the privilege of hearing it. Upon its conclusion the exercises of the Grand Army were concluded as follows:

Post Commander—"Comrades, how shall men live?"

Response—"With trust in God and love for one another."

P. C.—"How should comrades of the Grand Army live?"

R.—"Having on the whole armor of God, that they may be able to withstand in the evil day."

P. C.—"The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death."

R.—"We thank God, who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ, our Lord."

After the close of these exercises "America" was sung by the throng, and the exercises closed with the benediction, when all boarded the train and returned to the city.

MASONIC.

The Masonic order was represented in Springfield as early as 1822, a petition being presented to the Grand officers of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, bearing date April 4, of that year, praying for a dispensation to establish a lodge in this place. This petition was signed by James Latham, Stephen Phelps, Stephen Stillman, Gershom Jayne, Thomas Constant, Charles Wright, Oramel Clark and John More. Stephen Stillman was recommended as first Master; Gershom Jayne, Senior Warden, and John More, Junior Warden. The dispensation was granted April 5, 1822. The lodge was instituted and the following additional officers elected and appointed: Moses Broadwell, Treasurer; James C. Stephenson, Secretary; Oramel Clark, S. D.; Thomas Constant, J. D.

The lodge did not seem to flourish for a time in consequence of their being no safe and convenient place of meeting, Springfield at that time not being provided with many public buildings. Stephen Stillman, the Master of the Lodge, undertook during the summer of 1822 to erect a building in which to meet, but was prevented from various causes. Still the Lodge felt justified in asking for a charter from the Grand Lodge at its next regular session, which was granted, and Sangamon Lodge, No. 9, was duly organized on the 23d day of June, 1823.

For some cause the charter of the lodge was arrested by the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1826, the probable cause being the failure of the Lodge to ask dismissal from the Grand Lodge of Missouri in order to join that of Illinois, and failure to pay its dues. No effort was made, so far as is known, to obtain a renewal of the charter, money matters at that time being considerably depressed, and the Morgan excitement following shortly after.

Springfield Lodge, No. 4.—On the 27th of January, 1839, the following named signed a petition addressed to the Grand Lodge of Missouri asking a dispensation to open and hold a lodge at Springfield: J. Adams, James R. Gray, Alexander Lindsay, Henry Colestock, Philo Beers, L. S. Cornwell, Martin Doyle, J. R. Braucher, Bela Webster, and James Maxcy. A dispensation bearing date February 25, 1839, was issued, naming James Adams, Master; James R. Gray, Senior Warden; Alexander Lindsay, Junior Warden. The first meeting of the Lodge was held at the American House, April 20, 1839, when the following officers were elected and appointed: Love S. Cornwell, Secretary; Maurice Doyle, Treasurer; James Maxcy, Tyler; Philo Brown, S. D.; William Cudmore, J. D.; M. Helm, First M. C.; M. A. Kelley, Second M. C. The Lodge was numbered twenty-six.

A Grand Lodge having been organized in Illinois, Springfield Lodge, No. 26, withdrew from the jurisdiction of Missouri, and united with the Illinois body, receiving from the latter a new charter designating the Lodge as Springfield Lodge No. 4. This charter was received May, 1840. The lodge during this year was quite prosperous, initiating quite a number, among whom was Stephen A. Douglas, who afterwards attained a National reputation as a politician.

In 1841, several members asked leave to withdraw that they might form a new lodge. Leave was granted and their lodge dues for the current quarter remitted them.

Springfield Lodge, No. 4, has had a very prosperous existence.

Since its organization, the following named, among others, have served in the office of W. M.: James Adams, Meredith Helm, Love S. Cornwell, James Shepherd, Francis A. McNeill, James Zwissler, William Lovely, William B. Warren, J. W. Keyes, James H. Mather. T. S. Mather is the present W. M., and J. B. Hammond, Secretary.

There are now four lodges, one Chapter, and one Commandery in Springfield.

Central Lodge, No. 71, meets the second Monday in each month. A. M. Brooks is the present W. M., and F. Cleverly, Secretary.

Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, meets the third Monday in each month. H. M. Davidson, W. M.; H. G. Waldo, Secretary.

St. Paul's Lodge, No. 500, meets the second Tuesday in each month. L. W. Shepherd, W. M.; A. R. Robinson, Secretary.

Springfield Chapter, No. 1, meets the fourth Monday in each month. Henry Wohlgenuth, E. C.; H. G. Waldo, Secretary.

Elwood Commandery No. 6, K. T., was organized under dispensation, granted by R. E., Sir Knight James V. G. Blaney, Grand Commander, May 16, 1859, as Illinois Commandery U. D., at Masonic Hall, Springfield, Illinois, June 23, 1859, Sir Nelson D. Elwood, of Joliet Commandery, presiding. The dispensation was granted to Sirs William C. Hobbs, William H. Turner, Mason Brayman, F. K. Nichols, D. C. Martin, James Newman, George Thorp, A. R. Robinson and Harmon G. Reynolds. Of these, Sirs Nichols, Brayman, Robinson and Reynolds became charter members. The charter was granted November 3, 1859. At a subsequent meeting of the Commandery, it was resolved that the name of the Commandery should be changed to Elwood. Since its organization, the Commandery have made pilgrimages to St. Louis, September, 1868; Baltimore, September, 1871; New Orleans, September, 1874; Cleveland, August, 1877; Chicago, August, 1880, participating in the Grand Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America. The following named have held the position of Eminent Commanders of this Commandery: Harmon G. Reynolds, 1860; Charles Fisher, 1861; Phares A. Dorwin, 1862; Newton Bateman, 1863; William Lavelly, 1865; Andrew J. Dunning, 1866; Benjamin C. McQuestan, 1867; Phares A. Dorwin, 1868; Rheuna D. Lawrence, 1869; William Lavelly, 1870; Robert L. McGuire, 1871-2; Rheuna D. Lawrence, 1873; Dwight Brown, 1874; William D. Richardson, 1875; John Cook, 1876-7; Samuel J. Willett, 1878; Jacob B. Hammond, 1879; James H. Matheny, 1880; Henry Wohlgenuth, 1881. The ranks of the Commandery have been thinned by death, as follows: Nelson D. Elwood, Phares A. Dorwin, Walter Whitney, William L. Dougherty, S. C. Toler, John Brotherton, James W. Sponsler, Nicholas Strott, Lewis B. Smith, William A. Turney, Jesse K. Dubois, W. Jarvis London, P. C. Latham, James I. Davidson, F. J. Martin, J. L. Crane, O. H. Miner, Alfred Sower, C. W. Matheny. The Commandery now numbers one hundred and twenty-eight members, with the following named officers: Henry Wohlgenuth, Eminent Commander; Joseph D. Myers, Generalissimo; Edward R. Roberts, Captain General; Samuel J. Willett, Prelate, Edward T. Smith, Senior Warden; Robert H. Moor, Junior Warden; John S. Fisher, Treasurer; Charles P. Kane, Recorder; H. Fayart, Sword

Bearer; Richard Young, Standard Bearer; Nelson D. Lee, Warden; James W. Watson, Captain of the Guard.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

This is one of the largest and best of the self-governed benevolent and provident associations.

The institution originated in Manchester, England, in 1812; some scattering lodges, it appears, existed before this date. The object of the Manchester organization, it was declared, was to render assistance to every member who may apply, through sickness, distress or otherwise, if he be well attached to the Queen and government and faithful to the Order; and this is still the basis of the Order in that country. There are about four thousand lodges in England, and the membership is about half a million.

The Order in the United States is known as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and greatly differs from the English organization, and is entirely separate from what is known as the Manchester Unity, although a kind feeling exists between the societies, and efforts are being made to effect an arrangement by which interchanging visitations may be made by the respective membership.

The father of Odd Fellowship in America, was Thomas Wildey, who had been connected with similar associations in England, and who organized Washington Lodge No. 1, at the house of William Lupton, Sign of the Seven Stars, in Baltimore, on the 26th day of April, 1819. This lodge was composed of five members; the organization now has a membership of nearly half a million.

The organization has a Sovereign Grand Lodge, composed of representatives from every State and Territory in the United States, from the Dominion of Canada and numerous foreign jurisdictions. The Grand Lodge is held annually.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois was organized at Alton in 1838, but was re-organized in 1842, since which time it has grown, until it now has a membership of thirty thousand. The first lodge in Springfield was organized in 1840, it being Springfield Lodge No. 6, of which many of the old settlers of Sangamon county were members, N. W. Matheny, L. B. Adams, James H. Matheny, Stephen Carman, and Thomas Lushbaugh being among its earliest members.

Teutonia Lodge No. 166 was organized in 1850, and contains among its membership many of the leading Germans of the city.

Springfield Lodge No. 465 was organized in 1871, by Hon. A. L. Knapp, as Special Deputy.

The Lilla Lodge, of the Degree of Rebekah, was organized in 1873, and is in a flourishing condition.

There are two encampments—Prairie State, organized in 1857, and Schiller, organized in 1871.

The following are the principal officers of the lodges named:

Sangamon Lodge No. 6.—W. A. Young, N. G.; Antonio Frank, V. G.; T. A. Withey, R. S.; H. Engelskirchen, P. S.; H. O. Bolles, Treasurer. This lodge has its meetings every Wednesday evening, over the State National Bank.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 166.—William Helmle, N. G.; Jacob Felber, V. G.; Emiel Fritsch, R. S.; J. M. Striffler, Treasurer. The lodge meets weekly, over the State National Bank.

Springfield Lodge, No. 465.—A. Orendorff, N. G.; John O. Rames, V. G.; John C. Hughes, R. S.; John W. Withey, P. S.; O. F. Stebbins, Treasurer; J. O. Humphreys, S. P. G. Lodge meets every Thursday evening, over the State National Bank.

Prairie State Encampment, No. 16.—David Simpson, C. P.; W. M. Duggans, H. P.; E. P. Beach, S. W.; W. H. Davis, J. W. Encampment meets every first and third Mondays in every month, over the State National Bank.

Schiller Encampment, No. 121.—Rudolph Hellweg, C. P.; Fred Walther, H. P.; Fred Weisz, S. W.; G. Ritter, Scribe and Treasurer. Encampment meets every first and third Friday in each month, over the State National Bank.

The combined membership of the order in Springfield is two hundred and fifty in subordinate lodges, and eighty in Encampments.

HEBREW SOCIETIES.

Emes Lodge, No. 67, I. O. Benai Berith, (Sons of the Covenant).—This is a benevolent society composed exclusively of Israelites, and was organized in Springfield, in 1863, with twenty members. It has now increased to thirty-seven. The I. O. of Benai Berith was first organized in Philadelphia, about the year 1856, and has since extended all over the country, with a present membership of twenty-five thousand in the United States. It is an organization somewhat similar to the United Workmen, giving the widow or heirs of a deceased member \$1,000. Some lodges give sick benefits, of which No. 67 is one, allowing \$5 per week in case of sickness of a member. The present officers of the lodge are: Charles Seaman, President; S. Bernheim, Vice President; A. Friedman, Secretary; S. Hess, Treasurer; C. Stern, Mentor; L. S. Ensel, Warden.

Ladies' Benevolent Society.—A society, composed of Israelite women, was organized in this city in 1870, its object being to minister to the sick and needy and to help one another in a systematic manner, similar to the various benevolent orders of the day. In case of sickness of a member, sick benefits are paid by the society. A good work has already been accomplished. Its officers in 1881, were: Mrs. S. Hammerslough, President; Mrs. C. Stern, Vice President; Mrs. Charles Seaman, Secretary; Mrs. S. Benjamin, Treasurer. Meetings are held quarterly.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Peerless Lodge No. 403, K. of H., was organized February 23, 1877, with S. J. Willett, J. D. Roper, W. H. McCormick, C. G. Averill, T. E. Shutt, W. H. Staley, A. D. Campbell, J. S. Doyle, H. O. Bolles, H. B. Graham, O. E. Dowe, T. C. Smith, P. Bird Price, F. Fleury, J. L. C. Richards. At the first meeting of the lodge, W. H. McCormick was elected P. D.; S. J. Willett, D.; C. G. Averill, V. D.; J. L. C. Richards, A. D.; T. C. Smith, C.; H. B. Graham, G.; J. S. Doyle, R.; P. Bird Price, F. R.; J. D. Roper, Treas.; H. O. Bolles, Guard. The lodge has met with fair success and now numbers thirty-two members. The order is a beneficiary one, each member being insured to the amount of \$2000. Since its organization the lodge has been called upon to lay away in the silent tomb three of its members—T. P. Boone, Henry Speckman and Henry B. Graham, the widows and families of each receiving the beneficiary of \$2000. The following named are the officers in June, 1881: E. P. Beach, D.; T. C. Smith, V. D.; M. L. Pearce, A. D.; H. O. Bolles, R.; J. D. Roper, F. R.; G. A. Mueller, Treas.; T. English, C.; W. C. Sommer, G.; B. Meissner, Guard; A. D. Campbell, Sent.

UNITED WORKMEN.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen originated in Pennsylvania some ten years ago, from a desire to assist each other in case of sickness or death—and soon partook of the present form of the society—that is, a contribution of \$2,000 to the legates of a deceased member. The first lodge instituted in Illinois was Noble No. 1, of Rock Island, November 18, 1874, with twenty-six members, followed by Harmony, No. 2, Moline, December 3, 1874, with twenty-three; Union, No. 3, Sterling, February 13, 1875, with twenty-three; Island City, No. 4, Rock Island, April 23, 1875, with thirty-seven; Industrial, No. 5, Rock Falls, June 11, 1875, with thirty-two members, and these five lodges, with a total

membership of one hundred and eighty-two, constituted the Grand Lodge of Illinois, which was instituted June 28, 1875.

Prior to June 1, 1877, all death claims were paid through the Supreme Lodge, but upon that date, Illinois having increased her membership to upwards of two thousand, was set apart as a State Mortuary District, and entitled to collect and disburse her own beneficiary funds. Since that time the order in Illinois has grown rapidly, and numbers a little over ten thousand, with about one hundred and ninety lodges. During this time there has been one hundred and seventy-seven deaths, necessitating fifty-six assessments of one dollar each, and as the legatees of each deceased member have received \$2,000, the grand total thus collected and disbursed has been \$354,000.

The order is represented in Springfield by four lodges—Springfield, No. 37, instituted May 31, 1877; Capital City, No. 38, February 8, 1877; Good Will, No. 39, February 10, 1877; Mozart, 106, in February, 1878. The total membership in the city is over three hundred.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Charity Council No. 236, Royal Arcanum, was organized January 20, 1879, with fifteen charter members. The first officers were: C. G. Averill, Regent; J. P. Lindley, Vice Regent; Wm. J. Footner, Past Regent; Geo. C. Cole, Orator; J. F. McNeill, Secretary, H. K. Weber, Collector; J. H. Barkley, Treasurer; R. J. Williams, Chaplain; G. S. Dana, Guide; M. H. Jelley, Warden; J. A. Jones, Jr., Sentry; H. B. Buck, G. S. Dana, J. P. Lindley, Trustees; H. B. Buck, T. S. Matthews, Medical Examiners.

Its present officers are: John L. Phillips, Regent; Wm. C. Wood, Vice Regent; Wm. C. Cowgill, Orator; Jas. F. McNeill, Secretary; H. K. Weber, Collector; J. H. Barkley, Treasurer; Geo. E. Copeland, Chaplain; J. A. Jones, Jr., Guide; Frank Fleury, Warden; J. W. Fuller, Sentry; L. W. Shepherd, Louis Souther, J. M. Adair, Trustees; Dr. J. A. Jones, Medical Examiner. Its present membership is 30.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

Amity Council 409, American Legion of Honor, was organized January 28, 1881, by Deputy Supreme Commander J. L. Phillips, with twenty-six charter members. There has only been one election and the original officers are still serving, viz: John L. Phillips, Commander; Chas. G. Averill, Vice Commander; C. L. Conkling, Past Commander; E. L. Merritt, Orator; J. F. McNeill, Secretary; Franz Bode, Collector;

Jas. H. Barkley, Treasurer; Jno. M. Adair, Chaplain; Wm. D. Baker, Guide; Isaac N. Ransom, Warden; J. N. Dixon, Sentry; Jas. T. Jones, Wm. C. Wood, Jno. F. Wolgamot, Trustees; Examining Surgeon, J. Norman Dixon. Its present membership is 29.

Independent Order of Mutual Aid have a lodge, in which many of the leading citizens of the city are interested. The lodge is styled Abe Lincoln Lodge No. 5, and meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month. William Keene is the present Recording Secretary.

Springfield Council No. 40, Royal Templars of Temperance meets first and third Tuesdays in each month, at Knights of Pythias Hall, corner Fifth and Monroe streets. J. B. Bennett, S. C.; R. S. Hill, R. S.

Esperanza Commandery, Knights of Universal Brotherhood meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening, in Opera House Block, George McCutcheon, Commander; William L. Gardner, Chief of Reds.

Stevenson Post No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted in Springfield, in the early history of the order, and has had regular meetings since that time. The post take charge of all services on Decoration Day, in Springfield. H. Chapin is the present Commander, with A. Wilson, Adjutant, and E. D. Vredenburg, Quartermaster.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Capital Lodge, No. 14, K. of P., meets every Monday evening in the Library Building. The present officers are: J. P. Lindley, P. C.; C. G. Averill, C. C.; B. F. Talbot, V. C.; S. J. Willett, Prelate; J. H. Freeman, M. of E.; R. A. Higgins, M. of F.; J. D. Roper, K. of R. S.; T. E. Shutt, M. of A.; J. W. Young, I. G.; J. B. Keucher, O. G.

Springfield Typographical Union was organized in 18—. Its present officers are: John E. Allen, President; A. M. Barker, Vice-President; H. T. Schlick, Financial Secretary; Howard Williams, Recording Secretary; Timothy Collins, Treasurer; Harry Collins, Sergeant-at-Arms; John Ankrom, P. J. Doyle, Charles Bradley, Thomas Thorpe, Arthur S. Hoag, Executive Committee.

NEWSPAPERS.

In another part of this work is a chapter on the newspapers of the county. Among the papers not mentioned was the Odd Fellows Herald, a five column quarto, published and edited by A. D. Sanders. The Herald was started in 1877, and has had a prosperous existence

almost from the beginning. As its name implies, it is devoted to the interest of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is well and ably edited. Its circulation is larger than any paper published for the benefit of any class in this region of country.

Edwin A. Wilson also publishes two Sunday School papers, one being "Labor of Love," the other, "Food for the Lambs." The papers are undenominational in character, and are furnished to Sunday schools regardless of sect. The Labor of Love has been issued since 1871, and the Food for the Lambs, since 1875. The average circulation of the former is twenty thousand per month, and the latter fifteen thousand. A large amount of money is annually expended on the two sheets.

THE CAPITAL RAILWAY.

The Capital Railway was organized under the general laws of the State of Illinois, August 10, 1865, and permission was at once given by the City Council of Springfield, to locate the road on all the streets the company desired to occupy. They commenced operations with a capital of \$18,000, which was afterwards increased to \$28,000. The first Board of Directors were: J. K. Dubois, John Williams, D. L. Phillips, Alexander Starne and J. S. Bradford.

The officers chosen were: D. L. Phillips, President; John Williams, Treasurer; A. W. French, Secretary; Alexander Starne, Superintendent. John Williams afterwards resigned as Treasurer, and Jesse K. Dubois was chosen to fill the vacancy.

A portion of the road was built in the autumn of 1865, commencing at the old depot of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, on the corner of Tenth and Monroe streets, and running west on Monroe street to Lincoln Avenue, one-third of a mile west of the city limits. It was opened for business January 1, 1866; the total cost to that time, being about \$27,000.

The track was afterwards extended about one-third of a mile further west, and subsequently about the same distance was taken up at the east end of the road—from Tenth to Seventh streets.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Illinois, approved February 25, 1867, the former transactions of the Capital Railway Company of Springfield, were legalized and its future rights and privileges defined. Its capital stock was fixed at \$50,000, with authority to increase it indefinitely.

THE SPRINGFIELD CITY RAILWAY COMPANY was chartered February 16, 1861, by a special act of the legislature of Illinois, entitled "An act to

promote the construction of Horse Railways in the city of Springfield." Jacob Bunn, John T. Stuart, Stephen T. Logan, Benjamin S. Edwards, Christopher C. Brown, Thomas S. Mather, and George Carpenter, were named as the first Board of Directors.

They were authorized to organize a company under the name that heads this article, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and permission to increase it indefinitely. The company was invested with authority to build and operate street railroads on any street in the present or future limits of the city, and to extend them to any point in the county of Sangamon. They were to go on any public highway, but were forbidden to put any obstruction in the way of travel.

March 3, 1866, the Springfield City Railway Company was organized by the election of Hon. John T. Stuart, President; Asa Eastman, Vice President; George N. Black, Treasurer; and George Carpenter, Secretary. They commenced building the road at once, and opened it for business on the fourth of July.

The original road commenced at Monroe street and ran north, on Fifth street, to Oak Ridge Cemetery. The road, cars, and all the equipments cost \$42,000. In the spring of 1867 it was extended on Fifth street to South Grand Avenue, at a cost of \$13,000, making the total cost \$55,000. The southern extension was opened for business just one year from the first opening, namely, July 4, 1867.

The two companies were subsequently consolidated, and are now operating under the name of the Capital Railway Company.

This company owns a fine park of twelve acres adjoining Oak Ridge Cemetery on the east. This park is finely shaded with native trees. It has a bountiful supply of pure well water, and a pagoda for refreshments. There is a stand on the ground fitted up for public speaking, with rustic bridges and appropriate places, and seats under most every tree. These attractions, with a green turf over all the ground, make it a great resort for picnics.

This park and the fine walks and drives, among the sylvan groves of Oak Ridge Cemetery, forms a delightful retreat from the scorching heat and dusty streets of the city, in the summer months; and at all seasons with the memories that cluster around the Lincoln Monument, it is one of the most attractive spots in the West, both to citizens and strangers.

The company now have about six miles of track and are well equipped with cars and horses. The present officers are: A. L. Ide, President

George N. Black, Vice-President; John W. Bunn, Secretary; William Ridgely, Treasurer; George C. Ripley, Superintendent.

CITIZEN'S STREET RAILWAY.

The Citizens' Street Railway Company was organized March 5, 1879, by John Henry Schuck, Henson Robinson, Oscar F. Stebbins, J. N. Reece, Frank Reisch, J. E. K. Herrick, and A. H. Saunders. The right of way was granted to the company by the City Council in April of the same year, and on the 20th of July, they began grading and track laying on North Grand Avenue, south on Ninth to Washington street, and west on Washington to the square. They then went north from North Grand Avenue to the Rolling Mills, thence to the fair grounds. Beginning on the square, they next went south to Capital Avenue, thence west to the State House. From the corner of Sixth and Washington, the next move was west to Second street, thence north to Carpenter, west to Rutledge, thence north to Lincoln Park, Lincoln Monument, and Oak Ridge Cemetery. Again, starting from Ninth street, they ran east to Eleventh, and south to Kansas street. In October, 1880, they completed the road south from the State House to Allen street.

The company have a capital stock of \$75,000. They now have about eight miles of track in complete running order; have eighteen cars and seventy-six head of mules and horses. They have two stables, one near the Rolling Mill, and the other and main one, on the corner of Washington and Ninth streets. They employ twenty-six men.

The first Board of Directors were J. H. Schuck, Henson Robinson, Frank Reisch, A. H. Saunders, W. O. Converse, and F. W. Tracy. Mr. Tracy subsequently resigned, and George Reisch was elected in his place. The present Board are the same as the first, substituting Mr. Reisch for Mr. Tracy. J. H. Schuck was the first and is the present President.

SPRINGFIELD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Springfield Library Association was incorporated under the general laws of the State, March 15, 1866. Dr. Samuel Willard was the first Librarian, and served until September 1, 1870, when Miss E. Getrude Seaman was chosen to occupy that position. Mrs. H. L. Kimball, the present Librarian, was appointed in 1877.

The capital stock authorized by the articles of association is \$20,000. Fifty dollars paid at one time constitutes the person paying the same a life member, and secures the use of the Library,

and one vote during life. Shares of stock are ten dollars. A stockholder can have the use of the Library and one vote, by paying three dollars annually. Persons who are neither stockholders or life members can have the use of it by paying five dollars annually. The selection of books includes the very choicest works of reference, history, geography and travels, biography, theology, ethics, ecclesiastical history, philosophy, political science and education, science and art, poetry and drama, novels, juvenile works and general literature.

The Library now consists of about seven thousand volumes, and new and rare works are being constantly added. During the year 1880, about thirteen thousand volumes were loaned. The Library is visited daily by a large number of persons, who avail themselves of the privilege of reading and examining the books, papers and magazines.

The following named constitute the officers of the Association in 1881: C. C. Brown, President; John W. Bunn, Vice-President; Ernst Helmle, Recording Secretary; James T. Jones, Corresponding Secretary; B. H. Ferguson, Treasurer; E. F. Leonard, A. N. J. Crook, Henry Remann, Charles Ridgely, Henson Robinson, George N. Black, Directors; Mrs. H. L. Kimball, Librarian.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY.

This library is designed for the use of the officers of State, Members of the Legislature, etc., they being the only parties allowed to take books away from the library. Any citizen, however, can visit the library and consult any work there.

It contains four thousand volumes of miscellaneous works, and about ten thousand volumes of the publications of the United States and of the several States, including copies of all the publications of Illinois. This makes the library proper about fourteen thousand volumes. These, with surplus copies of Illinois publications and incomplete sets of duplicate miscellaneous works, swell the number to about fifty thousand volumes in the care of the Librarian.

The catalogue of miscellaneous books comprise some choice selections of works of reference, history, biography, philosophy, science and art, and a small number of volumes in the German language.

The State department contains the colonial laws of many of the old thirteen States; laws of the Territory and State of Illinois; laws of the Congress of the United States, with Senate and House reports; reports of the United States census;

Congressional Globe, etc., etc. This library is at present in a room on the first floor of the old State House, at the west side, and is in the custody of the Hon. Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State, who is *ex officio* State Librarian, assisted by Edith Walbridge, Assistant Librarian, who has been in the office since June, 1881.

The Law Library is the property of the State also. It contains about seven thousand volumes, composed of the reports of the United States Courts, and of the Supreme Courts of the several States; text books, digests and statutes, and English, Irish and Scotch reports.

There is also a great number of Congressional Documents, American Archives, Secret Journals of Congress, and a small number of miscellaneous books, among which are Appeltou's Cyclopaedia and the Encyclopaedia Britannica. This library is also in the care of the Secretary of State.

The General Assembly in the winter of 1880-81, made an appropriation of \$5,000 for two years.

BANKS.

The first bank in Springfield was the State Bank, established about 1830, and which failed in 1842. Since then several banks have been organized, and there is now in the place four safe and reliable institutions.

The Ridgely National Bank.—In connection with the Messrs Clark, in 1851, N. H. Ridgely organized Clark's Exchange Bank, of which N. H. Ridgely was President, and James Campbell Cashier. In the course of four or five years Mr. Ridgely purchased the interest of his partners and continued the institution in his own individual name. Shortly after, Charles Ridgely was admitted as a partner, and the business was then conducted under the firm name of N. H. & Charles Ridgely. Subsequently, William Ridgely became a member of the firm, and the title was changed to N. H. Ridgely & Co. In October, 1866, the Ridgely National Bank was organized as successors to N. H. Ridgely & Co., with N. H. Ridgely, President; Charles Ridgely, Vice President; William Ridgely, Cashier. October 1, 1875, J. Taylor Smith was elected Second Vice President. No further change has been made in its officers since organization. When organized the capital stock was placed at \$100,000. A surplus has since accumulated of \$100,000.

The Springfield Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank was chartered in 1851 as an Insurance Company with banking privileges. Only the latter were ever used, the institution never organizing as an insurance company. The

charter was granted to Robert Irwin, John Williams, Jacob Bunn, William B. Fonday and John C. Lamb. The first officers were Antrim Campbell, President, and J. C. Sprigg, Cashier. In September, 1854, Thomas Condell became President, upon the resignation of Mr. Campbell. In 1868, R. F. Ruth became President, and has since occupied the position. Robert Irwin was the successor of Mr. Sprigg, as Cashier, Mr. Irwin died in the spring of 1865, and was succeeded by B. H. Ferguson, the present Cashier. The building occupied by the bank was erected by the old Illinois State Bank, and was purchased by the Marine and Fire Insurance Company on its organization. The bank incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, has a large surplus, and does a business equal to any bank outside of Chicago.

The First National Bank.—This bank was organized December 12, 1863, but did not begin business until May 1, 1864. The first officers were John Williams, President; George N. Black, Cashier. It succeeded the private banking house of John Williams & Company, which had been doing a safe and profitable business for some years. The original capital stock of the First National was \$125,000. It has since been increased to \$250,000. In 1866, Frank W. Tracy succeeded Mr. Black as Cashier. In 1874, Noah W. Matheny became President. Upon his death, which occurred in the spring of 1877, C. W. Matheny succeeded him. He also died in April, 1879, when Mr. Tracy was elected to that position, and H. K. Weber became Cashier. This banking house was first established on the northwest corner of Fifth and Washington streets, where it remained until the present fine building was erected in 1878, especially for its occupancy. It stands on the southeast corner of Sixth and Washington, and cost \$25,000. This bank has been a United States depository since it was first opened for business. Its deposits average over \$1,000,000, and carries loans from \$700,000 to \$800,000. The fine safes of the bank, manufactured by Hall, at a cost of over \$5,000, and its ability to keep valuables in absolute security, has also led to the doing of a safe-deposit business for the general public, and money, bonds, securities and other valuables are here guarded and protected against the possibility of loss. As a depository of the United States the bank has, it is estimated, received and disbursed for the government, over \$50,000,000.

The State National Bank.—This bank owns and occupies the elegant building on the southwest corner of the public square, which is con-

sidered the best located bank building in the city,—a banking business having been carried on at this corner for nearly twenty-five years. The State National commenced business on January 1, 1871. Its abundant capital of \$200,000 was subscribed by a large number of the wealthiest and most prominent business men of the city and county. Notwithstanding it was the last bank organized in the city, it has steadily grown in public favor and gained in profitable business until now it is among the largest and strongest financial institutions in the State of Illinois, as will be seen by its last published statement made to the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, in compliance with the provisions of the National Banking law. The following is a copy of the statement:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$713,378 31
Real Estate and Fixtures.....	16,899 68
Banking House.....	20,000 00
Current Expenses.....	3,823 03
Premiums.....	17,500 00
United States four per cent. Bonds.....	250,750 00
Cash on hand.....	376,337 74
	<hr/>
	\$1,398,888 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$200,000 00
Surplus and Profits.....	71,758 99
Circulation.....	135,000 00
Deposits.....	991,829 77
	<hr/>
	\$1,398,888 76

It transacts a general banking business, draws its own drafts on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe, receives deposits and loans money on approved security.

Its officers are: S. H. Jones, President, F. K. Whittemore, Cashier.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Springfield Board of Trade was organized in May, 1880, with one hundred members. Dudley Wickersham was elected President; O. H. Miner, Secretary; F. K. Whittemore, Treasurer. R. D. Lawrence is the present President, and in January, 1881, John G. Ives was elected Secretary in place of Mr. Miner, deceased. The Board is operated under the general system governing such bodies. Its headquarters are in the second story of the brick building, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Washington streets.

FIRES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It has been many years since the old volunteer "bucket brigade" gave way to the systematic fire department, with its engines, hose carriages, and other appliances for extinguishing a

fire. For many years the fire department, as originally organized, was upon the volunteer plan, and it was not until 1869, that a paid department was thought advisable by the "powers that be"—the City Council. The following named constitutes the department as it now exists: Thomas Dunn, Fire Marshal; John H. Freeman and Julius Cottett, Engineers; Merritt Whipple, James Davis, Firemen; Augustus Miller, A. O. Sanders, Hosemen; Oscar Phillips, Samuel Hunt, Drivers; Henry Miller, Thomas Rourke, Hook and Ladder Men; Harry Hooker, George Hodge, William Donnelly, Philip Hoffman, John Rourke, J. C. Decker, Extra Hosemen. The Fire Marshal receives a salary of \$25.00 per month, and is only required to serve in case of fire; all other men, with the exception of extra hosemen, receive \$55.00 per month, devoting their entire time to the work. The extra hosemen receive \$12.50 per month, and are required only to report for active duty in case of fire.

The department has two engines, with hose carriages, hook and ladder truck, and are supplied with such other things as they deem necessary for active service.

During the year 1880-81, there were sixty-seven alarms, some of which were false ones, and fires doing damage to the amount of about \$12,000. This is certainly a good record, and speaks well for the "boys."

It is impossible to give anything like a record of the fires in this connection, therefore only a few are given as a specimen of how fire can destroy, and to serve as a reminder to the old settler.

On Saturday evening, February 13, 1858, a destructive fire occurred, beginning on the east side of the square, in the crockery store of William McCabe & Company, and from there extending to the drug store of Corneau & Diller, adjoining on the north. The next building destroyed was that of Benjamin Piatt. Here, for a time, the fire was stopped, but the wooden rear of the book-store of Paine, Booraem & Co. having caught from the smouldering ruins of McCabe's store, that house was consumed in spite of all efforts to save it. With the destruction of this building it was again supposed the fire was at an end, as the remaining store houses appeared to be entirely free from danger, but about two o'clock, a. m., the alarm was again sounded, and it was discovered that the dry goods store of C. W. Matheny was on fire under the roof. Every effort made to subdue it was in vain. The fire rapidly spread until three more

buildings were destroyed. The heaviest losers were McCabe & Co., Corneau & Diller, Paine, Booraem & Co., C. W. Matheny, John Cook, and N. H. Ridgely. The loss by this fire was about \$50,000.

On Wednesday night, October 6th, 1858, the freight house of the Chicago & Alton Railroad was destroyed by fire, together with the greater quantity of freight stored therein. The building was a frame one 40x400 feet, and was of but little value, but a large amount of freight was then on hand. The loss was estimated at \$10,000.

On Sunday morning, April 21, 1860, a fire broke out in a livery stable on Washington street, and spreading, burned several other buildings, including the wagon and carriage factory of Withey Brothers, entailing a loss upon this firm of \$15,000. The total loss by the fire was about \$25,000.

A fire occurred Monday evening, March 13, 1865, commencing in the drug store of T. J. V. Owen, druggist, destroying the building occupied by Mr. Owen and the bookstore of A. B. Mackenzie. Adjoining buildings somewhat damaged. Total loss about \$35,000.

On Tuesday night, February 21, 1870, a fire was discovered in the fourth story of a building occupied by H. W. Rokker, on the east side of Fifth near Monroe street. The building was owned by Black & Amos, and was occupied by H. W. Rokker as a book bindery; H. G. Reynolds, publisher of Masonic Trowel, and by the American Sewing Machine Company. It was entirely destroyed. The building next on the north, owned by Mrs. E. S. Johnson and Mr. Hickman was also destroyed, except the walls, which were left standing. The first story was occupied by Mr. Hammer for the sale of second-hand furniture, stoves and other articles. The building north of Mrs. Johnson's was damaged somewhat, but not destroyed.

The Masonic Hall building, on the corner of Fifth and Monroe streets, was next attacked by the fire and the roof and third story destroyed, the first and second stories, with their contents, being saved. The third story was occupied by four of the Masonic lodges of the city. In this room were the records of the lodges, together with the valuable regalias belonging to the order, which were destroyed. The estimated loss of all parties was \$67,800.

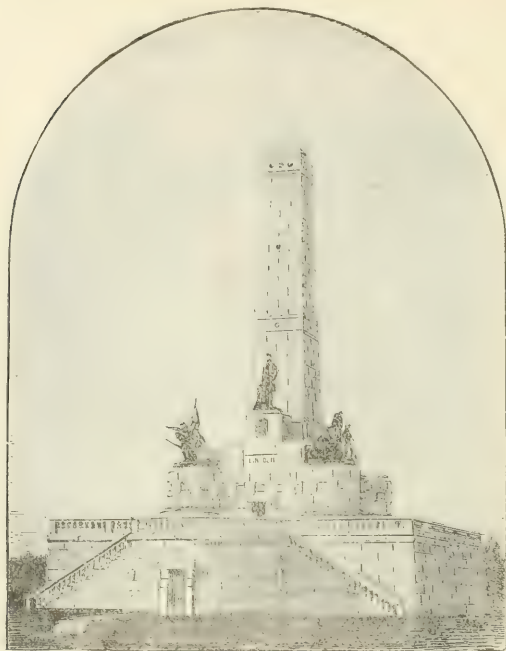
THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"
Here the evil and the just,
Here the youthful and the old.

Here the fearful and the bold,
Here the matron and the maid,
In one silent bed are laid;
Here the vassal and the king
Side by side lay withering;
Here the sword and scepter rust—
'Earth to earth, and dust to dust.'

"Man was born to die." Day by day, the number of the inhabitants of the "city of the dead" increases. Here they remain until the resurrection. Says James C. Conkling, in his address at the dedication of Oak Ridge Cemetery: "Standing upon the borders of the tomb, methinks I hear the mighty tread of unnumbered millions, as they are traveling onward from the cradle to the grave. Firmly and steadily they are pressing forward, resistless as fate. No obstacle can impede their progress. Neither the threats of power, nor the blandishments of love, nor the influences of wealth, can check their inevitable career. Indolence cannot retard, pleasures cannot divert, riches cannot bribe them to halt in the midst of their onward course. Inexorable destiny presses them forward, without a moment's respite, to the tomb. The heavy tramp of their march resounds through all the earth. It may be heard amid the frozen regions of the North, as the bold adventurer forces his passage across their icy plains in search of glory or of gain. It echoes amid the desert sands, parched by the burning blaze of a southern sun. From the far distant islands of the sea, mingled with the eternal roar of the surf that dashes upon their rock-bound shores, it comes booming across the mighty waste of waters. It resounds with the noise of the caravan, whose bones are left to bleach upon the arid plain. It is wafted upon our western breezes, with the dying groans of thousands who rush in search of golden treasures. It follows in the wake of the gallant ship, as she plows her lonely course along the trackless deep. It rises above the din of commerce upon the crowded mart. In the secluded valley, upon the fertile prairie, and on the mountain top, it is mingled with the wailing and lamentations of the mourner. Amidst the wretched hovels of the poor, and the gorgeous palaces of the rich; in the dark lane, as well as upon the broad avenue, amid the whispers of affection by the dying couch, and above the raging tumult of the battle field, may still be heard that ponderous tread of humanity, as it marches onward to the grave, in obedience to the fiat of the Almighty, 'Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return.'"

The first place of deposit of the dead of Springfield and vicinity, was on a lot of ground



NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT.

donated by Elijah Iles, and long known as the "City Grave Yard." The second is the well-known Hutchinson Cemetery, lying west of the City Grave Yard, and the third is Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Charles H. Laphier, Esq., who was at that time, 1855, a member of the City Council, representing the Second Ward, is entitled to the credit of inaugurating the enterprise which has resulted so successfully in what Oak Ridge is to-day.

From the small beginning, and the limited area of the first purchase, at a cost of \$350, it has now come to rank among the most noted and best improved of American cemeteries.

The original plans and plats of the grounds were made by Mr. William Sides, City Engineer. Under his plans the lots were laid out in squares, regardless of natural slopes and ravines, or of the general character of the ground, wholly un-

adapted to the purpose of a rural cemetery, and they were therefore very soon abandoned.

The second survey and plat was made by Mr. William Saunders, of Washington, D. C. His plan, in its general features, was more practicable, and in keeping with the natural features of the grounds.

As perfected and thus far carried out, it has been the work of successive Boards of Managers, whose study and observation of older cemeteries, to-wit, those of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, have enabled them to profit by what has elsewhere been accomplished, in adapting a system of landscape gardening to the purposes of cemetery improvement.

The grounds of this Institution now comprise seventy-four acres. The first purchase of a tract of land outside of the city limits of Springfield, for burial purposes, was made in June, 1855, and in May, 1856, a second purchase was

made, enlarging the area to twenty-eight and one-half acres. The site chosen was a most beautiful one. Situated about two miles north of the Capitol, with undulating surface and pleasing blending of hill and dale, interspersed with a natural growth of deciduous trees, the location was peculiarly fitted for the purpose of sculpture. Forest trees of various species being the prevailing shade, the name of Oak Ridge Cemetery was, at the suggestion of Hon. John Cook, Mayor of the city, given to what has now become one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the land. Previous to 1858 but little improvement was made of the grounds, except to enclose them with a common post and board fence. On the 18th of April, of that year, Mr. George Willis was appointed sexton, by the City Council.

Being under the exclusive control of the City Council, and its rules and regulations consequently liable to influences and changes not in accordance with the desires and feelings of lot owners, the cemetery did not at once gain the public favor which was desirable and necessary to its proper maintenance and improvement. It was therefore deemed advisable by the council to obtain such charter amendments as would more specifically define the tenure of lot owners. Such amendments were obtained from the legislature in 1859.

In April, 1860, under the Amended Charter, the first Board of Managers was chosen, as follows: Turner R. King, President; James L. Lamb, Gilbert S. Manning, Benjamin F. Fox; Presco Wright, Secretary. George Willis was appointed Sexton.

On Thursday, the 24th of May, 1860, according to a resolution of the Board of Managers above named, the cemetery grounds as originally laid out, were dedicated. The Mayor and members of the City Council, with a large concourse of citizens, participated in the imposing ceremonies of the occasion.

In this year, 1861, the grounds present a most beautiful appearance, and have a large number of handsome monuments, chief of which is the Lincoln Monument, a fine illustration of which is given in this work. Next after the Lincoln monument, as a conspicuous ornament to Oak Ridge, is that erected to the memory of Governor William H. Bissell. Situated in the eastern part of the cemetery, this most elaborate monument stands upon a limestone base, seven feet square, and is twenty-one feet in height. It is constructed of Italian marble, and is surmounted by an eagle holding a copper scroll in its beak.

The Soldiers' Monument is in the northwest part of the cemetery. Upon its four sides are the names of forty Union soldiers who died in the service or at home since the close of the war. The following are the names:

Alsop, E.	Mendell, Noah E.
Ames, Fisher	McIntyre, Marshall
Allen, Henry W.	McManus, M.
Alexander, John W.	Moffett, T.
Bishop, George W.	Moore, E. V.
Buck, William H.	Orr, S. P.
Burrows, James H.	Phillips, T. U.
Busby, A.	Phillips, Freeman F.
Canfield, Daniel L.	Roman, J. R.
Doenges, Kellings	Rummel, R.
Green, William J.	Sherman, W.
Harlan, E. B.	Sell, Louis D.
Haynie, I. N.	Stoneberger, George W.
Henry, Thomas F.	Sweet, Andrew A.
Hill, Eaton	Tomlinson, Charles L.
Ingels, William V.	Troxell, Aaron
Jones, Henry	Wallace, W. S.
Kavanagh, J. P.	Ward, William
Kern, John	Weber, Andrew J.
Latham, William H.	Wilson, Hall

The Edwards monument is situated near the western boundary, and consists of a plain obelisk and plinth of Italian marble, supported by a limestone base, four feet square. The height of the structure is fourteen feet.

The Wohlgenuth monument is one of the most elaborate and beautiful yet erected within the cemetery grounds. It was executed by G. L. Jameison, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and the statue of Hope, in Carara marble, by which it is surmounted, was executed in Italy. The base is of red Missouri granite, the second base of gray Scotch, and the plinth and column of red Scotch granite. Its cost was \$2,150.

Other monuments which attract the attention of all visitors are the McClernand, Ruth, Gibson, Kurr, Washington Iles, Harrower, Colwell, Pasfield, Ridgely, Elijah Iles, Smith, Flagg, Haynie, Barrell, Matheny, and Bates.

SPRINGFIELD WATER WORKS.

For the purpose of establishing water works, the city authorities of Springfield, a few years ago, purchased thirty acres of land adjoining the city on the north. From the business part of the city to this land, the surface rises gently until an elevation of eleven feet above the old State House grounds is attained. For the purpose of commanding as great an elevation as possible, the surface was made the bottom of the reservoir, and an embankment of one hundred feet wide at the base, sloping equally inside and out, until it was raised to twenty-two feet in height and twenty feet across the top. To make it water tight, the bottom and sides were puddled with

blue clay and concrete, and the entire inside, except the bottom, covered with slabs of Joliet stone, imbedded in cement. One tier of slabs, or flag-stones, are laid flat on the top at the inner border, and a picket fence mounted on the stone around the enclosure.

The reservoir is a square, rounded at the corners. It is two hundred feet in diameter at the bottom, and about two hundred and seventy-five at the top, inside, and has a capacity of four million gallons. The embankment is nicely sodded on the outside, and presents a beautiful appearance. The earth for making this embankment was taken from the grounds adjoining on the east, west and north, so as to make a miniature chain of lakes, with islands interspersed. These islands have shrubbery planted on them, and in time will form some of the most picturesque scenery imaginable. There is what is called a stand pipe in the center of the reservoir. It stands on the bottom, and is seventy feet high. It is embedded in a pedestal of concrete masonry ten or twelve feet in diameter and octagonal in form. The pedestal rises four or five feet above the surface of the water. This stand pipe is made of iron, and is three feet or more in diameter. On the pedestal at each of the eight sides there is a sea horse rampant, and a huge dolphin, four of each alternating, the whole fronting outward. Just above this group there is a vase, twelve or fifteen feet in diameter, and about ten feet above the vase, four swans, life size, attached to the stand pipe. Sea horses, dolphins, swans and vase, are all made of iron. The crest of the stand pipe is a combination of iron work, highly ornamental, and extending outward on all sides.

Three and one quarter miles north of the reservoir, on the bank of the Sangamon river, there is a house with a steam engine and two large pumps in it. There is also a very large well, about one hundred feet from shore, and connected by a tunnel. A very strong set of iron pipes, fifteen inches in diameter, is connected with the well and laid under ground; the three and a quarter miles to the reservoir passes under the embankment, and connects with the stand-pipe at the bottom. These pumps at the river are so arranged that either one can be made to form the connecting link between the well and the pipe leading to the reservoir. When connected, one of them throws, ordinarily, nine hundred and sixty gallons per minute, fifty-seven thousand six hundred per hour, or one million three hundred and eighty-two thousand

four hundred in twenty-four hours, and this quantity can be doubled in an emergency.

The top of the stand-pipe is one hundred and seventy feet higher than the pumps, and three and a quarter miles distant. Put the machinery in motion, and we can soon have the water issuing on all sides, in the form of spray, from the ornamental work at the top of the stand-pipe, and falling over the swans into the vase; from there it is connected by pipes to the four dolphins below, and from the mouth of each of these a stream of water spouts into the reservoir. In order to conduct the water to where it is wanted for use, there is a fifteen inch pipe laid from the reservoir, under ground, about one mile into the city; and where it is necessary to branch off, ten inch pipe is used, and again four inch, and so on down to the small pipes, leading into the different rooms of the houses.

I have said that the ground on which the reservoir stands is eleven feet above the city, and the water in the reservoir twenty-two feet higher, making thirty-three feet it will rise—when the pipes are properly placed in the houses—on the principle that water will find a level. Some of the buildings are higher than this, and in order to supply them with water, the pumping machinery and pipes are so arranged that when the engine is running at the river, water may be forced more than eighty feet above the surface, five miles away from the propelling power at the river.

The works are constructed with the view of supplying a city of forty or fifty thousand inhabitants, and as Springfield contains only about twenty-five thousand, there is danger that too much water will be pumped up and overflow the reservoir. This, however, is guarded against by an opening in the stand pipe, a foot or more below the level of the embankments. This opening in the stand pipe is connected by a smaller pipe, passing down inside the stand pipe, and out under the embankments, to the artificial lake with the islands in it, around the reservoir, thus preventing an overflow and supplying the artificial lake by the same operation.

The whole work was designed by Henry Earnshaw, hydraulic engineer, of the Cincinnati Water Works. The engine, pumps, statuary, and all the ornamental iron work, was made at the foundry of Miles Greenwood, in Cincinnati. The construction of the work was superintended by John C. Ragland, of Springfield, under orders from the commissioners—John Williams, C. W. Matheny, and Dr. H. Wohl-gemuth. It was commenced June 1, 1866, and

completed July 1, 1868, at a total cost of about \$460,000.

John C. Ragland continued to superintend the works for some years, being succeeded by Smith W. Kimble, and he, in turn, by T. M. Averitt, and M. F. DeSouza.

In 1877, steps were taken for the formation of the grounds belonging to the works in which the reservoir is located. Drives and walks were laid out, and about nine hundred shade and ornamental trees were set out in conformity with the walks and drives and the platting of the grounds.

At the expiration of the fiscal year, ending February 28, 1881, there were in use nineteen and a half miles of pipe. During the year the pumping engine made three millions two hundred thousand and ninety-one strokes, pumping four hundred and eighty millions thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty gallons of water. There were received during the same time \$23,864.91 for water rents and assessments. The Board of Water Commissioners for 1881 is composed of the following named: H. O. Bolles, President; George Withey Treasurer; and Obed Lewis, with H. R. Brown, Secretary; M. F. DeSouza, Superintendent; F. L. Wheatley, Engineer; William McCabe, Reservoir Watchman; John Daughton, Tapper.

ARTESIAN WELL.

Pure water is always desirable, and every effort put forth to obtain a never-failing supply will meet the approval of every intelligent person. In the year 1857 an arrangement was made by which the City Council and some of the public spirited citizens, agreed to contribute equally for the purpose of sinking an artesian well. On the 15th day of June, 1857, an ordinance was passed appropriating \$3,000 to defray the expense on the part of the city, and on the 20th of December, 1858, \$2,000 more was appropriated, and again \$2,000, March 7, 1859. This last sum was never used, and the work was abandoned.

AMUSEMENTS.

By J. L. Phillips.

During the winter of 1841-42, Springfield had its regular theatre. In the early part of this season the dining room of W. W. Watson's restaurant on the south side of the square, in an old building that stood on the ground now occupied by the building used as a store room by the Smith Brothers was used as a theatre, and in this room a company of performers appeared who were managed by an actor named Jefferson,

the father of Joe Jefferson, the Comedian, whose name of late years has become famous by his excellent portrayal of Rip Van Winkle. In this dining hall, the comedian of to-day, Joe Jefferson, made his first appearance on any stage. He sang songs such as were sung at that time by "Daddy" Rice, the founder of minstrelsy, and among young Jefferson's vocal efforts we mention the following: "The Spider and the Fly," "The Steam Arm," and "The Cork Leg." After appearing at this place quite a while the old theatre on Sixth street, between Monroe and Adams, about where the Reiner building now stands, was opened as a theatre by a company under the management of Hastings & Jefferson.

At this house, young Joe Jefferson acted, and on the boards of this stage many young performers appeared whose names afterwards became famous in the dramatic world. After awhile this building was taken for other uses and the young boys of that day met there many evenings, before it was regularly occupied to "take gas" and see its effects on others, amusing themselves in this way evening after evening. During a performance given at this theatre Henry Ridgely, then a young boy, that had raised the anger of a young man, much larger than himself (a son of Colonel May) and May had given young Henry a slap in the face. Young Ridgely watched for a chance when May was not looking and he ran down the slightly inclined floor and with his head down, struck May from behind between his knees and came near pitching him out of a window which was open near by. This was his revenge for the slap given him by May. This old theatre was afterwards used by John DeCamp as a bowling alley, and has been torn down a number of years.

The next theatre in Springfield was the old Metropolitan Theatre, an old frame building which stood on the ground now occupied by the Western Hotel. This theatre was used as a place of amusement up to the close of the war, and on its stage appeared some of the most prominent people on the stage.

From a local paper published in the fall of 1881, the same writer gave the following reminiscences of the "Amusements of Springfield," covering a period of about twenty-five years:

"It has been a number of years since Springfield has had a place called an opera house, but prior to that she was well supplied with numerous halls, all of which served as places for the traveling showmen to exhibit their different entertainments in and furnish amusement for our people at that time. Among the old halls

were Capitol Hall, which was in the third story of the old Bunn's bank building, (now used as an Odd Fellow's hall,) Concert Hall, on the north side of the square, now used as a photograph gallery; Cook's Hall, east side of the square, and Burkhardt's Hall, the last named being used of late years as a hall for dancing, and Metropolitan Hall, located in the old frame building on the ground now occupied by the Western Hotel. In these old halls, Maggie Mitchell, Siddons, Jennie Hight, Virginia Howard, Laura Keene, Edwin Forest, Edwin Booth, McKean Buchanan, Bob. Meldrum and other stellar attractions made their appearance, while the numerous other traveling attractions filled engagements at some one of the above halls. R. Rudolph, who several years ago was a prominent citizen of Springfield, recognizing the want of a first-class place of amusement, erected on the corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets, what was termed by him an opera house, and was known as Rudolph's Opera House, but which should have been more properly named and called Rudolph's Folly, for it was a great barn of an edifice with no accommodations in it either for the audience or actor. The building was always considered by many of our people unsafe, and it is probably well that it was burned down as it was, for it might have fell and been the means of destroying many lives if it had remained and been used as a place of amusement for any length of time.

"When Rudolph's Opera House was first opened, the manager was George J. Deagle, of St. Louis, who not knowing anything of the people of the city, brought a very poor company (with one or two exceptions) to commence the season. The opening was made before the building was entirely finished, the opening attraction being J. B. Studley in the play of 'Eustache Baudin.' Aside from Mr. Studley and the comedy roles of Edwin Wight and wife, the rest of the company were very poor indeed, and the newspapers being outspoken in their denunciation of the performance, manager Deagle closed the house at the end of the first week—for two weeks—until he could engage a better lot of people. At his opening of the season the second time his company was a much better one, and included among its members, besides Mr. and Mrs. Wight, J. K. Vernon, Frank Rose and Annie Ward. The latter named has been dead for a number of years past. Deagle kept the house open, playing some first-class attractions during the whole season, and the next season R. Rudolph, with J. H. Huntley as business manager,

gave another season of amusements to the people of the city. During these two seasons of a regular theatre in Springfield, many well known celebrities appeared and were well patronized by our people. Among those who filled engagements at this house were Lotta, Laura Keene, who was the stellar attraction playing in the play of 'Our American Cousin' at Ford's Theatre, the night President Lincoln was assassinated, and who alone had the presence of mind to lift and hold up the wounded man's head after the act was committed; Vestvali, Sue Denin, Emelie Melville, Edwin Forrest, Mollie Williams and Felix Vincent, Mrs. Farren and W. E. Sheriden, Estelle Potter, Kate Fisher, and others whose names are now forgotten. Lotta played a three week's engagement while here, and strange as it may seem to many now, her house was large every night of the engagement. Forrest, who played his master-part of 'Richelieu' and appeared in 'Jack Cade,' also, had two of the largest audiences ever assembled in the old house. The writer remembers a little incident connected with Forrest during his stay in this city, which goes to prove that the man's nature was not hard and cold as many newspaper writers of to-day would make people think. The great actor was walking along one of our streets during the day while in Springfield, when, upon passing a stairway near the square, a little toddling child came out on the walk directly in front of the old tragedian. At the sight of the little one a smile lit up the face of Forrest, and stooping down he lifted the babe up in his arms and with it walked up and down the pavement, all the time talking to the little one, and neither looking at or speaking to any one passing by. The mother of the babe who was in the stairway at the time looking on, was the wife of a mechanic in the city. She did not know who the old gentleman was who had her child in his arms, but seemed to enjoy the pleasure the little one's prattle afforded him, and waited until Forrest had tired himself out with the exercise, and placing the child before its mother, walked on his way without even speaking to the mother or letting her know who had been so much taken up with the little one. His heart could not have been so hard, nor was he so void of feeling when a little child's prattle could so thoroughly entertain him as did this little one.

"Susan Denin was probably the most beautiful as well as the most business-like lady artist that ever appeared in the opera house. She would alone go to the printing offices and give her own instructions to the printer who was en-

gaged in composing any of her printing; telling him just what lines to display, and when her directions were carefully followed out she never complained of any work executed for her. Vestvali, termed 'the magnificent,' failed to keep the whole of her engagement here because of too much wine drinking, which incapacitated her for acting. This talented artiste has been dead several years. Emelie Melville, one of the best lady attractions at this house, was accompanied here by her mother, and while in the city, every Sabbath morning and evening the mother and daughter might have been seen in attendance at one of our churches, plainly dressed, worshipping the Father above with all the devotion of true Christians, which they most certainly bore evidence of being at all times. Edwin Wight, comedian and stage manager of the house for a long term, was a good actor and a pleasant gentleman. Mr. Wight is at present a resident of St. Louis, and during the fall and winter seasons, passes his time in managing a small company of his own, playing in the smaller towns. Mrs. Farren, who, during her stay at the opera house here, made many friends, is still before the public, though well along in years. W. E. Sheridan is at present staring in the legitimate. J. K. Vernon, who was leading man at the opera house here, is at present acting in variety houses in the larger cities. Annie Ward is dead; she departed this life several years ago, after having first attained quite a high place in the dramatic world. Her old 'flame,' Frank Rose, was afterwards married to another lady, and they are both acting now in stock companies in the east.

"Before closing this sketch, I wish to make mention of the jolly old leader of the orchestra at this house, Professor Fessenden. The Professor was a capital leader, and as jovial and pleasant a man as one would wish to meet with, and added much to the entertainments of that time by the excellent music he furnished.

"During the seasons of 1868-9, the Stock Company of the Olympic Theater, St. Louis, made frequent visits to this city, appearing here during the engagement of other attractions at the theater in St. Louis. This company was managed by Mr. Frank Evans, the leading man of the company, who at present is manager and leading man for the Bartley Campbell Galley Slave Company. Among the people who were members of the Olympic Company appearing here, we remember Mr. Frank Evans, Mr. J. W. Albaugh, Mary Mitchell, (sister of Maggie) Bob Duncan and Dolly Davenport, both of whom are

since dead, W. P. Sheldon, the comedian, Miss Frankie McClellan, who afterwards became Mrs. Dolly Davenport, and Mrs. W. P. Sheldon. It was during one of the engagements of the Olympic Company in this city, that Mr. Frank Evans first played the role of Claude Melnotte, which performance was so highly praised by the local critics at that time.

"As before stated the old Rudolph Opera House was destroyed by fire, and on its site Jacob Bunn, Esq., erected a hall which was used as an opera house until the building was purchased by George W. Chatterton and afterwards altered with enlarged additions, and the present new and elegant Opera House built in its place, which the people of Springfield are favored with at present. The new house was opened by a concert of mixed talent, headed by M'l Litta, and since that time many of the best attractions in the country have appeared on its stage."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

With the exception of works on fiction, no class of literature is read more, or more sought after in public libraries, than biography. There is always a desire to know something about those of whom we have heard; something of the life work of individuals. In response to this general desire, we give short biographical sketches of many of the leading men and women in this county. These sketches, for convenience of reference, and to save the necessity of indexing, are arranged in alphabetical order. Representatives of the Bar are found in connection with the Bar history, pages seventy-six to one hundred and thirty-nine.

Capt. John M. Adair, Springfield, Ill., was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1840. When eight years of age his parents emigrated to Carroll county, Illinois; he was reared on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he was employed as a clerk, which occupation he followed till 1861; he then enlisted in the Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company E, as a private; was mustered in at Mount Carroll, Illinois, September 14th, 1861; thence to Camp Washburn, Galena, Illinois; was promoted to First Sergeant November 22, 1861. Regiment moved to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where it remained until January 12, 1862; was promoted to Second Lieutenant, December 1, 1861; from Chicago went to Cairo, and February 3, 1862, left Cairo for Fort Henry, where they were to intercept the rebels; from Fort Henry he went to Fort Donelson, and participated in its capture; remained until March 4, 1862, when they broke camp and marched to the Tennessee river, where

they took boats for Savannah; then to Pittsburg Landing, where his regiment was engaged both days; was also at the siege and capture of Corinth. During the summer of 1862, he was stationed at Jackson, Tennessee, and the regiment was detailed to guard the railroad company, being assigned to Toon's Station, twenty-two miles from Jackson. On the 29th day of August, Armstrong's cavalry raided the country in the vicinity of Jackson, and struck Toon's Station, where a severe scrimmage took place; November 2, broke camp at Jackson, and participated in the Mississippi campaign to Oxford, under General Grant, and while on this move, the regiment had to subsist on ear corn (allowing three ears for a ration,) for two weeks; they, in the meantime, constructed a mill to grind it into meal. The command returned to Memphis, remained in camp for a time, and then proceeded down the Mississippi river and participated in the capture of Vicksburg. While on the Mississippi campaign, Captain Adair was promoted to Second Lieutenant November 4th, 1862, and soon thereafter to First Lieutenant.

During the Vicksburg campaign and the greater part of the time of the siege, he was in command of the company, as Fisk, captain of the company, was on detached duty.

During the siege of Vicksburg Captain Fisk was promoted to Major of his regiment, and Captain Adair received another promotion as his successor and earned his title of Captain during that memorable siege.

After the capture of Vicksburg and during the summer of 1863, Captain Adair was on detached service as Assistant Provost Marshal at Vicksburg, in charge of river transportation and general business of the city. In the fall of 1863 the regiment veteranized, and the following spring was given a veteran furlough for thirty days. Captain Adair was relieved as Assistant Provost Marshal, and returned to his home with the regiment. In April, 1864, he returned to duty, the Forty-fifth Regiment being attached to the Seventeenth Army Corps, when they participated in the Atlantic campaign.

Capt. Adair resigned on account of ill health and returned to his home in Mt. Carroll, in 1865. Shortly after was employed as Deputy Circuit Clerk of Carroll county, under Maj. Nase in Mt. Carroll, where he remained until 1868; during the term, and in the winter of 1867, was Assistant Secretary of the State Senate; in the summer of 1868, bought the Carroll County Gazette, at Lanark, Illinois, and was associated with J. R. Howlett in its publication until the spring of

1871; in 1869, was elected chief enrolling and engrossing clerk of the Senate. After disposing of his interest in the Gazette, he became sole publisher and proprietor of the Mt. Carroll Mirror, which he conducted until 1874; in July of the same year he was appointed by Colonel Harlow, Secretary of State, to take charge of the department of indexes and archives in the office of the Secretary of State, which position he has held since, with the exception of the winter of 1881, when he was chief clerk of the Secretary of the State. The work upon which Captain Adair has been engaged, is one of great importance to the public service, and to be fully appreciated it must be understood that until his appointment, the files of the State department were in utter confusion, and the records without the means of reference. Out of this disorder and confusion, system and order have been wrought, and it is doubtful if any State in the Union has a better system of indexes or a more ready means of reference to its files and records than Illinois, at least as far as the work has progressed, for it is proper to say that it is not yet complete. It was organized and systemized under the intelligent direction of Captain Adair, and perhaps no person in the State has so full a knowledge of facts and State Legislative history as he has, in consequence of his long and intimate association with the public business and the special business of the departments.

In 1878, Mr. Adair married Miss Rebecca T. Halderman, of Mt. Carroll, a daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Halderman.

General Moses K. Anderson, Springfield, was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, November 11, 1803; was reared on a farm, and received a limited education, having to go three miles, on foot, to school. The school building was a log structure; the seats being made from slabs of logs, and pins put in for legs. His father and mother died when he was very young, and he went to live with an uncle, William Anderson, who treated him as a son.

In 1827, he married Miss Cassarilla, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Strond, of Dixon county, Tennessee, and the following year came to this county, where Mrs. A. died, August 17, 1850, leaving six daughters and three sons. For his second wife Mr. A. married his wife's sister, who was a mother to his children. She also died, November 24, 1880. After coming to this county, Mr. A. located in Cartwright township. Being without means, he was forced to borrow money of Eli C. Blankenship, and pay fifty per cent. interest. Having purchased eighty acres

of land, he built a log cabin, twelve feet square; it was their kitchen, parlor and loom-room, his wife also spinning and weaving clothing for the family and their neighbors. Mrs. Anderson was a sincere Christian, being a member of the Christian Church, and was loved and respected by all who knew her. They went to church with an ox team and double wagon, leading one ox with a rope, and tying him to a sapling during service. Mr. A. remained on the farm until 1860, when he came to Springfield, where he has lived most of the time since.

The General accumulated a large tract of land, and was the second largest tax payer in the county. Previous to the Black Hawk war, he was elected Colonel of a regiment of militia, and at that time was Captain of a company, but was never ordered out. Shortly after the war he was elected Brigadier General of the militia of the State, having competed with Colonel Dawson, of this county, and Colonel Bailey, of Tazewell county. At the time the State Capital was removed to this city, Colonel Berry was Adjutant General. As it was necessary for him to be a citizen of the county, and he being engaged in business, he resigned his office, and General Anderson was appointed by Governor Carlin to fill his place; he held the office for eighteen years. He was Justice of the Peace twenty-eight years, and held several other local offices of trust.

Thomas Armstrong, of the firm of R. B. Zimmerman & Co., is a native of Dublin, Ireland; born in May, 1831. He learned the painter's trade there, beginning at the age of fourteen years, and pursued it till he crossed the Atlantic, in 1862, locating immediately in Springfield, Illinois. He was employed as a journeyman by Mr. Zimmerman until he became a member of the firm, in 1871. They keep a large stock of wall papers, window shades, glass, oils and painters' supplies; do all kinds of painting, graining, frescoing and sign writing, at which they work from fifteen to twenty-five men. Mr. Armstrong was married in his native country to Margaret Ostenburg, in 1856. They have five children.

I. M. Asbury, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in McLanesboro, Hamilton county, Illinois, July 6, 1848, son of Wesley and Susan M. (Mitchell) Asbury; father a native of North Carolina, and came to this State in 1844; at present engaged in farming; mother a native of Illinois. Her father, Ichabod Mitchell, was among the earliest settlers of Hamilton county, and was elected the first Treasurer of the county.

The subject of this sketch was reared in his native town, where he received an elementary school education. When sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and remained until the close of the war. He participated in the march to the sea, with Sherman. After the war ended he attended the High School of McLanesboro, and in the meantime read medicine with Dr. David Barry; in 1868, he went to Minnesota, where he was employed in a drug store, and at the same time, continued his medical studies; in two years, returned to Illinois, when he studied under his old preceptor; in 1871, attended lectures at Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, and graduated May 19, 1873. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order; was Master Mason, and represented his old lodge in McLanesboro three years. January 1, 1877; he married Miss Mary Webb, daughter of John Webb, of Hamilton county, Illinois, where she was born. He is a member of the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society.

William B. Baker, lumber merchant, corner Wabash Railroad and Jefferson street, and proprietor of planing mill on Ninth street, keeps in yard a large stock of building and finishing lumber, shingles, lath, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, lime, plaster, sewer-pipe, etc., in which he has a large retail and some wholesale trade. His sales for 1880, counting lumber by the foot, and lath and shingles by the thousand, footed up between three and four million, besides those of other articles. His mill is a frame building erected in 1872, thirty by fifty-five feet, and equipped with machinery and appliances for doing all kinds of planing, sawing and lumber-yard work, with a capacity for dressing twenty-five thousand feet per day.

Mr. Baker was born in Connecticut in 1843; came to Springfield, Illinois, in 1852; began learning the machinist trade when thirteen years of age, and continued in that business until he went into the lumber trade, in company with J. H. Schuck, as Schuck & Baker, in 1865. At the end of twelve years he became sole owner, and has since carried on business alone. January 1, 1881, he formed a partnership with Mr. Hintze, of Chicago, and established a wholesale business in sash, doors, blinds and mouldings, on Lumber street in that city, which is doing an extensive trade. In June, 1861, Mr. Baker enlisted in the United States Service as a member of Company I, Seventh Illinois Infantry; served three years and was mustered out in August, 1864. In December of that year was united in marriage with

Miss Adelia, youngest daughter of James L. Hill, of Springfield. They are the parents of one son, Ralph Norton Baker, thirteen years old.

George A. Ballou, grocer, 320 North Sixth street, opened the business in his present location in the spring of 1865, and is consequently one of the oldest grocers in the city. His store is 18x100 feet, crowded with a general assortment of family groceries and provisions. He also has a feature of flour and feed. He carries on a large retail trade, extending over a large portion of the city, employing three to four hands and two delivery teams.

Mr. Ballou was born and reared in New Hampshire; at the age of twenty years he came west and located near Keokuk, Iowa, being entirely unacquainted with any person, and having but one gold dollar as cash capital. For about five years he taught school in Iowa and Illinois; at the end of which time he came to Springfield and embarked in his present line of merchandising. In 1864 Mr. Ballou was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Robertson, of Jacksonville, Illinois, who was born and reared in Sangamon county. Six sons and a daughter have been born to them, of whom the daughter and one son are deceased. The five sons range in age from sixteen to eight years. Mr. Ballou is a member of Lodge No. 465, I. O. O. F., and one of the Directors of the Springfield Board of Trade. Mrs. B. is connected with the Baptist Church.

Alexander Ballou married Susan Ray; and the subject of this sketch is the second of their family of five sons, four of whom were soldiers in the late civil war; two lost their lives in the service. Mr. Ballou and one brother and mother are all now alive, the latter residing in his native State.

George Buismann, grocer, Springfield, Illinois, was born in the State of Baden, Germany, October 21, 1835. When fifteen years of age, he came to the United States; landed in New Orleans, then *via* boat to St. Louis, where he remained a short time, thence to Springfield; worked by the month a short time, then went to Dorwin & Dickey, and learned the trade of tinner; remained with them nine years; afterwards bought the interest of Dorwin; formed a partnership with a man named Robinson, and remained in company with him four years, when he sold out and went in company with a Mr. Kennett, and was with him one year; then engaged with Robinson again, and continued in the business until 1871; formed a partnership with Mr. Leggott, and was with him until 1873,

when he embarked in his present business, which he has followed since. He married Miss Catherine Dinkel, and they have seven children—five boys and two girls. He is a member of the order of I. O. O. F. Lodge 166, of Springfield, Illinois.

Joseph Baum, marble dealer, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Colon, Germany, October 3, 1828. When seventeen years old he traveled through the principal countries of Europe, and at the age of twenty, was put into the Prussian army, where he remained four years. In 1848, he was in the Polish war, where he lost the sight of one of his eyes. In 1854 he landed in New York, where he worked for Fisher & Beard four years; from there went to Charleston, S. C.; was there at the breaking out of the war, when he was doing a thriving business. With difficulty he left the South with his wife and four children. Through the influence of friends, he got a passport of Governor Pickens, and they started for Richmond; endured many trials and hardships before arriving at Richmond. Receiving a hint that whisky was better to buy his way than money, he bought some for \$30 per bottle, which was a great help to him. He started out from Richmond, having added one more to his number, a French lady who wanted to get through the lines; but after many a long day, camping out nights, and being robbed by everybody he came in contact with, he finally succeeded in crossing the Potomac, paying \$10 in gold, per head, for ferrying them over, and reached the Union lines; from there he went to New York, where he commenced work; in 1864 came to Chicago, where he was employed to do the fine work on Crosby's Opera House; remained there a short time, then came to Springfield, and has been in business here ever since. He married Miss Antonette Schundy, of Germany; by this union there were eleven children, ten of whom are living, five sons and five daughters.

Horatio Bardwell Buck, M. D., is the youngest of a family of four sons and five daughters of Dr. Reuben and Alice (Jaynith) Buck, and was born in York county, Maine, on January 27, 1832. Dr. Reuben Buck sprang from Scotch ancestry, and was born near Boston, Massachusetts, in which city he was educated, and after graduation, married Miss Jaynith and settled in Acton, York county, Maine, where he passed a long and successful professional life, dying in his eighty-eighth year, having lost his wife ten years previously, at the age of seventy-six. Dr. H. B. Buck was educated in his native town, completing an academical

course; and early evincing a strong desire to enter his father's profession, was encouraged to bend every circumstance and effort to prepare himself for the calling he has and is filling with such distinguished ability. In 1851, he began studying medicine with his father and elder brother, then partners. During nearly four years of his reading he taught several winter terms of school, from choice rather than necessity. Having passed through the full curriculum of the medical department at Bowdoin College, Maine, and desiring a diploma from the best college in the country, the Doctor entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the autumn of 1855, from which he received the degree of M. D., in 1856, together with a private letter of recommendation from Dr. Joseph Pancoast, then a very eminent surgeon. Doctor Buck at once commenced practice in Philadelphia, and continued successfully until the fall of 1862, when, responding to our country's call, he entered upon surgical duty under government contract at Columbia College Hospital. At the close of six months, the Doctor wishing to enter the army as a commissioned officer, passed a rigid examination before the Board at Washington, and with a Surgeon's commission signed by President Lincoln, took charge of the regular artillery attached to the Second Army Corps, in March, 1863. He was with the Army of the Potomac in all the battles of that year's campaigns, and while in winter quarters, late in the winter of 1863-4, the Doctor made application for a position which would afford him more extensive hospital experience. The request resulted in his being assigned Surgeon-in-Chief of the camp at Springfield, Illinois, the rendezvous of the troops of the State, where he arrived in February, 1864, and found the disabled soldiers in the care of eleven contract surgeons, and with no hospital buildings but ordinary barracks. Doctor Buck at once set about providing better accommodations for the sick and wounded; drew plans and specifications for eight new hospital buildings, each one hundred and twenty-four by twenty-four feet in dimensions, which were approved by the government and speedily erected. The buildings were modern in construction, with every provision for cleanliness and ventilation, the grounds and surroundings were decorated and beautified. The wisdom of the measure was demonstrated in the reduction of mortality more than fifty per cent. from its completion. Doctor Buck also had control of the Soldiers' Home of the city, and of the sick at the officers' headquarters. In June, 1865, the necessity for

medical service at the front being diminished, Doctor Buck was transferred, by order, to Madison, Wisconsin, and, associated with Doctor Coblertson, of Ohio, spent six months in winding up a large general hospital. This ended his official labors; and late in the autumn of 1865, he settled permanently in Springfield, and immediately engaged in a lucrative and annually increasing private medical practice, by which he has attained an enviable degree of eminence, with promise of an extended career of still greater achievements in the future. In 1867, Doctor Buck joined the Illinois State Medical Society, and has since successively filled several of its important official chairs; was its delegate to the American Medical Association, at Philadelphia, in 1876. He is also a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, composed of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and the cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis; was chosen its President for 1880. Through his zeal and labors, one of the largest and most interesting sessions of the society ever witnessed was held in Louisville, Kentucky, before which the Doctor read an elaborate and carefully prepared paper on "The Science of Medicine," which evinced such erudition and literary merit that it elicited the highest encomiums of the profession and the press, and earned for its author a proud reputation as a writer of clearness, force and elegance. The Doctor served for years as Secretary of the Sangamon Medical Society, and is now its President. In March, 1863, he married Miss Lizzie, daughter of George K. Heller, a much respected and influential citizen of Cheltenham, Pennsylvania. Her mother was Sarah Nice, before marriage. Mrs. Buck is the third of their family of two sons and two daughters. The Doctor and wife are the parents of three daughters and a son alive, and one daughter, deceased.

James H. Barkley, furniture merchant, 219 South Fifth street, embarked in the business in Springfield as a member of the firm of Nutt & Barkley in 1868, on the north side of the square. In August, 1875, he bought his partner's interest, and has since been sole proprietor. May 1, 1881, he moved to his present building, one hundred and twenty by twenty-five feet, of which he occupies three stories and the basement. The place is heavily stocked with the most popular styles of parlor and general household furniture, and furnishings, fine pictures and mouldings, the whole comprising an exhibit rarely met with in cities the size of Springfield. The annual sales amount to the snug sum of sixty thousand dollars and have largely increased during the past

year. Colonel Barkley was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, February 17, 1844; parents moved to Gibson county, Tennessee, soon after, remaining till James was ten years old; then passed a year in Memphis; removed thence to Jackson, Mississippi, where the subject of this sketch was chiefly educated. In 1857 the family came to Springfield, and settled on a farm three miles east of the city. James engaged in the pursuit of agriculture till he entered the army in 1862, as a member of Company G. of the one hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry. He served three years, the two last on Brigadier General R. P. Buckland's staff. Upon returning home, Mr. Barkley was employed three years as salesman in a house-furnishing establishment; carried on the grocery business a year in Christian county; sold out at the end of that time and worked for his old employer till he started in the furniture trade. He has been for a number of years a member of the Springfield Zouaves, N. G., and July 16, 1877, was elected their Colonel, which office he now holds. Colonel Barkley married Ella DeCamp, a native of Springfield, on Christmas day, 1865. They have two children, Cora Bell, born in 1866, and Kennie Weber, aged four years; buried one son. Mr. B. is a member of K. of P., Capital Lodge, and A. F. and A. M., St. Paul Lodge, No. 500.

Captain George Barrell, Springfield, Illinois; was born in York county, Maine, April 21, 1809, son of George and Caroline Low Barrell. His father was a merchant, also Consul to Spain for a number of years; failing in health, he went to Barcelona, where he died. George was educated in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, and at the age of fourteen went to sea, which he followed thirty years; was in the fore-castle a number of years; the last eighteen years, he was in command; his trade called him to all parts of the world. In August, 1855, he came to Springfield, where he has resided ever since. In January, 1839, he married Miss Anna Douglas, daughter of William W. Douglas, of Scotch descent; she was born in Connecticut, in 1821. They had seven children, five of whom are living: S. Francis Georgiana, now Mrs. Clinton M. Conkling; Carrie M., Nellie D., now Mrs. Joseph N. Carter, a representative in the present legislature, and Charlie E.

Edward P. Beach, State and local insurance agent, and dealer in real estate, southwest corner of Sixth and Monroe streets, succeeded James L. Hill, one of the pioneer insurance men of Springfield, to the business in that office eight years ago. Mr. Beach represents the Howard Fire

Insurance Company, of New York, as General Agent for the State of Illinois; and is Local Agent for Sangamon county, of the *Etna* and *Phoenix*, of Hartford, Connecticut; the *Home*, *Howard*, and *Phoenix*, of New York; the *Liverpool*, *London*, *Globe*, and *Norwich*, of England, and the *Western*, of Canada, all leading fire companies; and is also agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. He does quite an extensive business, requiring from one to two active men besides himself; and has paid for the companies he represents, \$140,000 in losses to the citizens of Springfield.

Edward is the only son of three surviving children of Richard H. Beach and Eliza H. Baldwin, both natives of New York City. They came to Illinois and settled in Springfield about 1835, where the subject of this sketch was born May 27, 1841. He graduated from the Illinois State University, at Springfield, in 1861, it being then a prosperous school under the control of the Lutheran Church. After leaving college, Mr. Beach was actively engaged in various features of mercantile life, until he started in the insurance business. Five years, from 1868, were spent in the drug traffic in Nebraska City, Nebraska. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., and A. O. U. W., and was at one time Grand Recorder for the State of the latter. In 1865, he married Miss Julia E., eldest daughter of the late Henry P. Cone, of Springfield. They have had one son, now deceased. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mifflin E. Bell, Architect, of the firm of Bell & Hackney, corner of Monroe and Fifth streets, has been twelve years engaged in the business, the first two in Chicago, and ten in Springfield. He came to the latter city as draughtsman on the new State House, in 1869, and under the supervision of A. H. Piquenard, the architect, drew the plans of the entire superstructure, from the corner stone to the top of the dome. Mr. Piquenard died September 19, 1876, and from that time until the appropriations were exhausted, Mr. Bell acted as supervising architect of the construction, according to the design of his predecessor. He also superintended the building of the Bloomington court house, costing about a quarter of a million dollars, according to the plans prepared by Mr. Piquenard, and is now building the Iowa State Capitol, the plans for which were made by Mr. Piquenard. This building will cost, when completed, \$2,500,000. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Bell's plans for the Southern Illinois Penitentiary were adopted, and he is superintending its construction, one wing

and the center building of which is completed. The entire superstructure is to be of sandstone; will be eight hundred and thirty-one by two hundred feet in area, and cost about \$850,000. He and his partner are the architects of the Passfield Block and the Central Block, erected in 1881, the two finest business blocks in Springfield. They also furnished the plans for a school building in Chester, Illinois, which is to cost \$17,000. Mr. Bell was born near the old battle ground on the Brandywine, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is thirty-three years of age; came with parents to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1853, where they still reside. His father, Chalkley Bell, is a Quaker farmer. The subject of this article married Adda Van Hoff, in 1871, in Springfield, in the same house in which she was born. They have two children of each sex.

Sigmund Benjamin, clothing merchant and dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods, 102 South Sixth street, has been carrying on the business in Springfield since 1867; for about ten years on the north side of the square, and since October, 1878, in his present store. He keeps a large stock of clothing and gentlemen's furnishings, in which he does a heavy retail trade, amounting, in 1879, to about \$36,000; in 1880, to \$45,900, with an increase in 1881 that promises sales of \$50,000 for the year. Before coming to Springfield, Mr. Benjamin was located some years in Kansas City, Missouri, with a prominent firm in the same line of business. He was born in Germany, and is forty-one years old; came to the United States at the age of eighteen; spent two years and a half in Peoria, Illinois, whence he went to Kansas City. He landed in Peoria without a dollar; hence his large business and fine residence property on North Sixth street, are the result of his individual industry and enterprise. In 1869, he married Miss Mary Stern, of Springfield. They have two sons and a daughter. Mr. Benjamin is a Master Mason, and a member of the Order of Benai Beroth, Emes Lodge, No. 6; also of A. O. U. W., and has passed through all the chairs of Capital City Lodge, No. 38, of that order.

John Bressmer, dry goods merchant, in Central Block, southeast corner of Adams and Sixth streets, has been identified with the dry goods trade of Springfield thirty-three years, thirty years of the time in one store, opposite the elegant new building he now occupies, and into which his stock was moved from the old store across Sixth street in September, 1881. Three floors and basement of this beautiful building are used for Mr. Bressmer's extensive retail busi-

ness. The first story, 110x25 feet, is devoted to dry goods, notions and yarns; the second floor, comprising the entire block, 110x45 feet, is used for carpets, upholster goods and curtains; the third floor for work room and storage purposes; the basement to oil-cloths and matings. The Central Block was erected and arranged with a special view to the purposes for which it is used, and is a model of its class. The stock of goods in every department of this house is large and varied, to suit the taste and purse of purchasers in every station of life. The carpet room is one of the finest and most ample in the West, and the stock of carpets, curtains and fancy trimmings it contains is rarely equalled anywhere. In this feature, Mr. B. has the heaviest trade in this part of the State. John Bressmer is a native of Germany, born in 1833. He crossed the Atlantic in 1848, and came *via* New Orleans to Illinois. Landing at Pekin, Tazewell county, he walked across the country to Springfield, and being a stranger in the land, without money, he worked as a common laborer at whatever offered, for three years. He began his mercantile career as a clerk in the store of Hurst & Taylor. About 1858, he became a member of the firm of Matheny & Co., and ten years later became sole proprietor, and has since conducted the business alone. By upright dealing and judicious management he has steadily increased the volume of trade until it is one of the largest in Central Illinois. The house requires a force of seventeen people to discharge its business.

George M. Brinkerhoff, Secretary of the Springfield Iron Company; was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1839. He was graduated from Pennsylvania College at that place in the class of 1859, and immediately came to Springfield, Illinois, for the purpose of teaching in the Illinois State University, which position he held for two years. He commenced reading law while in college, and continued it while teaching; was admitted to the bar in Springfield, but never engaged in active practice. During the late civil war he was disbursing clerk in the office of the Auditor of State and had entire charge of the war fund, its receipts and disbursements. He was elected City Comptroller, held the office two or three years, at the end of which he became Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the Auditor's office, retaining that position until chosen Secretary for the Springfield Iron Company in 1871, since which time he has had the general supervision of their vast business. From 1865, to the present time, Mr. Brinkerhoff has carried on

business as a private money and bond broker, having in that time made more than ten thousand loans. In politics Mr. Brinkerhoff has always been a staunch Republican, and one of the party's most active members in Sangamon county for years. He united in marriage with Isabella G., daughter of E. B. Hawley, of Springfield, on August 4, 1862. Two sons and three daughters are the result of their union.

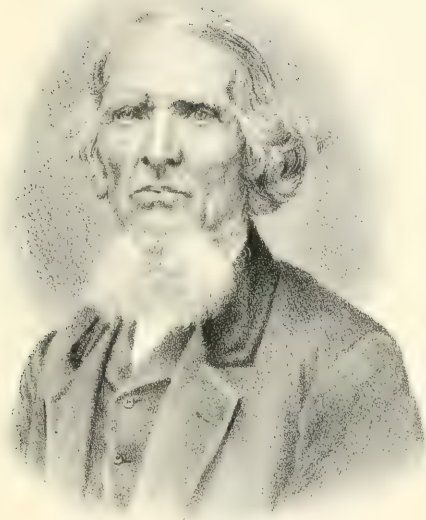
George N. Black, is a descendant from Puritan ancestry, and was born March 15, 1833, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. His parents were William M. and Pepsis Black, *nee* Fuller. His educational opportunities were comprised in the common schools and academic course in his native State. From fourteen years of age he became self-supporting, and in October, 1850, came to Springfield, Illinois, and entered the employ of Colonel John Williams as clerk in his dry goods store, on a salary of \$15 per month. Six years later young Black was received as a partner by his employer, the firm assuming the title of John Williams & Company. After a continuation of a quarter of a century, this partnership was dissolved by the sale of their business to C. A. Gehrman, in September, 1880. In addition to his mercantile business Mr. Black has been prominently identified with most of the public enterprises which have inured to the growth and prosperity of Springfield and Sangamon county; and has zealously labored to advance the best interests of the community. He was one of the company organized to build the Leland Hotel; was one of the original company that projected and constructed the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, of which he was made a Director and Secretary. This line is now a part of the O. & M. Railroad. He was also one of the prime movers in the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, of which he was a one-tenth owner. This is now the Springfield branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. He was one of the original movers in the construction of the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad; was appointed Receiver of the same in 1875, and had charge of it four years. After the road was sold and the company re-organized, Mr. Black operated it as General Manager fifteen months. He was cashier of the First National Bank of Springfield the first year of its existence; was one of the organizers and original stockholders of the Springfield City Railway Company, and acted as its Treasurer till the last two years, since which time he has been a Director and Vice President. He was one of the original movers in the formation of

the Illinois Watch Company, in which he put \$8,000 capital and considerable labor, and held the office of Treasurer about two years. He has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Barclay Coal Mining Company from its organization in 1873. Is a stockholder in the Springfield Iron Company; is also the Secretary and one of the Directors of the Company incorporated for the purpose of building the Springfield & St. Louis Railroad, projected as an air-line between the two cities. Mr. Black is one of the incorporators of the Steam Supply and Electric Light Company, and a Director and Secretary of the organization.

In October, 1859, George N. Black and Louisa Hles Williams were united in marriage. She was born in Springfield, Illinois, December 22, 1840, and is the eldest child of Colonel John Williams. Only two of their four children survive; namely, John W. and Annie Lulu Black. George, their younger son, was drowned while in bathing, on May 19, 1880, while attending Shattuck School, at Farebault, Minnesota.

Alfred Booth, grocer and commission merchant, No. 226 South Sixth street, has been engaged in the grocery business in Springfield as employe or proprietor since 1868. Over four years ago he opened his present store, moving from Adams street, where he had carried on business a few months. He keeps a general assortment of goods for the retail trade, and deals quite heavily in fruits, produce, and butter and eggs, both at wholesale and retail, and does a prosperous business in the several branches. He also established the Baltimore Oyster House, near his store on Sixth street, in September, 1880, and did a prosperous trade until the latter part of December, then sold out at a paying price. Previous to starting in business on his own account, Mr. Booth clerked for Mr. George White, a few months; for Butler, Lane & Co., from the fall of 1868 until they sold out, in 1872; and then for J. W. Bunn & Co. Having received no financial aid, his present fine growing business is solely the result of his individual industry and enterprise. Mr. Booth is the youngest of three sons of William and Elizabeth (Berriman) Booth, natives of England, and was born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1853, where his parents had settled on their arrival in this country, in 1850. His father was a practical machinist, and was joint proprietor of the Excelsior Foundry for some years. He died in 1860. His widow is a resident of the city.

Henry E. Bolte, of the firm of R. B. Zimmerman & Co., general and ornamental painters,



THOMAS FOUTCH.

and dealers in wall papers, window shades, glass, and oils, 407 Adams street, has been a joint proprietor in the business since 1871, having for several years previously been an employe of the house, which is one of the oldest concerns in the city, established about forty-five years ago, and conducted by Zimmerman & Willard, and subsequently by Zimmerman alone, till the formation of the present co-partnership. Mr. Bolte was born in Germany, in 1838; there learned the painter's trade; studied fresco painting in the art schools. After carrying on business some years, he immigrated to America, in 1866, and settled in Springfield, Illinois, which has since been his home. In 1863, he married Fredericke Schumacker, by whom he has one surviving son, Henry L. Bolte. Mr. B. and wife belong to the German Lutheran Church.

George W. Bolinger, dealer in stoves, tinware, crockery, and house furnishing goods, 210 and 212 South Fifth street, has been engaged sixteen years in that business, at that number. Three floors of the building, thirty-five by seventy feet, are filled with his large stock of cooking and heating stoves, queen's and glassware, and general house furnishing goods, in which he conducts a large retail trade. He also manufactures tin, sheet iron, and copper-ware, and does jobbing, roofing, guttering, and cornice work, employing an average of four mechanics. He has the exclusive local agency for the sale of the Omaha coal and the hot-blast Charter wood cook stoves. He does an annual business of \$30,000. Mr. Bolinger is a native of Maryland, and is forty-one years old. Previous to coming to Illinois, he was carrying on a harness shop in Hagerstown, in that State, having learned that trade in early life. In 1860, he came to Springfield, and continued in the same line three years here; then operated two years in dry goods, as a member of Herndon & Co., before embarking in the stove trade. He began in a modest way, in one room, and sold nothing but a few wood stoves. Each year his business has increased, demanding a larger and more varied stock, until it is now one of the most comprehensive in Central Illinois. Mr. Bolinger united in marriage with Margaret S. Staley, in Maryland. Their union has been blessed with three sons and one daughter. Mr. B. and family are members of the Second M. E. Church.

John S. Bradford was born June 9, 1815, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father was a native of Delaware, and died in Philadelphia in 1816. John S. learned the trade of a book-binder in his native city, and in 1835 started on

foot for the City of Mexico. He walked to Pittsburg, thence to Cincinnati by steamboat, from there to Dayton, Ohio, and Richmond, Indiana. At Richmond he was induced, in 1837, to join a corps of United States engineers who were then engaged in constructing what was called the National road. It was a wagon road, built at the expense of the United States government. The road commenced at Cumberland, Maryland, crossed the Ohio river at Steubenville, passed through Columbus, Ohio, Richmond, Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Indiana, and ended at Vandalia. The corps of engineers disbanded at the latter point. The State Capital was then in transit from Vandalia to Springfield, and Mr. Bradford came here, arriving December 1840. In the spring of 1841 he bought the interest of Mr. Burchell in the book-bindery of Burchell & Johnson, and became one of the firm of Johnson & Bradford.

John S. Bradford was married July 15, 1841, in Brandenburg, Kentucky, to Miss Adaline M. Semple, who was born October, 1817, in Cumberland county, Kentucky. Her brother, Hon. James Semple, was at that time Charge d'Affaires to New Grenada, afterwards United States Senator from Illinois, and still later one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State.

Soon after coming to Springfield, J. S. Bradford became Lieutenant in the "Springfield Cadets." They were ordered to Nauvoo by Governor Ford, in 1845, serving two months in the "Mormon war." In 1846, Mr. Bradford enlisted in Company A, Fourth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel E. D. Baker, and was appointed Quartermaster by Governor Ford. As such, he accompanied the regiment to Mexico, where he started to go twelve years before with a book-binder's outfit. After his arrival in Mexico, he was commissioned as Commissary in the United States army. He was at the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz, battle of Cerro Gordo, and others, returning with the regiment to Springfield in 1847. The result of that war securing to us California and the discovery of gold,

C. E. Bradish, wholesale and retail dealer in ice, and retailer of anthracite and Illinois coal and wood, Springfield, Illinois, was born April 6, 1850, in Camden, Oneida county, New York State, son of Horace C. and Elizabeth Wade Bradish, both of whom were born in New York State. The subject of our sketch came to Springfield May 1st, 1869, and engaged in selling goods for the firm of Dickerman & Co., proprietors of the Springfield Woolen Factory. Mr.

Bradish was for several years the most successful salesman ever employed by that company, and probably made the largest yearly sales of any one traveling in that same line of business through the Western States. February 1, 1873, he was taken into partnership by his employers, and was an active member of the firm until 1876, when he started with his brother in the retail ice business, under the firm name of C. E. & W. H. Bradish. The following year Mr B. bought out his brother's interest and also commenced the wholesaling of ice. He is now the Bradish of Huse, Bradish & Co., who have located at Clear Lake, this county, one of the best constructed ice houses in the West, holding about eighteen thousand tons of ice. The water of this lake covers about forty acres in area, and receives its supply from numerous springs, making it the largest, purest and best body of water in Sangamon county. From this Clear Lake the company fill their ice houses and ship to St. Louis, Missouri, Cairo, Illinois, Louisville, Kentucky, and many other Southern cities. Mr. Bradish is also connected with Bradish & McCullough, in the city of Springfield, and supplies a large portion of her citizens with ice in summer, and coal in winter. He is at the present time building at Sangamon Lake, six miles northeast of the city of Springfield, ice houses which will hold ten thousand tons; to which they have already put in a railroad track connecting with the Illinois Central railroad. Mr. B. was married in Jacksonville, Illinois, December 25, 1872, to Ella, the youngest daughter of Colonel George M. and Ellenor Chambers. Mr. Bradish attended the common schools of his native State until he was thirteen years old, when he entered the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, at Adams, Jefferson county, New York, and was a student of the same about two years. He is a sample of the self-made, practical business man, having made his way from a penniless boy of fourteen to his present position in the world without any assistance save that of his own head and hands. Mrs. Bradish was educated in the Presbyterian Female College of Jacksonville, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish are both members of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield. They have been blessed with four children, three of whom are now living, Walter C., Bessie, and Charles E., Jr. The first named was born in Jacksonville, the others in Springfield.

William M. Brewer, grocer and commission merchant, 415 East Monroe street, settled in Springfield and engaged in the grocery business

eight years ago, at 323 South Fifth street. Five years later he moved to his present store. Besides keeping a general stock of groceries, in which he has a fine retail trade, he makes a specialty of commission jobbing in fruits and produce, of which he handles large quantities, and intends to constantly enlarge this branch of his business.

Daniel and Elenor (McVey) Brewer, were Pennsylvanians by nativity, and were the parents of nine children, of whom William M. is one of the six living. His father died when he was a lad eight years of age, and his mother seven years later. The former was of Dutch and the latter of Scotch descent. In September, 1861, the subject of this sketch enlisted in company A, Third Illinois Cavalry, and served under General Curtiss in the department west of the Mississippi, until discharged, from ill health, in the spring of 1863. He fought in the battle of Pea Ridge and several skirmishes. He did clerical duty in the Adjutant's office, and as private secretary for Colonel E. A. Carr several months, and was subsequently made hospital steward, in which capacity he served until he retired from the army. Mr. Brewer came from Ohio to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1856, and followed the avocation of teaching school about four years. He then bought a dry goods store in Chatham, which he owned till 1866; then sold out, and moved to Virden, Macoupin county, where he engaged in merchandising, first in the furniture, and then in groceries, until he removed to Springfield. In the fall of 1863, he married Virginia Sims, of Chatham, and a native of Kentucky. They have two daughters living. Mr. Brewer is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the A. O. U. W., and was Master Workman of Capital City Lodge, No. 38, last term.

Evans E. Britton, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1791. His father, Elijah Britton, was a farmer, and Evans E. was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. When seven years old, his father died, but previous to his death had rented a farm in Virginia for three years, which his mother, with a family of seven children, shortly after moved upon, where they remained until 1800. She then removed to Ross county, Ohio, then a vast wilderness, where she leased a piece of land for seven years, and at the expiration of that time went to Champaign county, where she bought a piece of land. While in Ross county, they had to go into Kentucky, something over one hundred and

fifty miles, for breadstuff, on horseback. They lived in a cabin 16x18 feet, with puncheon floors. In 1818 the subject of this sketch married Miss Mary England, who was born in Kentucky in 1800, and in 1820 he came to this county with his wife and one child, which was a renewal of pioneer life. He located on Fancy Creek, where he took up land and made a farm. St. Louis was the nearest point where they could buy their farming tools, salt, and all other articles; for grinding meal and flour, they went to the American bottoms, east of St. Louis. There was plenty of game in an early day for their meat; his father-in-law, Mr. England, was an expert hunter, and they had plenty of venison and bear meat; the wild turkey were so thick that he would take a pole and knock them down from the trees. Mr. B. remained on the old homestead until about 1870, when he came to Springfield, and is at present making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Wilbur. Mrs. Britton died in August, 1846; she was a member of the Christian Church, and was loved and respected by all who knew her. Mr. Britton is nearly ninety years old; he has seen the rough side of life; one of his most severe afflictions was the loss of his left arm, from the cause of a cancer. He is a Christian, and respected by all who know him.

Fred D. Buck, dealer in hats, caps, and gentlemen's furnishings, 527 north side of the square, has been identified with this branch of merchandising in Springfield since 1872. He succeeded J. H. Adams, the pioneer hat manufacturer of the city, who in the early days of Springfield used to supply a large per cent. of the inhabitants of the surrounding new country with head gear. Mr. Buck became associated with this house, located at 127 west side of the square, nine years ago. As the building was about to be torn down to give place for a better one, he moved to his present number, April 1, 1881. Hats, caps and gloves are his specialty, of which he carries a large and complete stock. In 1880-1, his house sold two thousand eight hundred straw hats, and one thousand six hundred pairs of gloves during the season. A capital of \$10,000 is employed in the business, and is turned over about twice and a half each year. He started by purchasing the stock of the old firm for \$571, borrowing the money to make the payment. Besides his stock of goods he has \$2,500 invested in a home in the city. Mr. Buck is a native of Hagerstown, Maryland; born in June, 1852. Leaving there at the age of sixteen years, he spent three years in the confectionery business in Frederick City, Maryland.

Came from there to Springfield, Illinois, in 1871, and soon after embarked in present business. He and a sister and brother occupy the same home, all being unmarried. Their parents, George and Eva (Burn) Buck, are deceased.

Jacob Bunn, President of the Illinois Watch Factory, Springfield, has for nearly forty years been one of the city's most enterprising and public spirited business men. He was born in Alexandria, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1814; came to Springfield in May, 1836; began business as a grocer July 1, 1840, and continued in that and banking until January, 1878. He was very successful and accumulated a large fortune, but through others, lost heavily and was compelled to make an assignment, turning over his property for the benefit of his creditors. Having been a heavy stockholder in the Watch Factory, and his superior business qualification received recognition in his election to the Presidency of the concern in January, 1879, which position he still fills with signal ability as shown by the marked success of the institution under his management. Mr. Bunn was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ferguson in Springfield, in 1881. She is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, but came to Springfield in early youth. They are the parents of four sons and two daughters.

John W. Bunn, wholesale grocer, corner Fifth and Adams streets, has been many years connected with the house of which he is now sole proprietor. The business was established on that corner by Jacob Bunn in 1840. After being associated with his brother some years John W. Bunn became a partner, in 1859, the title of the firm being J. & J. W. Bunn. From 1872 to 1879 Mr. R. J. Roberts owned an interest in the business, then known as J. & J. W. Bunn & Co. The other partners retired, leaving J. W. Bunn exclusive owner, but the firm name remains unchanged. Until January 1, 1880, the business was carried on at both wholesale and retail, but from that time the retail feature was discontinued. The concern occupies four floors of the block, 28x76 feet each, and uses the building known as the Lamb pork house as a warehouse for storage purposes. The sales of 1880 were the heaviest ever experienced, reaching \$450,000; and in 1881 will reach \$500,000; chiefly distributed among the towns in Central Illinois.

James Brown, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Queen Anne county, Maryland, October 20, 1805; son of James and Mary Ann (Hackett) Brown, natives of Maryland, where

they were married and had six children, two of whom died in infancy; the mother died in 1821, and the father in 1822.

The subject of this sketch left Maryland and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he embarked in merchandizing, and became acquainted with Miss Mariol Page, daughter of Jarred Page, of Chenango county, N. Y.; she was born in that county. By this union there was one child, Sherman P., who is employed in the railroad business in Pueblo, Colorado. Parting with his first wife Mr. Brown married Miss Sarah J. Martin, daughter of Thomas Martin, of Maryland. The fruits of this marriage were nine children, four of whom are living, viz: John, of Kansas, Mary Anne, Lida M., now Mrs. George E. Copeland, and Antrim C. In 1834 Mr. B. came to Springfield, it being at the time of the cholera epidemic, he returned to Cincinnati, where he remained until 1837. Soon after coming to this State he was appointed clerk in the mail service, and afterwards was appointed Special Post Office Agent, his district comprising Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. This route was made in a stage coach, being before the use of railroads. After leaving the road he came to this county where he followed farming seven years, since which time he has lived retired, having been an invalid for the last twelve years.

E. P. Burlingham, General Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, opened an office for general business for this company, in Springfield, in 1879, it being the first and only general office representing any of the large Life Insurance Companies in the State, outside of Chicago. Mr. Burlingham controls the entire business for this powerful and popular company, in Illinois, and has ten assistants in the field. The New York Life is one of the oldest and strongest companies in the United States, as shown by the last published report. Its cash assets are over \$45,000,000, with a surplus of over \$9,000,000, with 48,548 policies in force, and an income in 1880 of \$8,964,719. Mr. Burlingham's last report shows his new business in this State running at the rate of more than a million and a quarter of dollars per year; and cash collections on old business of \$150,000 a year. More than half a million dollars of new Tontine Investment policies have been placed among the solid business men of Springfield, within the past year and a half. Mr. Burlingham has had eleven years of experience, ten of them in Springfield, in exclusive life business. He is a New Englander by nativity; came to

Illinois twenty years ago; pursued the avocation of teaching school eight years, and at the age of twenty-seven received the highest salary paid to any teacher in the public schools of Illinois, outside of Chicago, as Principal of the Cairo schools. In the fall of 1869, he abandoned teaching, and in the spring of 1870 engaged in the insurance business. He is now forty-one years of age.

John L. Burke, senior partner of J. L. Burke & Co., proprietors of the Home Mills, corner of Third and Washington streets, was born in Ireland, in 1835; crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1847; settled in Port Byron, Cayuga county, New York, and there learned and pursued the milling business until he came to Illinois, in 1856. He was employed in a mill in Cass county a year, and spent two years milling in Paducah, Kentucky; came to Springfield in the spring of 1859, and pursued the same line of business until the spring following, then catching the gold fever, he went to Colorado and remained about four years and a half in the mining regions, prospecting and mining. In the fall of 1864, he returned to Springfield and married Miss Jennie Fawcett, a resident of the city, but a native of Ireland. After passing that winter in Iowa, they returned and settled in Springfield, which has since been their home. Mr. Burke's first milling in the city was for Addison Hickox, in the City Mill. He was then five years in the old Illinois Mills, employed by B. F. Haines & Co.; was eleven years in the Excelsior Mills, operating for Martin Hickox and his successor, W. P. Grimsley, previous to becoming a partner in the Home Mills. These mills are well fitted up with modern improvements, and are doing a thriving business. Capacity, one hundred barrels in twenty-four hours. Mr. Burke and wife have one son and one daughter. He and wife are members of the Second M. E. Church.

W. S. McBurnie, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, July 10, 1844, son of Professor James V. McBurnie, of the higher branches, and one of the oldest teachers in that county; he was superintendent and secretary of the public schools until 1855, since which time he has been principal of the ward school, and owner of the Locust Grove Academy. He always took an active interest in all the schools of the State until his death, which occurred in 1872. The subject of this sketch was educated in the higher schools of Louisville, Kentucky. His professional education was commenced by reading medicine with Prof. Dr.

J. M. Bodine, and he graduated in February, 1867, in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, with honors.

His grandfather, James McBurnie, was an Ensign in the Thirty-ninth Irish Regiment of English Volunteers, and second on the staff of Sir John McClintock, who was also chief engineer of the Duke of Wellington. He married Lady Anna Riddle, which was a love match; there was an elopement which caused Sir John Riddle to disinherit her. After marrying, he returned to the army, bought his commission, and joined the army. The Doctor's father was born in the Thirty-ninth Regiment and was known as the son of the regiment, being the first child born in the regiment. His grandfather afterwards engaged in the ministry, and at the time of the Protestant War in 1832, came to the United States on account of the trouble between the two churches. He left the family in care of his oldest son, who supported them by teaching school. In 1833, the family arrived in the States and located at Wheeling, Virginia, where he was pastor of the local church of that place. He was afterwards President of the Methodist Theological Seminary at Wheeling, West Virginia. He returned to his native country where they both died in 1864. His mother's father, Captain Thomas Davidson, assisted in the battle of Tippecanoe. He was captured by the Indians when he was a boy three years old, and was with them for seventeen years, after escaping, he located at Leavenworth, Indiana, which was known as Davidsonville. He married Miss Butler, who was the first female child born in that portion of Kentucky. Her father was with Daniel Boone at the time he came to Kentucky.

John Busher, of the firm of John Busher & Co., manufacturers of harness and saddles, and dealers in horse clothing, saddlery hardware, tents, and leather, 622 Adams street, was born in Portsmouth, England, June 1, 1811. He was educated in a classical and commercial academy in Portsmouth, and in a government college in Normandy, where he took a three years' course. After serving an apprenticeship to the trade of finishing leather, in London, he immigrated to the United States, arriving in October, 1833; worked a short time at his trade in Brooklyn, and the winter following in Zanesville, Ohio. He spent about seven years traveling and dealing in hides and leather. In the winter of 1837-8, he exported, *via* New Orleans, to Liverpool, the first shipment of western hides ever sent to that city. In 1839, he came to Spring-

field, Illinois, and purchased the lot on which their store now stands. In 1841, he shipped from Springfield to London, England, the first lot of furs ever sent to Europe from Illinois, direct. In 1840, he erected a building on the site of his present shop and store, and about 1858 built the three-story brick he now occupies. In 1842, he built a tannery in the city, and the same year, in company with his brother, erected the old Busher brewery, and run it some years. He has occupied his present location forty years. The firm, consisting of himself and son, does a fine business in manufacturing, employing eight to ten men, and besides the harness and saddle trade, does a large business in tents and awnings, the whole aggregating \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year. Mr. Busher has been twice married; first to Emma Everson, in 1842, in Morgan county, Illinois, a native of England, who died seven years after, leaving four children, of whom three survive, all married and settled. In January, 1852, he married his present wife, Emily B. Wyatt, by whom he has two sons and one daughter. Mr. Busher has crossed the Atlantic Ocean eleven times; was present at the coronation of Queen Victoria; attended the World's Fair in London and the Paris Exposition. Politically, he has always been a Democrat.

Elizabeth Byers, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Hancock county, Ohio, March 27, 1836, daughter of Doctor A. F. and Dilemma (White-lock) Barnd. Mrs. Byers was married January 6, 1861, to Isaac M. Byers, born in Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, and was a farmer in his native State and in Ohio, from which State he came and located in Sangamon county, near Springfield, Illinois, in 1861. Mr. Byers was educated in the common schools in Virginia. He entered the Union army of the late war by joining the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served out his time for one year. Mr. Byers died October 9, 1877, after an affliction of paralysis for three years. He had four children by his first wife, namely: Mary E., John W., May, and Groves Byers. Groves Byers lives in Springfield, and his sister, Mrs. May Shoup, is residing on a farm eight miles south of Springfield. Mrs. Byers was educated in Lexington, McLean county, Illinois, which was her home for eighteen years, and has been a resident of the city of Springfield since 1861.

William Carpenter was born July 30, 1787, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He immigrated to Licking county, Ohio, in his young manhood; and in the fall of 1819 united in marriage there with Margaret Pence. In the autumn of 1820

they moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, and settled about six miles out from Springfield on the Peoria road, where Mr. Carpenter opened up a small farm, surrounded by the haunts of the wild beasts and the wigwams of the Indians, who encamped several winters near their cabin on the bluffs of the Sangamon river, below where the city water-works are now located. Some years after Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter located in their wild western home, a ferry was established across the Sangamon a mile from their cabin, and a short distance below where Carpenter's bridge is now situated. Mr. Carpenter eventually became the owner of the lands on both sides of the river, and also of the ferry, and conducted it till the bridge was built in 1844. When they first settled there the nearest post office was at Edwardsville, from whence Mr. Carpenter hauled corn to feed his team the first winter, after picking it on shares. In March, 1828, Mr. Carpenter removed his family to Springfield, and occupied one of the few log cabins in the place, which stood on the site of the present Revere House. After a change or two of location he erected a frame house on the corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Here he opened a store where he continued in the mercantile business a number of years. In 1843, Mr. Carpenter, in company with Adolphus Wood, a brother-in-law, erected a flouring and saw-mill on the Sangamon river, at Carpenter's bridge, which was known as the Rock-dam Mills, from the material used in the construction. This old mill still stands on section one, of Springfield township, and is operated a portion of the year. In the later years of his life Mr. Carpenter dealt extensively in real estate, investing the proceeds of the mill and business in lands, of which he owned a large quantity at his death, on August 30, 1859. Mr. Carpenter served the people many years in an official capacity, was elected Justice of the Peace in Ohio in May, 1820; was appointed to the same office in Sangamon county, Illinois, in July, 1822, and filled it by successive appointments and elections about seventeen years in all. He served as Representative in the Illinois Legislature in 1834 and 1835. Was appointed Postmaster of Springfield October 4, 1836, and resigned the office at the close of three years of service. He acted as Mayor of the city in 1846, during the absence of Mayor J. C. Conkling. He served in the Black Hawk war, and assisted in burying the dead after Stillman's defeat. May 15, 1830, he was made Quartermaster of the Twentieth Illinois Militia, and was Paymaster

of the Fourth Illinois Mounted Volunteers on April 30, 1832.

Mrs. Carpenter was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, February 5, 1803; is one of a family of four sons and three daughters of Peter Pence and Catharine Godfrey, who moved to Licking county, Ohio, in her early childhood. Her paternal grandfather fought in the war of the Revolution, and her maternal grandsire was killed by the Indians on the banks of the Ohio river. In those early pioneer times in Sangamon county, Mrs. Carpenter and her neighbors used to raise small patches of cotton, which they picked, and mixing it with wool, manufactured it into fabrics for the family clothing. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom survive. John, George, Sarah, Jane and Mary Ellen reside with their mother at the homestead, on the corner of Seventh and Carpenter streets. George, the youngest son, was born in March, 1835; read law with Stuart & Edwards, in Springfield, beginning in 1858, for nearly three years, when failing eyesight compelled him to abandon the profession and he has since devoted his attention chiefly to the interests of the family estate. He is now serving his second term in the Board of Supervisors from the city.

John W. Chenery, Springfield, Illinois, was born in West Boylston, Massachusetts, July 28, 1826; son of William D. and Abigail (Partidge) Chenery, who emigrated to Illinois in 1831, and located in Morgan county, near Jacksonville; the following winter, returned to Massachusetts on horseback, *via* Indiana, when the snow commenced falling, and he, in company with three other gentlemen, going east, made jumpers, and in them made their way home. The following summer he started for his home in the west with his family, traveling in wagons to Albany, thence to Buffalo by canal, crossing the lake to Cleveland, then overland to the Ohio river, thence by boat to Naples, and finally to Jacksonville. Shortly after arriving there he rented the Western Hotel for eight years. In 1852, he came to Springfield, where he rented the old American House, one of the principal hotels of the State at that time, and was the headquarters of all the principal politicians of the State; here they remained until 1855; when the Chenery House was built they entered that, and remained in it until 1881. Mr. Chenery died in October, 1873; his mother died in October, 1880. Mr. C. was widely known, being identified with the hotel business over forty years in the State. The subject of this sketch

married Miss Eleanor M. Holihan, and they had five children, four of whom are living, namely: William D., John L., Thadus F., and James E.

George W. Chatterton, Jr., dealer in watches, jewelry, musical merchandise and optical goods, South Fifth street, west side of square, represents the oldest music house, probably, in Illinois. It was established by George W. Chatterton, Sr., in June, 1838. About nine years ago, the son and present proprietor succeeded to the control of the business. His leading pianos are the Knabe, Chickering and McCammon; and the George Woods and Loring & Blake are his leading organs. He also handles the best makes of violins, accordions, and a complete assortment of sheet music. The jewelry, watch and optical instrument feature is a prominent branch of his business. A practical, skilled optician is kept constantly employed by the house. Two stories of the building, twenty by one hundred and forty feet, are occupied by his stock of \$25,000, which his large and growing trade demands.

Mr. Chatterton is a Springfield boy, born in the house where he now resides, in 1853. He was educated in the city schools, and early turned his attention to the branch of the business in which he is now engaged. In April, 1879, he purchased the Opera House, and that season rebuilt it in elegant style, making it the finest in the State, outside of Chicago. It is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and has a seating capacity of one thousand three hundred. Chatterton's Opera House is a credit to the Capital City of Illinois.

George W. Chatterton, Sr., is a native of Ithica, New York, served an apprenticeship to the jewelry trade in New York City; came to Springfield, Illinois, in 1838; has been identified with that business here until 1873; then went to New York and engaged in the manufacturing and wholesaling of jewelry till 1880, when he returned to Springfield.

Henry E. Cochran, grocer, 517, East Monroe street, is a native of Brown county, Ohio, in 1846. He became an assistant in his brother's grocery in Ripley, Ohio, at eight years of age. Five years later he succeeded his brother in business, and at thirteen was sole proprietor of a prosperous retail grocery. Since that time Mr. Cochran has given that business his undivided attention, and says he has never been absent from his store five days during all these years, and always opens in the morning and closes it in the evening. In March, 1868, he sold his business in Ripley, Ohio, and came to Springfield, Illinois, arriving on Friday, March 17, be-

ing an entire stranger in the city, and having little idea where or in what business he should locate. He bought a stock of goods on Sixth street, in what was known as the American House block, and took charge of the business on the following Monday. He conducted the trade in that store fourteen years, and five days, during which time he paid over \$11,000 in rent. In March, 1881, he sold out and opened business with a new stock in his present location. Mr. Cochran does a heavy retail trade, and in the season handles a large amount of fruits and produce at wholesale. The volume of business in 1880 amounted to \$36,000, and will be considerably larger in 1881.

In 1867, Mr. Cochran married Rachel Mitchell, in Aberdeen, Brown county, Ohio. They have only one child, Florence, twelve years of age. Mr. Cochran's parents, William and Mary (Flaughter) Cochran, reside in Ripley, Ohio. Of their family of four sons, three are in mercantile pursuits and one is a farmer.

William H. Conway, of the firm of Conway & Co., hat merchants and gentlemen's furnishings and furs, No. 104, east side square, is a native of Springfield, Illinois, and is twenty-three years of age. After completing a course in the City High School, he learned the carpenter trade with his father, who is a carpenter and builder. He also studied designing and architecture; drew the plans for the block in which the store is situated, and a number of dwellings in and about the city; still doing such work in that line as will not interfere with his mercantile business. The firm opened the hat and furnishing store in February, 1880. They make a special feature of substantial, well-made goods; carry a complete assortment of head gear and gentlemen's furnishings and furs for the retail trade, and handle the business with such ability and energy as assures success. The house sold nearly \$20,000 in ten months of 1880, and the monthly sales of 1881 show a large increase over last year. Good articles, one price, plain figures, and moderate profits is their motto.

William B. Cowgill, dealer in real estate, has been actively engaged in buying and selling real property, for himself and others, in and about Springfield, since 1865, and has been longer in the business than any real estate dealer in the city. During the past year and a half he has sold two hundred and fifty unimproved city lots, besides a number of pieces of improved property. Mr. Cowgill was born in Springfield, Illinois, in a two-story frame building, where J. W. Bunn's wholesale grocery now stands, in 1833.

His father, William M. Cowgill, was a native of Warren county, Ohio; married Clementine Sayer, also a native of that State. They came to Springfield on their wedding trip, in 1832, and settled here. Mr. Cowgill was engaged many years in the mercantile business in the Capital City, a portion of the time as a member of the firm of S. M. Tinsley & Co., then one of the heaviest firms in Springfield. He died in Petersburg, Menard county, in 1862, to which place he had moved some years previous. William was brought up in the counting-room, and pursued the business of book-keeping before engaging in the traffic in real estate. Except a few years spent in Petersburg, Springfield has always been his home. He married Margaret D., a daughter of John C. Sprigg, born in Effingham county, Illinois, in May, 1855. Three sons constitute their posterity. William C., their eldest, is a clerk in the General Freight Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, at Chicago; John A. is book-keeper in the hardware house of Hudson & Co., Springfield; Duncan S. is attending school. Mr. Cowgill has passed through the chairs of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and has served as representative to the Grand Lodge.

John S. Condell, of the firm of C. M. Smith & Co., merchants, corner of Adams and Sixth streets, was born in Ireland in 1818; came to America when six years of age, remained in Philadelphia until 1833, then came to Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, and in 1840 settled in Springfield, where he has been engaged in the mercantile business ever since. Prior to the foundation of the present partnership with Clark M. Smith in 1864, he was for twenty-one years in business on the northwest corner of Washington and Fifth streets, chiefly as a member of the firm of Condell, Jones & Co. Selling out there he was two years in the First National Bank before engaging in his present relation. Mr. Condell married Arabella Rice in Springfield in 1844. She is a native of Maryland. Their family consists of two sons and three daughters living, one deceased. Mr. C. has voted for ten Whig and Republican Presidential candidates. He was forty years an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ransom F. and Marion I. Day, comprising the firm of Day Brothers, farmers and flour and feed merchants, 404 Washington street, were born in St. Lawrence county, New York, and are aged thirty-five and thirty-three years, respectively. They are the only sons in a family of six children of Ira Day and Electa Wil-

son. Mr. Day having died some twenty years ago, the family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, in March, 1869; bought two farms, one a half mile, and the other two miles east of Springfield, and settled on the latter. Two of the sisters have since married. The brothers, other two sisters, and mother reside together. The brothers farm, of their own and leased lands, eight hundred acres, on which they harvested in 1881 between seven hundred and eight hundred tons of hay, between two thousand and three thousand bushels of oats, and cultivated two hundred end twenty acres of corn, besides other crops. They opened the mercantile branch of their business in the city in the fall of 1879, and have built up a trade of \$3,000 a month. The two brothers own their property and conduct their business in common, keeping no personal accounts, and making no division of profits. Miss Jessie Day is cashier and book-keeper at the store, for which her practical common sense and broad business ideas admirably adapt her, and render her thoroughly mistress of the situation. Their mother is an active, well-preserved woman of sixty-two years.

George W. Davis, M. D., Springfield, Ill., was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, June 25, 1842; was reared on a farm and received what schooling the county afforded at that time. His father was a pioneer in Macoupin county, coming as early as 1820, and was by profession a physician. He traveled extensively over the west as a Magnetic Healer, and followed it until his death, which occurred in 1876. George W. studied with his father for several years previous to his death, and since that time has taken his father's practice; he makes a specialty of rheumatism, torpid liver, fevers and all acute diseases.

Kenyon B. Davis, M. D., Dentist, Springfield, Illinois, was born in this State January 15, 1836. Practiced medicine five years and then turned his attention to dentistry, and has since practiced this special department of medicine. He came to this city as the successor of Dr. C. Stoddard Smith in May, 1876. The Doctor is a member of the American Dental Association of the Illinois State Society, and an honorary member of the Indiana State Dental Society. He was Vice President of the State Society in 1876, and President in 1877. The Doctor has always been a zealous member of the State Dental Society, and has read many essays at its annual meetings. In 1876 he had the honor of reading an essay before the Iowa State Dental Society, and also one in 1877.

William Hope Davis, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Genesee county, New York, September 1, 1835; son of David and Harriet (Wilder) Davis. His father's ancestors emigrated from Ireland, and were noted, for generations, as Protestants and Free-Thinkers. His mother was from the well known family of Wilders, of Massachusetts. When five years old, his parents removed to Michigan, then a vast wilderness. His father worked at the carpenter's trade, and William, as soon as old enough, was engaged with him during the summer, and attending school in the winter, occasionally. It became necessary for him to depend upon himself early in life, and at the age of seventeen, he left home to spend a summer in his native State, and from there he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he soon became acquainted with many of the best families of the city. In 1854 he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Professor Gabbett, who had held a prominent position in the Worcester Eclectic Medical College, of Massachusetts. In the winter of 1854-5, he attended a course of lectures in the Memphis College of Medicine, after which he pursued his studies in Barbus Academy until the spring of 1857, when he removed to Paris, Texas, and there commenced the practice of his profession; remained about two years. During the summer of 1858, he crossed the plains to California by way of Mexico, traveling the whole distance on horseback, and returning in autumn of the same year. In August, 1859, he left Paris, on a Texan pony, for Memphis, some four hundred and seventy-five miles, three hundred miles being through a dense and almost trackless wilderness. Disposing of his faithful pony at Memphis, he proceeded to Hillsboro, Ohio, which place he reached September 7, and on the tenth day of the same month was united in marriage to Miss Rachael Ann Davis, who, although of the same name, was not a relative. In the spring of 1860, he bought a book store in Leesburg, Ohio, but sold it in a month, and returned with his wife to Memphis. Soon after the war broke out, and he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Goodrich, Michigan, where he successfully practiced medicine, and at the same time conducted a drug store, accumulating several thousand dollars, but greatly impairing his health by extensive night practice. Needing rest and a change, it was decided best for him to spend the winter in Cincinnati; meanwhile, he attended a full course of medical lectures at the Eclectic Institute, at which he graduated. Subsequently, he

re-commenced practice in Clay county, Illinois; but on account of failing health, he remained only one season, spending the next in traveling through the Eastern States. In the spring of 1867, he located permanently in Springfield, where he has been engaged in an extensive practice up to the present time. In 1869, he procured a charter and organized the Illinois Eclectic Medical Society, of which he has been Secretary for five years. He was unanimously elected editor of the journal of the society, and has acquitted himself in this responsible position with honor.

At the meeting of the National Eclectic Medical Association, in the city of Washington, in 1876, he was elected Secretary* and has been a large contributor to periodical medical literature, was one of the first movers for the laws regulating the practice of medicine and of which he has been a firm supporter. Has been a member of Springfield City Board of Health for a number of years. And is esteemed among its members as a man worthy the position. Dr. Davis is a self-made man, having suffered the privations incident to poverty and pioneer life. In his youthful days he has camped with the savages of Michigan, in the Indian Territory, and in Texas; is familiar with the Spaniards of Mexico, and Chinamen of California. He has crossed the plains four times, twice on horseback, and twice on the cars. He is generous to a fault, industrious from principle, believing it is better to labor without remuneration than to be idle; is always ready to attend the worthy poor without hope of reward.

John DeCamp, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Monroe county, Virginia, December 22, 1800; son of Zachariah and Elizaketh (Kinder) DeCamp; father of French descent, and mother of German. His father was a farmer, and John was reared upon a farm, working summers and attending school winters. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-seven years of age, then came to Springfield, where he has resided since; at the time he came, there was not a frame building; he has plowed corn where the city now stands. After coming here, immediately commenced making brick, and has continued in the business most of the time since. He married Miss Malinda Orr, daughter of Robert and Sarah Orr, who were natives of Virginia, and came to the State in 1824. Mr. and Mrs. DeCamp have had seventeen children, nine of whom are still living, viz: Sarah Ann, now Mrs. William DeCamp; Helen, now Mrs. James H. Barkley; Armanda, now Mrs. N. Wagner; Zachariah;

Vagninia, now Mrs. Edward Wardbaus; Elnora, now Mrs. Matthew Jelly; Albert, Giles W. and John G.

John Baptiste Deligny, machinist and engineer, Springfield, Illinois, was born in the north of France, April 23, 1809. When twenty-four years old he came to the United States with a colony, who settled at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, after the Mormons had left. He remained there but a short time, when he went to St. Louis and worked at his trade, building steamboats. From there he went to Warsaw, then to Springfield, where he has resided since, accumulating a fine home and property. At the time he came there was but one brick house in the city. For his first wife, he married Miss Elizabeth Cassia, who was born in France, and died in April 1881. Mr. D. is again married, to Mrs. Dockson, a native of New York, whose husband took a prominent part in the rebellion, and was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; he figured extensively in politics; she had nine children, eight of whom are living. Mr. Dockson died in 1871.

Joseph H. Delaney, proprietor of the "Side Board" saloon, north corner of Fourth and Washington streets, was born in New York State, December 13, 1859. When three years of age he came with his parents to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he attended school and clerked until 1880, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and took charge of Dual's French Restaurant, formerly known as Blood's Restaurant, he is manager of this restaurant, and he owns and runs the Side Board saloon. His father, William Delaney was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to the United States and settled in Jacksonville, Illinois, where he still resides; he is a blacksmith by trade. His wife, Mary Dowling, born also in Ireland, she and husband are both members of the Catholic Church, and have a family of seven children, viz: Jerry E. Delaney, married Miss Katy O'Hara, they reside in Fargo, Dakota; Joseph H., the subject of this sketch, John, also residing at Fargo, Dakota; Katy, Dora, and Billy, residing with their parents, at Jacksonville, Illinois. Mr. Joseph H. Delaney is a member of the Catholic Church in Springfield, and is a member of the Y. M. B. C. Society, at Jacksonville. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Hancock for President.

David A. De Vares, grocer, corner of Ninth and Reynolds streets, started in that branch of business in Springfield, in 1872, locating on the corner of Tenth and Mason streets. Two years

after he erected the building he now occupies, and putting in a new stock of groceries, has carried on a fine local trade since. In January, 1878, he formed a partnership with Joseph De Frates. Their stock consisted of a general line of family groceries, country produce, and flour and feed, and they buy all goods for cash.

Mr. De Vares was born on the Atlantic Ocean while his parents were on the voyage to the United States, in September, 1848. They settled in Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, which was his home until he came to Springfield, in 1870. He learned the trade in the office of B. A. Richards, and subsequently worked as a pressman in the Journal office until 1864, when he enlisted in Company B., Tenth Illinois Infantry, and served with the regiment till the war closed, accompanying General Sherman on his "campaign to the sea." On returning home he resumed the printing business nearly seven years before embarking in the grocery trade. In October, 1868, he married Mary Nunes, of Jacksonville, Illinois. Two children, one of each sex, have been born to them. Mr. De Vares is a member of Knights of Pythias, Capital Lodge, No. 14, and of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Henry Dickerman was born November 19, 1835, in Hamden, Connecticut, being the fifth in a family of nine children. His father was a well-to-do farmer; both of his parents were of the staunchest New England Puritan type; he received a good common school education, and spent one year in Williston Seminary, Massachusetts, after which he taught school in Massachusetts and Connecticut for three terms, and started West on the last day of March, 1857, expecting to become a Western farmer, but circumstances did not seem to favor this, so in the fall of that year he secured a school in Morgan county, teaching one term, and returned East in the spring of 1858, expecting to remain, but the little fields were too small after having seen the great West, and in about a month he retraced his steps, but did very little during that summer. He had become acquainted with the father of his present partner, and one evening, on returning to Springfield from the country, was sent for by the old gentleman, upon whom, it seems, the Yankee boy had made a favorable impression. He responded to the call, being ready to do anything to help pay his expenses and being a good book-keeper, he was sent to the mill to post the books, which, owing to the sickness of the clerk, were several weeks behind. The following night the clerk died. Being faithful and industrious, young Dickerman was hired for the remainder

of the year, and then from year to year until he became a partner, as before stated. Mr. Dickerman has been strictly a private citizen, though interested in all public enterprises, having attended strictly to his own business, and meddling very little with outside matters. He was twice elected to represent his ward in the City Council, which he did acceptably, and has been earnestly solicited to run several times since, but positively declined, feeling that he had done his part by serving two terms. He was one of the original members of the First Congregational Church of this city, organized in 1867, having been a member of the Second Presbyterian Church since he first came to the city up to that time, and has since been one of its most active members and officers, having been elected deacon several terms, and serves in that capacity at present, as well as being treasurer for the past six years, during which time he has labored with untiring zeal to rescue the church from a debt which, though not large, hung as an incubus over it, and during the last year succeeded in paying off the last dollar. April 25, 1876, Mr. D. was married to Miss Sarah A. Holmes, of Morgan county, this State. To them have been born five sons: Edward T., H. Holmes, Henry S. Jr., and John Stewart, (the latter dying at the age of two years) and Ralph V. The family home is on the corner of Fourth and Scarret streets, and it is there, in the bosom of his family, that the subject of this sketch enjoys his sweetest hours in the society of his loving wife and sons, whom he hopes will grow up to be no less an honor to the city than their father has been.

Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State of Illinois, was born in Galena, Illinois, October 10, 1840, is the son of John and Mary L. Dement, of Dixon, (natives of Tennessee and Missouri, respectively) and grandson of Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin. Mr. Dement began his education in the common schools in Dixon, Illinois, which was preparatory to his collegiate education at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Illinois; and a Catholic College at Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin, and a Presbyterian College at Dixon, Illinois. The breaking out of the late war, at which time Mr. Dement was attending the last named College, was the cause of his not completing his collegiate course, as he enlisted in the Union army and took an active part, as is shown by the service he rendered his country during the war. Mr. Dement enlisted in the United States army in 1861, and received his commission of Second Lieutenant of Company

A., Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, April 20, 1861, and the following day was commissioned First Lieutenant. Lieutenant Dement received a complimentary commission as Captain, February 3, 1863, for gallantry at Arkansas Post and Vicksburg, which rank he held to the close of the war. He served with Generals Fremont and Curtis throughout all their campaigns west of the Mississippi, was with General Sherman in his defeat at Chickasaw Bayou; with General Grant when he marched to the rear of Vicksburg, and present in all the assaults upon the works of that stronghold; was with General Sherman's corps, in both engagements, in the capture of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. Captain Dement served until August, 1863, and subsequently, after his returning home, was elected to the Lower House of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies, and as Senator in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies from the Twelfth Senatorial District, composed of Lee and Ogle counties. Was elected Secretary of State at the election of 1880, which position he fills at present. Secretary Dement was engaged in the manufactory of plows from 1864-1870, with the firm known as Todd & Dement. In the year 1870 he engaged in the manufactory of flax bagging for covering cotton bales, in which he is still engaged. The factory is located in Dixon, Illinois, and does a flourishing business. Secretary Dement was married in Dixon, Illinois, October 20, 1864, to Miss Mary F. Williams, of Castine, Maine, who is the daughter of Hon. Hezekiah and Eliza (Patterson) Williams, natives of Vermont and Maine, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Dement had five children, of whom three daughters are living, Gertrude May, Lucia W., and Nonie E. Mr. and Mrs. Dement are members of the Presbyterian Church, and their residence is in Dixon, Illinois.

Roland Weaver Diller was born in Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of October, 1822. His father's name was Jonathan Diller, and his mother's maiden name, Ann Weaver. They were born near the Blue Ball, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and were married in January, 1813. They moved from Lancaster to Chester county in the spring of 1822. They had six children, Weaver, Susanna R., Maria W., Isaac R., Roland W., and Annie E. His father died September 30, 1831, leaving his mother five children, in very moderate circumstances. His mother moved to Lancaster City, in the fall of 1834, and in the spring of 1835, he was sent to learn the printing business and do

chores, with Mr. Caleb Kinnard, then in Downingtown, but he being rather self-willed, and not liking the constraint of a "boss," run off, and returned home; but his mother made him return, the first opportunity. But, after a few weeks' apprenticeship, in which he learned to set type, cut wood, make fires, and do "devil" work generally, about the house and office, he graduated, by again returning to Lancaster City, without the "boss' leave." The Pennsylvania Railroad then run passenger cars from Lancaster to Philadelphia, horses tandem (one before the other), about like our street cars, which also carried the mail, and, boy-like, he was well acquainted with the drivers, and thereby stole a ride home. About this time, his mother married Morgan L. Reese, of Downingtown, a well-to-do old bachelor, whom the young Diller delighted to hate; but he in turn did everything in his power to make happy. There were two girls born to them, Sarah E. and Fannie Reese. Mr. Reese died in 1868, much loved by all.

A year after his mother's marriage, he was put into Hoopes & Sharpless' store, in West Chester, where he remained until 1837, when he was again started to the printing trade in the Republican office, a Democratic paper, published by Price & Strickland, in West Chester. He was to serve them until he was twenty-one, for victuals and clothes, and the last six months to go to school, which was a wise provision for the boy, as he had been to school but little since he was eleven years old. At the end of his apprenticeship, October, 1843, he borrowed \$5, and started to Philadelphia. After about a month's "subbing" at the different offices, got a steady case in the Citizen Soldier's office, published by his brother, Isaac R. Diller, and Harry Diller, his cousin, until he started west, in the fall of 1844. Mr. D. says: "This was the year of the great political battle between Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, and James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Clay was beaten by six thousand abolition votes being cast for Mr. Berney, their candidate for President, and thereby giving that State to Mr. Polk and the victory to the Democrats. In July of that year, the Native American riots occurred in Philadelphia, costing the city millions of dollars for damages done early churches, etc., all through fanaticism." He cast his first Presidential vote for Mr. Polk, and has ever continued steadfast to that party, as he regards it "a party of the people, for the people, and by the people."

His sister Maria married R. F. Ruth, August 11, 1841, and moved to Springfield, Illinois. On

the 8th of November, 1844, he left Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the West, *via* the Pennsylvania Railroad to Harrisburg, then by canal to Pittsburg, then by Ohio river to Cairo—up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, then by stage to this city, taking sixteen days to make the trip and nearly two days from St. Louis to Springfield. On the 1st of December he commenced work in the State Register office, conducted by Messrs. Walters & Weber, and assisted in getting up the Statutes, revised by Mason Brayman, in 1845; Edward Conner, Morse Ballard, S. G. Nesbitt, Mr. Brooks, Sr., and others as co-laborers; Mr. Farnsworth, proof reader, and Mr. Charles H. Lanphier, State Reporter, whose many kindnesses to a stranger in a strange land will ever be prized.

In July, 1845, General W. L. D. Ewing, then Auditor of State, took him to Iowa, as a surveyor; he there sub-divided five townships into sections, and meandered about thirty miles of the Des Moines river, south of what is now Osceola. The Sac and Fox Indians received their last payment that fall, at Racoon Forks, now Des Moines City, just prior to their removal West. He finished the contract in December, 1845, being compelled by sickness to suspend operations for six weeks—in August and September. When he returned from the work, he found General Ewing sick, and soon after he died, and Mr. D. lost all his work and the money advanced to carry it on. Mr. Thomas H. Campbell was appointed Auditor in Ewing's stead; he gave Mr. D. a place as land clerk, at \$25.00 per month, increasing from time to time, as he became useful. August 9, 1849, he formed a partnership with Mr. Charles S. Corneau, in the drug business, purchasing the stock and stand of Wallace & Diller, on the same ground his store now occupies. Mr. Campbell regretted his leaving his office, and promised to use his influence to get him the nomination for Auditor at the next election, if he would remain, but Mr. D. preferred a steady business to the uncertainty of political life.

On October 31, 1850, he married Miss Esther C. Ridgeway, daughter of Joseph Ridgeway, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—good Quaker stock—and to her benign influence and his mother's early teaching he attributes his success in life. Three children, Emma, Isaac R. and Essie, were born to them. Emma married David B. Ayres, of Morgan county; Isaac married Addie, youngest daughter of W. T. Hughes, of Springfield, and Essie lives with her parents in the old homestead. On the night of February 14, 1858, the

south half of the east side of the square was entirely consumed by fire, including Corneau & Diller's drug store. They then put up the present building. In June, 1860, Mr. Corneau died; since then Mr. D. has carried on the business. His store for years was the headquarters of both political parties—he was well acquainted with all the great men of early days, and with Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln he was very intimate and a personal friend. During the great revival of 1866, conducted by the Rev. E. P. Hammond and city pastors, Mr. D. and his whole family embraced the religion of Jesus Christ, and connected themselves with the Third Presbyterian Church; since he has been an enthusiastic worker in the cause, and is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church.

In 1868, on the re-organization of the Old Settlers' Society, Mr. Diller became identified with its work, and has been actively engaged in forwarding its interest. In 1879 he was elected President and re-elected in 1880 and in 1881. He is an enthusiastic "old settler," and while he lives and is in active possession of his faculties, the society will have in him a friend, and one who will do all in his power to make the meetings a grand success.

In all moral and religious work Mr. Diller engages with his whole mind and strength. He shows his love to his God by his love to his fellow-men, and none will sink so low but he will take them by the hand and lift them up.

Anton Dirksen, senior partner of the firm of Dirksen & Son, manufacturers and dealers in upholstered furniture and mattresses, 410 Washington street, has been in the business in Springfield thirteen years. In 1879 he admitted his son Theodore H. Dirksen into partnership, when the firm took its present name. Until within the past two years Mr. Dirksen directed his attention to mattress-making, which includes every grade from the cheap husk to the finest hair spring mattress. Since 1879 the feature of upholstered goods has been added, and so elegant in design and finish, and substantial in workmanship are their parlor sets, that they have already built up a large demand for them, and have furnished a number of the most luxuriant homes in Sangamon county, with goods rarely equaled anywhere. The product of their factory is sold at both wholesale and retail. An average of eight skilled artisans are employed on this class of work.

Mr. Dirksen was born in Germany, in 1827, learned the cabinet and upholstering trade in his native land, commencing at the age of fourteen;

served two years in the Prussian army; crossed the Atlantic in 1853, and settled directly in Springfield, Illinois. Worked nine years for the Wabash Railway Company at cabinet finishing and upholstering their passenger coaches, and two subsequent years for Jacob Hough, at cabinet work. In July, 1865, he married Mary Elshoff, in Springfield, a former neighbor in Germany. They have six sons and one daughter, three of the former are with their father in the factory. The eldest, Theodore H., is twenty-five years of age; began learning the trade at thirteen, and is now a partner. Mr. Dirksen is one of the organizers and a charter member of the St. Vincent De Paul Benevolent Society, and the family are members of the Catholic Church.

Richard N. Dodds, druggist, corner of Monroe and Fifth streets, embarked in that branch of business, in Springfield, eight years ago, and in his present locality two years later. His store is one of the most elegant and completely furnished in the city, and stocked with a large assortment of drugs, medicines and fancy goods. His prescription business is very large. Richard is the son of James C. Dodds, deceased, and was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, in November, 1851. His grandfather, Gilbert Dodds, moved with his family from Kentucky, and settled in Sangamon county, in an early day. James C. Dodds married Jane S. Boulware, a native of Morgan county, Illinois. She is also deceased. Only three of their family of eight children survive, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He graduated from the Springfield High School in the class of 1871, and soon after entered the drug business.

Peter P. O'Donnell, confectioner, wholesale dealer in candies and ice cream, and general caterer, 529 Washington street, north side of the square, began the business in Springfield in 1866, and moved to his present location seven years ago. He manufactures candies and confectioneries, in which he has a large wholesale and retail trade, keeping a traveling salesman on the road in the jobbing interest. He uses three stories of the building, one hundred feet deep. The first floor is occupied for retail store and ice cream parlors, the finest in the city. The second floor is devoted to manufacturing, and the basement to ice cream and storage. He pays special attention to furnishing supplies for parties, receptions and sociables, and as a caterer is very popular. He is doing a prosperous, growing business, employing in the busy season eight assistants. Mr. O'Donnell is a native of Ireland, and is thirty-three years old. He came to the

United States in 1860, locating first in Brooklyn, New York, then in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; spent several years in each place, and settled in Springfield in 1866. He has given his attention chiefly to the branch of business in which he is now engaged, first starting on his own account in Springfield. Mr. O'Donnell is unmarried.

Harry F. Dorwin was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 4, 1855. He attended school here until 1868, when he began to work as clerk for the publishers of the "Masonic Trowel," a paper published here, and remained in this position two years. Then in 1871 he was employed as clerk in the State National Bank for five years. In January, 1877, was appointed Assistant Private Secretary in the Governor's office, a position he still retains. His father, Phares A. Dorwin, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y.; he was a merchant, and in politics a Democrat. He was also a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield, where he died April 18, 1870. His wife, Caroline Fisher, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania; she is a member of the First Presbyterian church in Springfield, Illinois was the mother of six children, three living—H. F., the subject of this sketch, Chas. G., clerk in the General Division Freight office in Springfield, Illinois, and Shelby C. Dorwin, employed as book-keeper in the Joliet, Illinois, Penitentiary. Harry F. Dorwin in politics is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Hayes for President of the United States.

Adam Doenges, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Hesse Castle, Germany, June 10, 1830; son of Martin and Hallena (Schuenky) Doenges; father was a soldier in the French war of 1812 and 1813. Adam attended the school of his native town, and when he became large enough to do manual labor, was employed in a hotel as waiter; afterward became head-waiter, and remained there until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he sailed for America to make his fortune; landed in New York City, remaining a short time, then came to Springfield in 1857, when he was engaged in various works; a portion of the time was watchman at the Treasurer's office, which place he filled until 1881. In the meantime he started a grocery store. In 1871 he commenced the study of medicine, and since that time has practiced more or less. In 1872 he was ordained a preacher in the German Methodist Church. He married Miss Mary E. Mentemeyer, of Holland, in 1858. There were twelve children, eleven of whom are living:

Mary E., born January 10, 1860; Lydia, July 23, 1861; Emma R., April 16, 1863; Henry, November 23, 1864; Charles, October 4, 1866; Albert, June 8, 1868; Katie, March 6, 1870; Julius, May 21, 1871; Minnie, February 21, 1873, died November 14, 1875; Wesley, born February 11, 1875; Louis, May 28, 1877, and Mattie, December 18, 1878.

Noah Divelbiss, citizen of Springfield, Illinois, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1824; son of Jacob and Catharine (Adams) Divelbiss, who were married in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1819, and had four children, three of whom are living: Cathen, Noah and Amanda. In April, 1838, Mr. D. left his home in Pennsylvania, coming by wagon to Pittsburg, thence by water to Beardstown, himself and son Noah walking, while the family came through by stage. After arriving in this city he rented for three years, then purchased a lot on the corner of Eighth and Mason streets, where he built him a brick cottage, and lived in it until his death, which occurred in 1876. He was a wagon-maker by trade, which business he followed for a number of years. He was elected alderman, and was also collector and assessor in 1853. Mrs. D. died in August, 1875; they lived together over fifty-seven years. Mrs. D. was one of the original members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. D. was the first member admitted.

Noah Divelbiss came to Springfield when he was thirteen years of age, and was employed as clerk. In 1844 he was appointed deputy clerk of the Supreme Court, which position he held four years. In 1848 he went to Naples, where he clerked for the firm of Ridgely, Mathers & Dresser, remained eighteen months, then returned to the city and was clerk in the post office two years; in 1851, embarked in the clothing business with Little, where he remained one year; was then engaged in the Mechanics' Bank as Cashier, two years, and in December, 1854, was in the Marine Fire Insurance Bank as book-keeper and teller, until 1865; when he went to Pike county and purchased Perry Springs, which was a financial failure. In the fall of 1869, he returned to Springfield, where he again engaged in the banking business, until the fall of 1878, since which time he has lived retired. He married Miss Cordelia Watson, a daughter of W. W. Watson; she was born in Nashville, Tennessee, March 16, 1825. There were five children, one of which is living—Nellie Chase. Mr. Divelbiss has been identified with the interests of the county nearly all his life, and an

active business man. Mrs. Divelbiss died November 9, 1880. She was a sincere christian, and was loved and respected by all who knew her.

Thos. W. Dresser, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, January 11, 1837; son of Rev. Charles Dresser, an Episcopal minister, who emigrated to this county in May, 1838, where he supplied the pulpit for seventeen years, and did more for the elevation of the church than any man in Springfield. He died, after an active life, in March, 1865. His mother, Louisa (Withers) Dresser, was a native of Virginia. There were a family of six children, Thomas W. being the second son; was educated principally at Jubelee College in Peoria county, Illinois, under the supervision of Bishop Chase, the founder of the school. When twenty-three years of age he attended two courses of lectures at Louisiana Medical College, and afterwards attended one course at the New York University, where he graduated with honors in March, 1864. He married Miss Margaret Dorenius, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John E. C. Dorenius, a graduate at Princeton College, and an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln. They have one child, Katherine. After graduating in New York, the Doctor came to Springfield, established himself in his practice, and has remained ever since.

Abner Y. Ellis, mailing clerk in the Springfield, Illinois, post office, was born in Springfield, Illinois, June 1, 1840, and is the son of Abner Y. and Virginia (Richmond) Ellis; the former born in Warsaw, Kentucky; the latter born in the State of Vermont, near Montpelier, and came to Springfield in an early day. The subject of this biography received his earlier education in the private schools, and then attended the Illinois State University, in Springfield, and at the age of fourteen ceased to pursue his studies, as his labors were required at home. After leaving school, was in a telegraph office a short time, and then clerked for B. F. Fox, hardware, etc., then clerked for his father in forwarding and commission house, in connection with which he had a grocery store; then clerked for his father, who was with John Williams & Co., dry goods and groceries, and afterwards clerked for the firm of Hunt & Ellis, dry goods, groceries, etc., in which firm he clerked until 1857, when the firm ceased. On November 10, 1858, Mr. Ellis was employed in the post office in Springfield, Illinois, as paper distributor, and shortly after promoted to take charge of the letter mailing department, under Postmaster Lindsay, which position he has held since, a

period of twenty-three years, as letter mailing clerk, (with the exception of a short interval, in which time he was in the office of Governor Yates.) All of the various places of Mr. Ellis' employment were in Springfield, Illinois. His father, A. Y. Ellis, Sr., was in business with A. G. Herndon, groceries and provisions; Assessor under General Henry, Sheriff; was with General Henry in his store, and with Foley Vaughn, and next with Mr. Garland; was with Condell, Jones & Co.; was Postmaster in Springfield under Presidents Taylor and Fillmore; was with Z. A. Enos in the feed and commission business; then in partnership with H. A. Grannis in merchandising; next with John Williams & Co., then Hurst & Ellis, and afterwards merchandising by himself; afterward general delivery clerk in the post office in Springfield, under Postmaster Lindsay, then removed to his farm in Moro, Madison county, Illinois, in 1864, or thereabouts. The different firms mentioned with whom Mr. A. Y. Ellis was with, were all of Springfield, Illinois. He was born in Warsaw county, Kentucky, November 30, 1807, and died March 10, 1878, aged seventy years. His wife, Virginia, was born September, 1813, and resides on their farm near Moro, Illinois. The subject of this sketch, Abner Y. Ellis, was married December 20, 1865, in Reynolds township, Ogle county, Illinois, to Carrie L. Flagg, daughter of Willard Flagg (farmer) and Mrs. Lucy Flagg, natives of the State of Vermont, came to Ogle county, Illinois, in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. E. have four children, Richard Y., Alfred F., William F., and Lucy V., all born in the city of Springfield, Illinois. Mrs. Ellis was educated in her native county, Ogle county, in which she taught school for one year. She has one brother, Alfred M., and one half-brother, Oscar M. Lake, and two sisters, Mrs. Julia Braiden and Mrs. Antoinette Young. Mr. Ellis has four brothers, namely: Volney R., Orville P., Henry, John C., and two sisters, namely: Jane F., Salom E., all living. Mr. Ellis is a member of the National American Association, Calhoun Lodge, No. 13. Mr. Ellis has shown his integrity to the people by retaining his position of trust for a number of years.

Temp Elliott was born in Frankfort, Franklin county, Kentucky, December 9, 1835, and when seven years of age came with his parents to Illinois, and settled on a farm in Cartwright township, Sangamon county. Lived there on the farm until 1856, when he came with his parents to Springfield. He attended the Lutheran College, which is known now as the Concordia, until 1856. During that time Mr. Springer was Presi-

dent. In 1856 Mr. Temp Elliott went to California, and remained in the mines until 1862, when he returned to Springfield, Illinois, and opened a wholesale and retail grocery business on the east side of the square. The firm was Kelly & Elliott. He remained in the business five years, then traded in stock until 1871, when he was deputy sheriff two years. He then traded in cattle until 1876, when he was elected Sheriff of Sangamon county, by a large majority. He was Sheriff until 1878, when he engaged in the buying and driving of Texas cattle from Texas to Colorado and Wyoming Territories, his present occupation. He was married to Miss Mary Constant, October 8, 1862. She was born in Logan county, Illinois, and she was a daughter of A. E. Constant, born in Xenia, Ohio, and came to Sangamon county in 1819. He and Mr. Lathrop built the first house north of the Sangamon river. He was a member of the Christian Church, and died February, 1874. His wife, Miss Mary (Latham) Elliott, was born in Kentucky; she was a member of the Christian Church, and died in 1872. She was the mother of three daughters, viz: Mrs. Margerie Thompson, one of the principal teachers in the Bettie Stuart Institute, at Springfield, Illinois; Mrs. Temp Elliott, and Miss Kate Constant, who has charge of the Primary Department in the Bettie Stuart Institute at Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. Temp Elliott have six children, viz: Miss Hatty Archie, Rita, Harry, Griffith, and Maude Elliott. Mrs. Elliott is a member of the Christian Church.

The father of Temp was John Elliott, born in Virginia, and when small moved to Kentucky, and came to Illinois in 1834, and settled in Sangamon county. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and died June, 1856. His wife was Jane E. Taylor, born in Kentucky in 1795. She is living with her son, Temp Elliott, in Springfield, Illinois, in her 87th year. Her father, John G. Taylor, born in Virginia, was a Baptist minister for sixty years. He wrote the history of the "Twelve Baptist Churches." He died in Kentucky in 1836. Three of his children came to Sangamon county, viz: Judge W. Taylor, for many years Judge of Sangamon County Probate Court; Mrs. Joseph Smith, living in Bates, Illinois, the mother of Major Smith, of Bates; John T. Smith, of the Ridgely National Bank; Mrs. David Brown, of Bates, and the mother of Temp Elliott. Mr. Elliott, the subject of this sketch, has a nice residence at 835 South Sixth street, where he resides. In politics he is a Democrat, and

cast his first vote for Breckenridge for President of the United States.

Samuel S. Elder, dealer in stoves, tinware, grates, and mantles, 616 Washington street, has conducted that branch of merchandising in Springfield over a quarter of a century. Samuel Elder and Phebe Clinkinbeard married and settled in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where the subject of this biography was born, May 5, 1831, and is one of their family of twenty children, of whom fourteen lived to adult age. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, in November, 1834, and located two miles north of Rochester village, where they reared their large family. Mr. Elder died there in 18— . His widow resides in the city, aged eighty-three years in December. Samuel came to Springfield, February 17, 1849; began learning the tinner's trade the following day, and has operated on his own account since 1854. He has a fine trade in stoves and grates and mantles, making a specialty of the latter, and does an extensive business in roofing, galvanized iron cornice, and general job work, in which he employs an average of six men. He married Sarah Shives, in Springfield, Illinois; she was born in the State of Pennsylvania, but brought up in Sangamon county. They have but one living child, Gusta J., now the wife of L. A. Constant, of Springfield. Mr. Elder has been an Odd Fellow more than twenty years, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Zimri A. Enos, civil engineer, Springfield, Illinois, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 29, 1821. He is a son of Pascal P., and Salome (Paddock) Enos, natives of Connecticut and Vermont, respectively. Mr. E. was two years old when his parents came to Sangamon county, Illinois, and located on the present site of Springfield. His early education was received in the old-fashion log school house and later enjoyed better school privileges. Has been a student in the Springfield Academy, the Jesuit University in St. Louis, Missouri, and the Illinois University in Jacksonville. After this course of instruction, he became a student in law and studied under Colonel Baker and Albert T. Bledsoe, in Springfield, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. Mr. Enos entered into the practice of his legal profession in Springfield, during which time he was associated with James H. Matheny and Vincent Ridgely. After giving up the profession, he became a commission merchant in Springfield and continued as such for three years. Turning his attention to the original purpose of his education, viz.: civil

engineering and surveying. He entered this field of labor in 1854, and ever since has given it his attention. Mr. Enos has been elected twice County Surveyor; is a member of the Masonic Order, Central Lodge, No 71, in Springfield, and associated with the following degrees of the order, viz.: Chapter, Counsel, and Consistory. Mr. Enos was married in Springfield June 10, 1846, to Agnes D. Trotter, born February 15, 1825, in New York City. By this union were born six children in Sangamon county, viz.: Pascal P., George T., William P., Catharine I., Allen Z., and Louisa I. who are all living.

Orlistus R. Baker, was born in Prebble county, Ohio, June 30, 1832, and is the son of John Baker, native of Rockingham county, Virginia, born June 23, 1810. He moved with his parents to Prebble county, Ohio, in 1818, when but seven years of age. He married Mary A. Freeman, who was also a native of that county and daughter of Henry and Polly (Campbell) Freeman. The Bakers sprang from German ancestors, and were farmers. John Baker removed from Ohio to Sangamon county, November 22, 1837, where he remained until 1871. He then moved to Bates county, Missouri, where he died, September 12, 1880. His first wife's death occurred in Prebble county, Ohio. Orlistus R. Baker is the eldest of eight children; was reared on a farm, and educated in the schools of Sangamon county. He followed farming until 1869, when he was elected to the office of County Treasurer of Sangamon county, which office he held for two successive terms, and previous to that, being a member of the Board of Supervisors for eight years. May 29, 1854, Mr. Baker married Polly Ann Duncan, a native of this county, born August 1, 1835. She is the daughter of William T. H. Duncan, of Salisbury township, who was one of Sangamon county's early pioneers. Her mother's name was Eve Miller Duncan. Their family consists of eight children, Ann Louise, Charles B., Harriet M., John W., Carrie N., Minnie A., Eva B. and Orlistus R., who are living at the present time. In 1874, after retiring from the office of County Treasurer, he returned to his farm, where he remained until January, 1881, when he removed to the city of Springfield, where he engaged in the grocery business with his son-in-law, H. W. Sheiry, on the corner of Fifth and Wright streets, where they are doing a prosperous business.

Louis H. Coleman, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Hopkinsville, Christian county, Ken-

tucky, September 2, 1842; is the son of H. H. and Barbra A. Coleman, natives of the State of Kentucky. At the age of six, Mr. Coleman came to Warren county, Illinois, on a visit to his grandfather, William Hopper, who emancipated his slaves in Kentucky over fifty years ago, and moved to a free soil State and became an early and earnest champion of the great principles upon which the great National Republican party was afterwards founded. During this visit of eighteen months, he became very much attached to a farm life, and upon his return to Kentucky, entreated his parents to permit him to return. In 1853 he carried his point, and returned to the farm in Warren, to remain four years, during which time he farmed in summer and attended school in winter. After attending school in Abington, Illinois, during the college years of 1856-57, he returned to Kentucky, entered school in his native town, and continued until the summer of 1860, when he entered Bethany College, Virginia, with the intention of taking a thorough collegiate course. This institution, being largely patronized by Southern boys, the opening up of hostilities between the North and the South, made the students very nervous and anxious to return home. The school being virtually broken up for a time, Mr. Coleman returned home, in the summer of 1861, and resolved to give up a professional for that of a commercial life. So, in 1862, he entered the dry goods house of E. H. Hopper, and applied himself closely to the study of the trade. After remaining in this house four years, and filling the most responsible position in it, he determined to return to Illinois and make it his permanent home. Arriving in Bloomington in the spring of 1866, he bought an interest in a dry goods house, and supposed himself a fixture of the place. But on the fourth of October, of the same year, he was married to Jenny B. Logan, of Springfield, Illinois, (daughter of the late Hon. Stephen T. Logan and America Logan,) and at the earnest solicitation of the Judge, he sold out his interest and moved to Springfield. Their children are Logan, Christopher B., Mary Logan, and Louis Garfield. In the spring of 1868, Mr. Coleman and G. M. Brown bought out the store of W. H. Johnson & Co., on the east side of the square, in Springfield, and commenced business under the style of Brown & Coleman. This co-partnership lasted two years. Mr. Coleman then bought out Mr. Brown's interest, and continued the business in his own name until May, 1881. Being an entire stranger to his trade, he was compelled to apply himself very closely and study diligently

the best means of building up a good and profitable business. During the thirteen years he was in the trade, he had strong competition from old and well established houses, and he never could have built up the trade he had, and secured the class of customers that patronized him, had he not attended to his business closely, treated his customers courteously and served them honestly. His business grew on his hands every year, and having acquired the habit of continually looking after all the details, personally serving many of his customers, he discovered that he was wearing out too fast, so decided to sell out and quit the business entirely. This he did in May, 1881, and in returning his thanks to his many friends and customers, he said he retired from the trade with many regrets, for he had the largest trade and the best class of customers of any house in the city.

Sullivan Conant was born February 26, 1801, at Oakham, Massachusetts, and was married at Shutesbury, Massachusetts, September 10, 1822, and in November, 1830, they built a raft and started west, and floated to Pittsburg. There they took a steamboat down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi river to Chester, Randolph county, Illinois, where the youngest child died. In January, 1831, Mr. Conant started with his family, in a sleigh, to visit some old friends near Carrolton, Greene county, Illinois, going by Illinoistown, now East St. Louis. They continued their journey by Jacksonville to Springfield, arriving February 18, 1831. When they left Chester the snow was about six inches deep, but when they arrived in Springfield it was on four feet of snow, being the height of the "deep snow." Mr. Conant is yet a citizen of Springfield.

James Fairchild was born in London, England, May 9, 1834. At the age of eleven years, he left school, and was put with a jeweler and gilder, to see how he would like that trade, as he cared little for school, and was desirous of going out to work. At fourteen years of age, he was apprenticed for seven years, to learn watch gilding. At twenty-one years of age, having served his apprenticeship, and trade being dull, he obtained a clerkship with Thomas Smythe, Esq., barrister, in Lincoln's Inn, with whom he remained two years. September 14, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Robbins, daughter of Thomas and Mary Robbins. They had attended Sunday school together from childhood, and were both members of City Road Wesleyan Chapel.

Thomas Smythe, Esq., having retired from business, Mr. Fairchild got a situation with Messrs Biron & Cary, barristers, Lincoln's Inn. Soon after, they dissolved partnership, and he went with Mr. Biron, who removed to the Temple, and Mr. George Hunter Cary soon after this was appointed Attorney General of British Columbia.

In August, 1859, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild emigrated to Canada. After visiting the principal cities of Canada, and spending a month with friends at Adolphustown, on the Bay of Quinte, they came to the United States. At New York City, he was engaged at silver-plating. Here he remained seven months, then removing to Waltham, Massachusetts, where he worked at his trade, watch gilding. After working here for twelve months, the war having broken out, and work being scarce, he sought and obtained a situation at Nashua, New Hampshire, where a new watch factory was started, remaining here about a year and a half, when the American Watch Company, of Waltham, bought out the Nashua factory, the said company removing the tools and hiring the hands. Mr. Fairchild returned to Waltham, and remained about a year, till the National Watch Company, of Elgin, was started. Here he remained five years. In 1870, the Springfield Watch Company, on their organization, engaged his service for five years, by written contract, visiting Springfield, and then with his wife and adopted son James, making a trip to the home of his boyhood, visiting his aged father, and spending two months with his old friends. Returning, he took his position as foreman of the gilding department, in which position he is now engaged.

April 3, 1879, Mr. F. lost his wife, who died of cancer. She was an earnest Christian, and beloved by all who knew her.

May 1, 1880, Mr. Fairchild was married in Brooklyn, New York, to Miss Mary Parkes, of that place, daughter of Thomas and Esther Parkes.

On March 22, 1881, they had a daughter born to them. Marian P. Fairchild.

Mr. Fairchild is the son of Henry Donville Fairchild, who was a city missionary in London for twenty-three years. He was born in London, and educated at the Christ Church Blue Coat school. He died in 1873, his wife, Mary A. Bridges, having died in 1863. She was born in Bury street, Edmonds, Suffolk, England. She, with her husband, were members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. She was the mother of twelve children, eight only living at one time.

Mr. James Fairchild is a Mason; was made such in Rising Sun Lodge, Nashua, New Hampshire; now a member of Monitor Lodge, Elgin. He is an active Christian worker, having organized several Sunday schools, and built a church in Riverton, in this county. He received a license as an Exhorter, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Waltham, in 1860, and then licensed as Local Preacher in Nashua, New Hampshire, in 1861, which license has been renewed every year since that time. He is also an ardent temperance worker, having been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Reform Club in the City of Springfield for the last four years, and also Lodge Deputy of the Good Templars of the above city.

Mr. Fairchild is acknowledged to be the best gilder in America.

Andrew L Fawcett, foreman of the *Ætna Foundry*, has filled that position since January, 1857. He was born in Ireland, and is forty-five years of age. He emigrated to America with his parents, in childhood. They settled in Connecticut, and from there moved to Springfield, Illinois, in 1856, his father coming as an employe of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company. Andrew learned the trade of iron molding in New Haven, Connecticut, where he worked two years at the business as a journeyman, before coming West. The *Ætna* works have grown from infancy during his connection with them. He has from thirty to fifty men under his supervision in the molding department.

Mr. Fawcett married in Springfield in 1867, to Mary A. Delaney, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and was brought by her parents to Springfield, Illinois, when two years of age. Their family consists of four daughters and a son.

Hypolite Fayart, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, and also dealer in leather and findings, 416 Adams street settled in Springfield in 1853, and began the manufacture of foot gear in a small way. The business rapidly grew until he employed at one time sixteen mechanics; now works five. In 1862, he put in a stock of ready-made goods, in which he soon secured a very heavy trade. In 1860 he erected the front part of the building he now occupies, and subsequently built two extensions, making his store and shop twenty by one hundred and fifty-seven feet. In 1879, Mr. Fayart added a stock of leather and findings, of which he keeps a general supply for the market. During 1880, the sales in the boot and shoe de-

partment aggregated \$24,000. Mr. Fayart is a native of France, and is forty-nine years of age; came to the United States in 1849, and with a French colony settled in Nauvoo, after the departure of the Mormons. In 1854, he married Eugene Fayart, a cousin, who emigrated with the colony when he came over. They have three sons and an adopted daughter. The eldest son, Eugene, is twenty-four; Joseph, twenty; and Jules, sixteen years of age, all of them salesmen in the store. They lost their first son, and the youngest child, a daughter. Mr. Fayart was elected to the City Council in April, 1881, from the Sixth Ward. He is a Mason, and has passed through the degrees to Knight Templar.

Fred R. Feitshans, Superintendent of the Springfield Schools, and Principal of the High School, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1846. His parents were both natives of Germany. After attending the common and High Schools, graduated from Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, in the class of 1869, with the degree of B. A., and three years later, received the degree of M. A. He studied theology under Dr. Henry E. Jacobs, Professor of Latin Literature in Pennsylvania College, and completed the course, but did not enter the ministry. He taught in the country schools two years before graduating; and after leaving college, taught a year in the classical school, at Rochester, Pennsylvania, as Professor of Mathematics. He came from there to Springfield, in the fall of 1870, and took charge, for three years, of St. Paul's College—the old Illinois State University. In September, 1873, Mr. Feitshans entered the Springfield High School as Assistant Principal; was promoted to Principal the same fall, and has filled that position until the present time. In the summer of 1881, he was elected Superintendent of City Schools in addition to the Principalship. In 1872, Professor Feitshans was elected to the Chair of Mathematics, in Wisconsin University; in 1873, he was elected to the Chair of Greek, in Carthage College, Carthage, Illinois; was elected Professor of English Literature in Thiel College, Pennsylvania, in 1874; and the following year was tendered the principalship of the Newark Academy, Newark, New Jersey. He declined all of these proffered honors, preferring the broad, untrammelled field of labor afforded in the public school work. Mr. Feitshans is a gentleman of broad culture and progressive ideas and methods as an instructor. In September, 1876, he united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Flanders, then Assistant Principal of the Bloomington High

School and teacher of the German language and astronomy. She is a native of Marengo, McHenry county, Illinois; was educated in Lake Erie Seminary, graduated in 1865, and spent three years in Europe, studying the German and French languages. She taught two years in Lake Erie Seminary, and two in Cleveland Seminary. Two children, one of each sex, have been born to them.

Benjamin H. Ferguson, Cashier of the Marine Insurance Bank, Springfield, is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois; was born in December, 1-35. His father, Benjamin Ferguson, was born in Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, where he married Sarah Irwin, also of that State. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1834. Eight years afterwards Mr. Ferguson died, leaving a widow and four children, all alive but the eldest son. The subject of this sketch passed about ten years in the grocery of his brother-in-law, Mr. Jacob Bunn, and in August, 1862, recruited Company B, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, was elected its Captain, in which capacity he served two years; participated in the siege of Vicksburg, at Jackson, and other minor engagements. Retiring from the army, Captain Ferguson entered the bank, in the fall of 1864; the following spring he became, and has since been, its cashier. In 1868, he established a glassware and crockery store, on the corner of Monroe and Sixth streets, which he still owns, and which is one of the largest and most prosperous houses of its class in Central Illinois doing a business of \$60,000 to \$75,000 a year. Mr. Ferguson married Miss Alice, daughter of Judge B. S. Edwards, in 1865. She is a native of the city of Springfield. Both Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the First Presbyterian Church of the city.

Stephen D. Fisher was born in Charlotte, Vermont, March 7, 1822. When a year old his parents moved to Essex, New York, where he attended school, he also attended the West Point Academy. He left Essex, New York, for Springfield, Illinois September 1844, and taught school one quarter in the Baker District and at Rochester one year, and in May, 1846, returned to Essex, New York, where he was engaged in teaching until the spring of 1850, when he returned to Rochester, Illinois, and taught during the winters of 1851 and '52, and October 19, 1852, was married to Miss Marion J. St. Clair, at Rochester; she was born in Essex, New York, September 18, 1828, and died in 1867; she was a daughter of L. H. St. Clair, born in Vermont, May 6, 1800; he was a farmer and a cloth-dresser

by trade, and died April 14, 1866; his wife, Miss Lurenda Spaulding, born in Vermont October 31, 1799, died in Rochester, Illinois, February 21, 1853. They had eight children, were both members of the Second Presbyterian Church, in Springfield. After Mr. S. D. Fisher was married, in 1852, he settled in Waynesville, Illinois, where he was book-keeper in a store of general merchandise, two years, when he went with the same firm to Atlanta, where he was book-keeper until 1875, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and was elected Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, a position he has faithfully filled and still retains. He was elected a member of the Illinois State Board of Equalization in 1872, served three years, when he resigned on account of his duties as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, he was a member of this board four years before he was appointed secretary: He was married to his present wife, Miss Elzina M. Benton, October 20, 1868. She was born in Ohio, November 30, 1844; she was a daughter of Francis A. Benton, who was born in Lenox, Massachusetts April 30, 1816. He was a graduate and followed teaching as a profession, he died in Lincoln, Illinois, November 10, 1866; his wife, Elizabeth A. Ketcham was born in Connecticut, April 1823; they were married in Berkshire, Ohio, November 9, 1842. They had four children, three living, Elzina M., Moretta A., and Frank J. Benton. Asa Fisher, father of S. D. Fisher, was born in Vermont, April 25, 1781, he died in Troy, New York, in 1832, he was married to Lavisa D. Smith, in Vermont, January 1, 1807, she was born in Vermont, January 2, 1792, and died at Whallonsburg, New York, May 25, 1838.

Abraham H. Fisher, Jeweler and dealer in musical instruments, 504 south side of square, located in business at his present number eight years ago. He occupies two floors of the building twenty by ninety-six. The store is beautifully fitted up and furnished with several ample burglar proof safes, which serve as depositories for his elegant stock of diamonds and fine jewelry, aggregating \$35,000 in value. The second floor is devoted to musical merchandise where may be seen constantly in stock many of the best standard instruments, among them the Steinway, Weber, Steck, and Fisher pianos, and the Esty, Burdett, New England and Taylor and Farley organs, for all of which Mr. Fisher has the agency in this part of Illinois. He keeps three traveling salesmen on the road in the interest of his music trade. He is also a partner in the music house of Fisher & Judkins,

established in August, 1881, on north Sixth street, which carries on a wholesale and retail business in the same class of pianos and organs, handling all kinds of small instruments and sheet music besides. Mr. Fisher is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and is thirty-seven years old. He came to Springfield, Illinois, in April, 1869, and has been identified with this branch of mercantile business ever since. His parents and family came to the city with him. His father, John Fisher died here in 1876, and the widow and five sons and two daughters are residents of Springfield. The subject of this article remains unmarried.

John M. Forden, grocer, 112 North Fifth street and 523 East Monroe street, has been in the grocery business in Springfield since 1863. He first started on the south side of Washington street, two doors west of the square, and moved to his present store in 1875. He erected his building on Monroe street in 1880, and opened with a fresh stock of goods in January, 1881. The Fifth street store is 20x110 feet in area; and the Monroe street store 20x80 feet. They are both stocked with an extensive assortment of staple and fancy groceries, and each has a large retail trade.

Mr. Forden was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in January, 1831; is the son of John Forden and Evaline Sydnor, who married in Kentucky, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, when the subject of this sketch was three months old, settling on Round Prairie, four miles east of Springfield, where they passed the rest of their lives. His mother died nearly forty-five years ago, father in 1850. Mr. Forden improved a farm of one hundred and ninety acres in that neighborhood, and tilled it eight years before entering into his present business. In 1855 he married Eliza J. Wright, a native of Sangamon county, Illinois. They have but one child alive, Alice, fourteen years of age.

Frank Fleury, druggist, 505 Washington street, north side of the square, established the business at this number in August, 1876. He has a fine store, carries a large stock of drugs and toilet goods, and has an extensive trade. His prescription business, a special feature of this house, is exceptionally large. The Fleury Medicine Company, of which he is chief proprietor, manufactures several valuable medicinal remedies of tried and acknowledged merit. Among them are, "Indian Herbs of Joy," a remedy for diseases arising from impurities of the blood, of which more than four thousand bottles have been sold in Springfield in the past

year; and Fleury's Tasteless Cascarina, a new remedy for biliousness, headache and torpid liver. Of this over one thousand five hundred packages have been sold in Springfield in the past eight months. Mr. Fleury has also manufactured DuFay's Magic Fluids for about five years, and has sold over ten thousand bottles of them in that time.

Mr. Fleury was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1841; served three years at the drug business with Carter & Brother, in Erie, Pennsylvania; and declining an offer from the firm of \$50 per month, he came West, landing in Illinois in 1858. After spending a short time in Alton and Chicago, he located in Bloomington; from there came to Springfield in June, 1865; was elected City Clerk on the Democratic ticket in 1868, and served till 1872, four consecutive years. Previous to opening his present store he had been clerking in the drug business. He married Annie M., the eldest daughter of William H. Herndon, June 26, 1863. She was born April 9, 1843, in Springfield, Illinois. One child has been born of their union, Annie May Fleury.

John Foster, proprietor of Foster's livery, Washington street, near Ninth, established the business at that location in March, 1872. In July, 1876, he added the undertaking business, and has since carried on both, employing a capital of about \$12,000. His stock comprises about forty horses and a corresponding number of vehicles. He owns a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, three and a half miles south of the city, which he also cultivates. Mr. Foster is a native of Ireland, born March 19, 1840; came to America with parents, in 1847, landing in Philadelphia in January. The family lived for a time in New York and Pennsylvania; came to Illinois in 1852, and lived a number of years in Lee and Whiteside counties. In October, 1862, the subject of this memoir came to Springfield, and was employed as a hand in the lumber business about eight years. At the end of that time he started in the business of teaming, which he carried on about five years before engaging in livery. Mr. Foster married in Springfield, in 1863, to Mary Grady, also born in Ireland, and came to the city about the same time he did. They have seven children and one adopted child. Mr. F. was elected Alderman of the First Ward in the spring of 1881; is a member of the Western Catholic Union, and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

B. Franz, meat market, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Baden, Germany, May 10, 1847. Mr.

Franz is a son of Fred and Maria Franz, natives of Germany. In the year of 1865, at the age of eighteen, he left his home for America, and landed at New York City, where he remained a short time, and from thence to Springfield, in October, and began the work of butchering, and in 1869 commenced in the same business for himself on Fifth street, from which time was located in the market house, up to 1876 and subsequently in the same street where he built a brick building in which he is located at present. Mr. Franz is doing a good business and he sells fifteen head of beeves each week, and ships two hundred pounds of sausage each day to different points. Was married in Springfield, October 19, 1869, to Miss Mollie Reisch, born in Germany, 1849, and daughter of Joseph and Josephine Reisch, natives of Germany, who came to America and landed at New Orleans, from which place they came to Springfield in 1855. Mr. Franz was educated in Germany and Mrs. Franz in Springfield. They have four children Rosalie, Adolph, Heinierak and Louisa.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz are members of the Catholic Church.

C. G. French, a native of New York, was born at Painted Post. Emigrated to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1835. Was married in 1844 to Elizabeth C. Welsh, of Washington City, commenced housekeeping at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, but shortly after removed to Waynesboro, where he resided for a number of years. From thence he moved to the city of Washington and continued to reside there till the spring of 1856, when he arrived in Springfield. He has been engaged in the practice of dentistry about 35 years, and was one of the few engaged in that profession at the beginning of his professional career outside the large cities. He is one of the oldest dentists in Illinois, and has practiced in Springfield over twenty-five years. He is the author of many devices and several patents pertaining to the business. His family consists of four daughters and three sons. He was one of eight brothers. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother from Connecticut.

James Furlong, dry goods merchant, has had a mercantile experience in Springfield of about sixteen years. He was born in Ireland thirty-five years ago; was educated there in the business of an iron monger—in American parlance, hardware business. He immigrated to Canada in January, 1865, and came to Springfield in April of that year; but before settling here permanently, spent a year in Omaha keeping books.

He arrived in Springfield forty dollars in debt, with no cash capital; obtaining a position as clerk continued to work for others till he opened his present store at 128 South Sixth street, east side of the square, with an entire new stock of goods in 1879. Three stories and basement of the building, one hundred feet deep, are devoted to his large stock, which embraces every article kept by a first-class dry goods house. His large retail trade requires the labor of seven salesmen, and has grown from \$32,000 to \$60,000 per annum. Mr. Furlong married Miss Kate Armstrong, a native of Springfield, Illinois, in 1875. They have one surviving son, Thomas Furlong, and have buried one.

Ernest F. Gehlman, contractor and builder, located in Springfield in 1849, and has been carrying on his present business since 1862. He is a native of Germany, and is fifty-four years of age. Having learned the trade of cabinet making in the old country, he crossed the Atlantic and came *via* New Orleans to Beardstown, and from there walked across the country to Springfield arriving in February, 1849. Notwithstanding he was unable to speak a word of English, he soon obtained employment and continued working as a journeyman at cabinet and carpenter work about thirteen years. The first days labor he performed in Springfield was in making gates, on the same ground where he erected the palatial residence of Hon. James C. Conkling, twenty years later. Starting in contracting in 1862, Mr. Gehlman's superior knowledge of the construction of buildings, and conscientious discharge of his obligations in executing contracts soon earned for him a deserved popularity, and gave him an extensive business. In 1863, he erected the residence of D. A. Brown, at Bates, Illinois, costing \$4,000; the following year built the elegant farm house of W. B. Huffaker, near Berlin, in Sangamon county, costing \$26,000. Mr. E. Myers furnished the plan, which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition and took the prize. The Catholic school building, in Springfield, was erected by him in 1867, and in 1868, he built an addition to Blackburn University, in Carlinville, at a cost of \$32,000; in 1869, built the dwelling of Hon. James C. Conkling, on South Sixth street, costing \$30,000. In 1871, Mr. Gehlman was awarded the contract for building the Illinois State Industrial University, at Champaign, which he completed in 1873, together with the Drill Hall and Mechanical building. The main superstructure cost about \$200,000 and the latter about \$20,000. Immediately after completing these he built a

bank and a business block in Champaign, costing respectively, \$14,000 and \$32,000; at the same time erected a building in Urbana, at a cost of \$20,000, and two costly buildings in Chenoa. In 1876, he built B. F. Caldwell's residence in Curran township, at a cost of over \$20,000; in 1879, rebuilt the opera house in Springfield, for George W. Chatterton, Jr., at an expense of about \$50,000, making it one of the finest theatrical buildings in Illinois. Upon the completion of this work Mr. Chatterton presented Mr. Gehlman with a fine watch and chain as a testimonial of his appreciation of his work. In 1880, Mr. Gehlman remodeled the St. Nicholas Hotel, which was done without closing or materially disturbing the business of the house. In 1881, he erected the Passfield block, corner of Adams and Fifth streets at a cost of about \$35,000, the most elegant business block in Springfield. Besides the buildings mentioned, he has erected many others of like character in this city, among them the dwellings of Bluford Wilson and John T. Peters, which stand as monuments of his mechanical skill and industry.

In 1850, Mr. Gehlman united in marriage with Mary C. Sidener, of Springfield, a native of Kentucky, who died in 1865, leaving three sons. In 1868, he married Martha Gourley. Five children have born of this union. Mr. Gehlman has been a member of the Masonic order since 1853.

Charles A. Gehrman, dry goods merchant and wholesale dealer in millinery, numbers 113 west side, and 507 north side of square, started in the dry goods business in Springfield August 1, 1861, and has continued with firm name and sign unchanged for twenty years. Mr. Gehrman is a German by nativity, born in Nord Hausen in 1835. At fourteen years of age he began mercantile life as an apprentice in a store, and spent several years in Berlin; came to America in 1858, and after stopping a few months in St. Paul, Minnesota, and visiting several other cities, settled in Springfield in June, 1859. The first two years he was employed as salesman in a dry goods store; then opened his present store at 113 South Fifth street. Early in the summer of 1881 he purchased the lot and building he occupies, 20x160 feet in area. In 1880 he bought the dry goods stock of the old firm of John Williams & Co., on the north side of the square, and has since carried on business there also as a branch house. Mr. Gehrman keeps a heavy stock of dry and dress goods, and in connection has a wholesale and retail notion

and millinery department, in which twelve to fourteen milliners are employed. The trade in the two stores requires a force of fourteen salesmen, who transact a large volume of business. These extensive mercantile establishments, as well as his elegant homestead, comprising seven acres in the north part of the city, artistically improved and ornamented, and one of the most beautiful places in Central Illinois, are the result of Mr. Gehrman's industry, economy and business tact. He married Minnie Jahnke in Springfield, a native of Berlin. They have two sons and three daughters, Charles A., aged seventeen; Clara Minnie, fifteen; Adele Agnes, twelve; Ella A., ten, and Paul Morton, three years old.

Frank Godley, proprietor of the Springfield Shoddy Mills, was born in Yorkshire, England, and from ten years of age began learning the manufacture of woolen goods, and steadily pursued the business until he immigrated to the United States, in the fall of 1864. Arriving in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in October, he entered the employ of David Hay & Brother, at Chestnut Hill, proprietors of a woolen and shoddy mill. At the end of a year he came West and engaged in mining coal at Duquoin, Illinois; came from there to Springfield in February, 1867, and was employed as one of the foremen to sink Beard, Hickox & Co.'s coal shaft, north of the city, in which he broke away the first entry. Leaving that company, he opened a coal and wood-yard in 1868 and continued that business nine years, then sold out, bought the site on which his factory stands, comprising one hundred and fifty-seven by five hundred feet of ground on the corner of Madison and Fifteenth streets; erected buildings and established his shoddy manufactory in 1877. Under his skillful and energetic management the business has rapidly developed until he now uses about four thousand pounds of rags per day, the woolen ones being converted into an article called shoddy, sold to many of the woolen manufacturers in various parts of the country, and used in small proportions with wool in making cloths, cassimeres, etc. Mr. Godley has invested in the plant and premises \$16,000. He married in England at twenty-one years of age, Elizabeth Lister. They have two daughters and a son. Mr. G. has served as a member of the fire department of Springfield nine years, and seven years in England. In the spring of 1881 he was elected to the Board of Supervisors on the Democratic ticket. He is a Mason, member of Tyrian Lodge No. 333.

William H. Good, grocer, Sixth street and North Grand Avenue, became proprietor of the business at his present location in February, 1879, purchasing the stock from D. A. DeVares. He has from fifteen years of age been connected with that line of trade as clerk, chiefly for G. A. Ballou. He keeps in store a fine assortment of family groceries; also a stock of queens and glassware, and conducts a prosperous local retail business, employing two assistants. Mr. Good was born in the city of Springfield, in the residence still occupied by his parents, in 1854. Three sons and a daughter compose the family of James and Mary (Fenstermaker) Good, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest son. His school opportunities were not ample, and his education has been chiefly obtained by practical business, of which he has a good knowledge. In September, 1879, he married Miss Laura Clark, of Williamsville, Sangamon county. One son has been born to them, Clinton Edward Good. Mr. Good's father is a native of Christian county, Illinois; his mother, of Pennsylvania.

George W. M. Gordon, grocer, corner Eleventh and Jackson streets, has been associated with that branch of merchandising about six years, formerly with J. M. Forden for nearly five years, and since March 1, 1880, on his own account in his present store. It contains a nice stock of goods for the local retail trade, of which he enjoys a liberal and increasing share, doing a business of \$10,000 a year. Mr. Gordon is the son of Aaron Gordon and Sarah C. Bickford, of Maine, in which State he was born in 1850. He was brought to Springfield, Illinois, when five years old. He was educated in the city schools, to which was added a course in book-keeping and telegraphy. In September, 1878, he married Alice Chandler, of Springfield, who has borne him one son, William Gordon. Mr. G. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge 4 and Chapter 1. His parents are residents of the city.

Albert F. Gourley, watchmaker and jeweler, north-east corner of Sixth and Monroe streets, has been identified with this branch of business in Springfield for eleven years as proprietor and several years previously in the employ of others. He located at the above number in 1875. He keeps in stock a full line of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware and optical goods, averaging about \$4000 in value. He makes a specialty of optical goods and of watch repairing. He has a prosperous growing retail trade. Mr. Gourley was born in Springfield in 1846; is the son of James Gourley, who came to Sanga-

mon county a young man, forty year ago from Pennsylvania. He married Lucy A. Poe, who came from North Carolina to Springfield when quite young. Four sons and six daughters were born to them, one of whom is deceased. Mr. Gourley was a boot and shoe merchant. He filled the office of deputy sheriff several years, and served as Deputy United States Marshal a number of years. He died in 1876, aged sixty-six years, his wife having died a number of years before. Albert learned his trade in Springfield, and has steadily pursued it since. In May, 1871, he married Jennie Craig, a native of Hamilton, Canada. They have one son, Roy, aged seven years. Mr. Gourley served five months in the army as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-third I. V. I.

Isaac H. Gray, was born at Tiverton Rhode Island, Sunday, 11 o'clock a. m., May 21, 1815; when some seven years of age he moved with his parents to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he attended school, and graduated at the Quaker Academy in 1828; he was engaged in the mercantile business there until 1832, when he went to Galesburg, Michigan, where he was engaged in the mercantile trade until his marriage to Miss Charlotte May Clary, March 3, 1836. She was born at Whitehouse, New Jersey, February 4, 1819, the fruits of this marriage are five children, four living, viz: Lotta A. Gray, residing in Springfield, Illinois, Mrs. Lou I. Ridgley, resides in Springfield, and is the wife of Henry Ridgley, they have three children, George W., Howard G. and Miss Kate M.; Charles B., was married to Miss Bell Fisher, whose parents reside in Detroit, Michigan; he was teller in the Ridgley National Bank, Springfield, for six years, and is now a partner in the firm of Fisher, Baker & Co., wholesale carriage manufacturers, Detroit, Michigan; they have one child, Edith. Lidia M., now Mrs. Mason, resides in Emporia, Kansas; they have one son, Fred G. The father of Isaac Gray, Philip Gray, was the grandchild of Philip Gray, who was one of the Pilgrims, from Edinburgh, Scotland, who came over in the "Mayflower" and landed at Plymouth Rock, his wife, an English Quaker, came with her husband in the Mayflower, from Cologne, on the Nile river; they are both buried side by side at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts. Philip Gray, father of Isaac Gray, the subject of this sketch, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island. He was highly educated and held many prominent offices, he was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church forty years. His wife, Susannah Irish, was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, she

was a member of the Quaker Church, and the mother of seven boys and three girls. Mrs. Isaac Gray was a daughter of James McCleary, born in New Jersey, and Gertrude Van Horn, born at Whitehouse town New Jersey, they were both members of the Baptist Church, and had a family of ten children. After Mr. Isaac Gray was married, in 1836, he began in the mercantile business, where he remained until 1849, when gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, California. He took a steamer from New York for California, crossed the Isthmus of Darien to Panama, a perilous journey through canyons, gulches and the Chagres river, a distance of twenty-three miles, encountering great peril at that date; he took a steamer from Panama to San Francisco, and was seventeen days on the Pacific Ocean. From San Francisco he went up the Sacramento river to Sacramento, and from there to the north and middle fork of the American river, and was there chosen "Alcald," and held that office during his stay in California. He worked a mine with fourteen men one year, then returned to his family at Fall River, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1851, when he moved with his family to Carlinville, Illinois, and bought a quarter section of land at Girard's Point, which he soon after exchanged for a hotel in Carlinville; in 1853 sold out and moved to Springfield, and bought the National Hotel, which he sold, and bought the American, afterwards known as the Central House, which he sold to R. D. Lawrence, for \$23,500 cash, March 1880, and where Mr. Lawrence has erected one of the most splendid buildings in Central Illinois. Mr. Gray bought the Pike House in Bloomington, Illinois and ran it one year, when he leased it for a number of years, and while on his second trip to California in '64, it burned down; the insurance was ample to cover the loss; he then platted the ground and sold it for \$22,600. In 1867 he took his wife and daughters to the Paris Exposition, and traveled with them all over Europe, went through France, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Holland, Bavaria, Scotland, Finland, Ireland, Wales, England and Switzerland; visited Mount Vesuvius, crossed the Alps and saw where Bonaparte's army encamped; they stopped at Vienna, the queer streets of rivers; was there during King Emanuel's visit. From Europe Mr. Gray and family returned to Springfield, Illinois, where he has since remained. While away he made notes of dwelling houses in various countries, and how built, and is just completing one of the most beautiful and convenient residences

in the city, at 422 South Sixth street, where he resides. In politics he is an Old Line Whig and Republican, and he cast his first vote for Harrison for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," in the days of log cabins and hard cider.

Bluford S. Graves, confectioner and proprietor of the Farmer's Restaurant and Eating House, 224 South Sixth street, opened business in Springfield in the fall of 1871. He keeps a stock of confectioneries, nuts and cigars for the jobbing trade, and also conducts a restaurant and eating house, where meals are served to order at all hours. He does a business of \$15,000 to \$18,000 a year. Mr. Graves was born in Racine, Wisconsin, in December, 1836; was reared on a farm in Vermilion county, Illinois, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until he went into the army. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and fought in twenty-one battles and skirmishes, among them, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Graysville, and Buzard's Roost; received a gun-shot wound in the left thigh at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, in June, 1864, and gangrene setting in, he was unable for active duty thereafter. He was honorably discharged early in June, 1865. He carried on the grocery business in Vermilion county before moving to Springfield. In December, 1867, Mr. Graves married Lizzie Smith, of Vermilion county. Politically, he has always been a Democrat.

Charles W. Green, retired wholesale boot and shoe merchant, residence corner Cook and Fifth streets, was born in Spencer, Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1828, and took a full English course in the schools of his native town. His father, Josiah Green, was one of the pioneer New England manufacturers of boots and shoes by machinery, and carried on the business very extensively in Spencer. A large stock of goods having accumulated in his father's factory, Charles, after making a prospecting tour through the West in 1849, proposed to establish a wholesale boot and shoe house in the city of St. Louis. This met the approbation of the senior Green, the stock was shipped, and the subject of this memoir opened an extensive store, in 1850, on the corner of Main and Vine streets, and after conducting a heavy business for a number of years, was joined by his brother, Jonas H. Green, and they continued the house together until 1873, when they closed it out, and he removed to Springfield, Illinois, since which time he has not engaged in any steady business. During this period of merchandising in St. Louis, Mr. Green

traveled extensively through the Western States, and sold large quantities of boots in Springfield and other towns of Illinois. He and the other three brothers, Jonas H., Henry R., and Josiah Jr., are all practical manufacturers, and the brothers are carrying on large factories in Worcester and Spencer, with capacity of 1,000 pairs of boots per day, each.

In December, 1850, Mr. Green married Miss Emily Kibbe, daughter of one of the early and leading merchants of Jacksonville, Illinois. They have four children, namely, Emily, now Mrs. Ryan, Edward, Charles, Jr., and Lillie.

Benjamin M. Griffith, M. D., is a native of Shelby county, Kentucky; born in 1831; read medicine in Louisiana, Missouri, beginning at twenty-one years of age, and after practicing three years in Pike county, Illinois, graduated from St. Louis Medical College, in the spring of 1859, and located in practice in Louisiana, Missouri, remaining there till he moved to Springfield, Illinois, in 1865, where he has carried on an extensive practice till the present time. During his twenty-six years of professional life, Dr. Griffith has made surgery a prominent feature, and has performed a number of capital operations, among which was that of dissecting out the shoulder joint in the case of a compound fracture of the shoulder, attended with a complete recovery; and a case of ovariectomy, in which he removed an ovarian tumor from a lady of Sangamon county, weighing eighty-six pounds. She was twenty-nine years of age; the tumor had been twelve years growing, and adhered throughout the entire front to the abdominal walls. The Doctor is a zealous advocate of conservative practice in surgery, and has performed some remarkable cures by this method; one case just recovered was that of a young man who had his foot crushed at the Springfield Rolling Mills. The toes were amputated, and erysipelas setting in, the flesh sloughed off, leaving a large portion of the bones of the foot bare; but by conservative treatment the Doctor induced the integuments to grow over them sound and healthy, thus saving the foot. Another triumph in this plan of treatment was in the case of a young man whose arm was mangled in a threshing machine, and by dissecting out the ulna of the fore arm he saved the hand and restored its action in a great measure.

Dr. Griffith was one of the originators and organizers of the Sangamon County Medical Society, and has served two years as its President, is a member of the Illinois District Medical Society, of the Illinois State Medical Association,

and of the Tri-State Medical Society, comprising Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky; has filled the office of Vice President in the two latter Societies, and President of the District Society; in 1877, was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Tri-State Society. He married Miss Alice A. McElroy, a native of Rawles county, Missouri, but a resident of Sangamon county, Illinois, in June, 1859. Three children have been born of their union; the living are Elsie A. and Benjamin Barret. The son is preparing for the medical profession. Mrs. Griffith is a graduate of Jacksonville Female College, Illinois, is a lover and devoted student to the sciences and English literature. She and the daughter are members of the Springfield Art Society, and she is also an active worker in behalf of foreign missions.

William P. Grimsley, Secretary of the Elevator Milling Company; was born in Rochester, Sangamon county, Illinois, May 9, 1841; is the son of Alexander Grimsley, a native of Virginia, who settled in Sangamon county, Illinois, in his young manhood in 1832. He married Caroline McCoy, born in Kentucky, of Virginia parentage. They had but two children, the subject of this sketch, and a sister. William has been in the milling and grain business from his boyhood, erected the old Grimsley Mill on the corner of Madison and Tenth streets; ran the Hickox Mill on East Adams street from 1875 till February, 1881, when he became a member of the Elevator Milling Company, which handles a large amount of grain, and manufactures a great quantity of flour, a fuller account of which appears in the chapter on manufactures in this work. Mr. Grimsley married Mary F. Burch, a native of Springfield, in June, 1877, who has borne him one daughter, Fannie, aged three years. Mr. G. is a member of A. O. U. W., and is Guide in Capital City Lodge No. 38. His parents both died in 1842, and his home through childhood and youth was with his uncle, William P. Grimsley, Sr.

Edward A. Gubitz was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 3, 1858. He attended school until he was fifteen years of age, when he clerked in the grocery store of J. G. Byerline, two years, then clerked for John W. Bunn & Co., four years and six months, then opened a store of his own at northwest corner Fourth and Grand avenue, where he carries a \$3,000 stock of groceries and provisions. His father, Adam Gubitz, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1827, and came to the United States when twenty-one years of age, in 1848. He died January 19,

1862. His wife, Maggie Baker, was also born in Bavaria, Germany. She and husband were both members of the German Lutheran Church, and had a family of six children, four living, viz: Cornelia, Barbara, Edward and Matilda Gubitz. The mother is still living in Springfield. Edward A. Gubitz, the subject of the sketch, is a member of the English Lutheran Church, at Springfield, Illinois, and in politics rather independent.

Louis H. Hahn, meat market, Springfield, Illinois. Among the business men of Springfield may be mentioned the name of Louis H. Hahn, who established himself in business in 1875. He carries everything usually kept in a first-class market; is a young man, with good business abilities, and one of the enterprising men of the city. He was born in New York City, January 17th, 1854; son of Charles Hahn, also a butcher by profession, who came to this city in 1864, and has been engaged in the business since. He married Miss Eliza Hammarth, and they have had eight children, seven of whom are living.

Rev. Albert Hale, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Glastenbury, Connecticut, November 29, 1799, son of Mathew and Ruth (Stephens) Hale. In youth, he served seven years as clerk in a store in Weathersfield, Connecticut, but afterwards entered Yale Theological Seminary. Among those of his graduating class, were the late Rev. Henry Durant, Sidney L. Johnson, lawyer, and Rev. Asa Turner, all residents of California (the latter founded the first Presbyterian Church in Quincy, Illinois); Rev. William Adams, D. D., of New York; Rev. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Connecticut; Judge Edwards and Judge Gould. The first ministerial service of Mr. Hale was on a missionary tour in Georgia and other Gulf States, preaching, founding Sunday schools, and laboring in his might in the Lord's vineyard, where he found work to do. He first came to Illinois in 1831, and located in Bond county, as a home missionary. When he reached Shawneetown, the Black Hawk war was in the height of its fury, and the terrified inhabitants were seeking refuge in log forts.

In 1833, in the discharge of missionary duties, he visited Chicago, where he found two hundred and fifty Pottawotomies, many of them intoxicated, receiving their annuities in blankets, clothing, and money. The village of Chicago at that time contained about one thousand inhabitants, including soldiers, and twenty-two grogeries. When once under the influence of fire-water, the untutored savage became an easy

prey of the proprietors of those vile dens, who robbed them of their clothing and money. Mr. Hale appealed to the Indian agent to interfere and put a stop to this iniquity on the part of the rum-sellers, but his suggestions were unheeded, and no efforts were made to arrest the evil. During his visit to Chicago, he preached in a school house at the mouth of the river. Many Indians, though imperfectly understanding the language, gathered in the doorway and around the windows, listening, many of them probably for the first time, to the sound of the Gospel.

About this time, he met an old friend, Mr. Carpenter, who has since accumulated considerable wealth in Chicago, near the place upon which now stands the Cook county court house; and in conversation upon the future of the village, Mr. Hale said: "You expect to have a city here?" "Yes, some day," replied his friend. "What is the land worth here?" "Five dollars an acre," replied Mr. Carpenter, "but the difficulty is, nobody appears to want to buy."

In 1839, Mr. Hale accepted a call as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield, and continued in that capacity over twenty-seven years, since which time he has labored and preached in both city and country.

March 27, 1839, he married Miss Abiah Chapin, of Newport, New Hampshire, who died June 10, 1864. She was a graduate of Ipswich Seminary, Massachusetts, and came to Illinois as a teacher, in 1831. She was a lady of rare accomplishments, endowed with all graces which adorn the true Christian character. Mr. Hale is the senior minister of Springfield, and one of the first pioneers of the State. He is universally loved, not only by those associated with him in his own church, but by all people, of all phases of religious faith and sentiments.

He has been a faithful worker, speaking words of hope to the dying, of comfort to the desponding, and of warning to the wicked. In secular matters, he has been a good citizen, loyal to the government of his country in all emergencies.

Hall & Herrick, clothiers and dealers in hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishings, southeast corner of Adams and Sixth streets, is composed of Edward A. Hall and Jonathan E. K. Herrick, who entered into partnership and engaged in the business in that location in June, 1876, under the firm title of E. A. Hall & Co. This was changed to the present title in March, 1881. Their stock embraces a general assortment of ready-made clothing, hats, caps, and gentlemen's furnishing goods; in addition to which they carry on a merchant tailoring department, and a

shirt manufactory, where goods are made up to order with dispatch in the most approved style. Their establishment employs eight to ten hands, besides those engaged in the manufacturing departments. The house does a large retail business, which has increased a hundred per cent. in the past four years.

Mr. Hall is a native of Pekin, Illinois, born in 1845; was reared and educated there, and from 1861 until 1876 was engaged in general merchandising, the last seven years as proprietor of the business. He married Miss Frances A. Myers, of Pekin, in the spring of 1873. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge, Council, Chapter and Commandery.

Mr. Herrick was born near Montreal, Canada, in 1844, of Vermont parentage. At the age of nineteen years he went to the city of Boston, and for twelve years was identified with the gentlemen's clothing and furnishing trade. June 10, 1876, he formed a partnership with E. A. Hall, and opened the business in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Herrick united in marriage with Miss Marie E. Bangle, of Massachusetts, in 1875. One daughter has been born of this union. Mr. H. is a Mason, and member of Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

Mrs. E. B. Harlan was born in England, February 19, 1841, and came with her parents to Illinois in 1856, locating in Marion county. Mrs. Harlan completed her education in Salem, Marion county, and engaged for a short time in teaching in Clay city, Illinois, in 1861. Mrs. Harlan, whose maiden name was Mary A. Crandwell, was married to E. B. Harlan on July 4, 1864. She removed with her husband to Springfield in 186 . He died in 1875, leaving her with four children—Emma C., Paul P., Edgar A., and Brooks, all of whom were born in Springfield, save the first named, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky. A sketch of General E. B. Harlan may be found in connection with "Illustrious Dead," on page 512.

Elizabeth J. Hatfield, Springfield, Illinois, widow of the late Rinaldo B. Hatfield, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, February 18, 1836; is the daughter of Jonas, farmer and stock dealer, and Mary N. (Headleston), natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky. Mrs. Hatfield was married in a Baptist Church in Scott county, Illinois, to Rinaldo B. Hatfield, deceased, July 20, 1856, and by the union had seven children, four of whom are living, viz: Mary E., Emma E., Menter J., and Robert L. Mr. Hatfield was born in Ohio, December 21, 1828, and son of William B., farmer, and Eliza (Wilmington)

Hatfield. Mr. Hatfield finished his education in a public High School in Ohio, after which he learned engineering. After his marriage he turned his attention to farming, which he followed one year, and was then engaged as engineer in Charles Groves' distillery, Meredosia, Illinois, which position he held until he enlisted in the late war, in Company A, One Hundred and First Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, August 6, 1862. Mr. Hatfield was taken prisoner December 20, 1862, and retained as such for three months, after which he was released in exchange, June 8, 1863. Mr. Hatfield was with his regiment in all its movements and battles, and with it mustered out of service at the close of the war, June 25, 1865, having contracted sickness which so impaired his health that he was unfit for physical labor, and which finally resulted in his death, March 24, 1872. He was promoted from the rank of private to that of sergeant, which he held to the end of his warfare. Mrs. Hatfield is a member of the Congregationalist Church, and her daughter, Mary E., is a member of the Christian Church.

Eliphalet Hawley, deceased, was born December 17, 1782. He was married August 24, 1815, to Elizabeth McMurdy, who was born in Altany, February 26, 1797, and of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley had two children in Albany previous to coming here. In 1821 he purchased several war claims, which was one cause of his coming West to locate land. He started out with his family in a carriage, hauling their household goods in a wagon. When they arrived at Olean Point, on the Allegheny river, they transferred their goods and floated down to Pittsburg, where they remained until the next spring. Mr. Hawley and a man by the name of Wheelock united in purchasing a boat in which their two families descended the Ohio river to Shawneetown, where they arrived in April, 1822. Mr. Hawley proceeded to Sangamon county, where he arrived the last of April or the first of May the same year, and located in Fancy Creek township. Previous to coming west, Mr. Hawley located his war claim in the military reservation west of the Illinois river, and began improving a farm on Spoon river, in Fulton county, a short distance from Havana. June 21, 1822, as he was returning to his family on horse-back, in attempting to swim his horse across Salt Creek, in Mason county, was drowned. The horse came home, and search being made, the body was found a week later and interred. The widow and children removed to Springfield the next winter. Isaac A. Hawley, the second son of Eliphalet and

Elizabeth (McMurdy) Hawley, was born in Albany, New York, November 26, 1819. When twelve years of age, he commenced clerking in a store, which he followed, in connection with merchandising, twenty-five years. April 30, 1851, he married Miss A. Eliza McCauley, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. She was born January 13, 1828. They have one daughter. In 1864 Mr. H. was elected County Treasurer of Sangamon county, which office he filled with honor to himself and his constituents. He says he remembers distinctly when the mail was carried on horseback between here and Edwardsville, making one trip in a month. He is at present in the insurance business. He has lived to see Springfield from its infancy to a city of twenty-three thousand inhabitants, and the wild and unbroken prairies changed to beautiful farms under a high state of cultivation.

Charles E. Hay, of Smith & Hay, wholesale grocers, was born in Salem, Indiana, 1841; was brought by his parents in infancy to Hancock county, Illinois, and was there reared and educated. At the age of nineteen years he enlisted as a private in the three months volunteer service; August 5, 1861, was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Mounted Riflemen, whose title was changed a short time after to Cavalry; Mr. Hay's regiment becoming the third Illinois Cavalry, and he receiving promotion to First Lieutenant. From the fall of 1861 till the summer of 1863, he served as a staff officer on the staff of General David Hunter. He was then taken sick, which necessitated absence from his regiment for some months; rejoined it, and at Little Rock, Arkansas, in October, 1865, retired from the service as brevet Captain, and the same month entered the grocery business in Springfield. In the spring of 1873, Mr. Hay was elected Mayor of the city, on the Democratic ticket, and was again elected in 1875; also served on the Board of Education one year. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the Master's Royal Arch and Knight Templar's degrees, and is Parish Clerk in the Episcopal Church. In 1865, Mr. Hay united in marriage with Miss Mary Ridgely, daughter of N. H. Ridgely, President of the Ridgely's National Bank, of Springfield, and they have three sons and a daughter alive. Mr. Hay's parents, Charles and Helen (Leonard) Hay, reside in Warsaw, Hancock county, Illinois, aged respectively eighty and seventy-six years. His paternal grandfather, John Hay, settled in Springfield about 1835, and was a resident of the city until his death, in 1865, at the age of ninety.

William H. Hayden, was born July 11, 1825, in Boston, Massachusetts, and is the son of William and Ann Hayden, natives of Massachusetts, and descendants of Miles Standish. William H. Hayden's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Hayden was only six years old when his parents came to Alton, Illinois, in 1831. His earlier education was in select schools, and afterwards completed in Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois, in 1846. After his school days he began the mercantile business by clerking in a dry goods store in Alton, and subsequently engaged in the drug trade, under the firm name of W. A. Holton & Co., with which firm he continued until the fall of 1849, and then went to St. Louis and commenced in the patent medicine business, which he closed the following year. In the latter part of the year 1850, Mr. Hayden was given a position in the St. Louis post office, under Postmaster Archibald Gambol, in which position he served until May, 1854, then he became book-keeper in the wholesale liquor and commission house of Houseman, Smith & Co., St. Louis, Missouri, and kept their accounts until the last of June, 1857, when the firm dissolved, and Mr. Hayden formed a partnership with a retiring partner, under the firm name of J. P. Callahan & Co., as rectifiers and general commission merchants; disposed of his interest in this business, June 30, 1859, and from that time to the opening of the late war, was engaged as accountant for several firms in St. Louis. Mr. Hayden was mustered into the United States service with a military company, of which he was a member for three months, in Reserve Corps, in Company K, Third Regiment, and participated in the capture of Camp Jackson; then the Corps was ordered to Rolla, Missouri, to hold that position, which they did until the expiration of their time. Before he was mustered out, was detailed to the Arsenal, in St. Louis, as Instructor in Military Tactics, which position he held until the middle of September, 1861, when he was assigned as Instructor of Military Tactics in Camp Butler, in Clear Lake, Illinois; remained there one month; was ordered to Camp Dement, at Dixon, Illinois, to take charge of the camp and assist in the organization of a regiment. In January, 1862, occupied position of Chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, in Springfield, Illinois, for southern and central part of the State, which position he filled honorably until the close of the war. A short time before the war closed, he accepted a position as chief book-keeper in the First National Bank, in Springfield, and continued his services with the bank

for thirteen years. On July 1, 1878, Mr. Hayden accepted his present position as chief clerk of the money order department in the post office, in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Hayden was married in St. Louis, January 27, 1848, to Margaret C. Cohen, daughter of Thomas and Mary W. Cohen, natives of Virginia; Mr. Cohen was one of the oldest citizens of St. Louis. Mrs. Hayden was born and raised in St. Louis, Missouri; her early education was in her native city, and completed in Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden had seven children, of whom three are living, viz: Albert C., Frank N., and Adeline A.; all were born in St. Louis. Mr. Hayden located in Springfield, Illinois, in May, 1862. United with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in St. Louis—Missouri Lodge, No. 11. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Hayden is an elder; and he has, for the last twelve or fifteen years, been actively engaged and deeply interested in the Sunday school work of the city and county; and for the last eight years, has conducted a mission at what is known as "Grace Chapel," near the West Coal Shaft, near the city.

Rudolph Helweg, of the firm of Helweg & Snape, plumbers, gas and steam-pipe fitters, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Germany, and emigrated to America in 1851, and landed at New York City, from which place he went to Chicago, and learned the trade of plumbing and gas fitting, with William Gwynn, and was in his employ three years, then came to Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1854, and was employed by the Springfield Gas Company, which had just begun its operations at above given date. He worked with this company about seven years, or till 1861, when his services were again employed by William Gwynn, in Springfield, and continued in his employ till 1869, when he formed a partnership with Robert Snape, which partnership continues under the title of Helweg & Snape, plumbers, gas and steam-pipe fitters. The firm deals in gas fixtures, and is the leading firm of the kind in Springfield.

Carl Albert Helmle, a native of Carlsruhe, capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, was born on the 10th of September, 1827, and is the son of Heinrich Helmle and Carolina nee Himmelheber. The family was one of the oldest in that city.

Carl Albert received his education at the Lyceum of Carlsruhe, he never had any desire to study the classics, and intended to enter a military academy, but was finally dissuaded by his mother, a highly educated lady, and influenced

to choose a mercantile life. Soon after this he became book-keeper in an extensive commission and forwarding house, and after leaving this position, accepted a situation in a banking house in Brussels, Belgium, and later removed to Paris. Indoor life and too close confinement began to impair his health, and for the purpose of recuperating, and prompted also, by his love of independence and liberty, he determined to emigrate to America. Accordingly he closed up his affairs and embarked, arriving in New York on the 21st of November, 1849. He had letters of recommendation to leading business houses in that city, but feeling that his health demanded it, he went west to Missouri and engaged in farming. Here, on the 20th of February, 1853, he was married to Miss Marie Flesche. In June of the following year, not succeeding as well as he had anticipated in farming, it being new to him, with a small capital he removed to Springfield, Illinois, and established himself in the tin and stove business, and continued with good success till April, 1857. At this time in company with Frank Reisch, he opened a general store, and later, engaged in the brewing business, beginning on a small scale, manufacturing only one thousand barrels during the first year. Their business increased gradually from year to year. In 1864 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Reisch and commenced the wholesale liquor business, in which he still continues, having established a very good and successful trade throughout the center of the State.

He has always been a Democrat, and has filled various public offices, has had numerous calls to accept others, but his tastes have led him to decline the honors.

As a business man, Mr. Helmle is prompt, systematic and accurate, and gives his personal attention to all the details of his affairs. In public enterprises he has always taken a worthy part. He has devoted much time to self-culture, and from his extensive reading and observation has accumulated a most valuable fund of information and experience. He has collected a library composed of many rare volumes, and adorned his residence with valuable paintings and other works of art, and, in the enjoyment of an ample competence, lives surrounded by the pleasures and comforts of a happy home.

George H. Helmle, architect, residence 430 South Fifth street, is a native of the city of Springfield, Illinois, and was born in 1853, William and Elise (Warschutz) Helmle, his parents emigrated from Germany to America in 1849, and settled in Springfield, where they still re-

side. George was educated in the city schools, and having a natural tact and taste for drawing, took lessons in that art in the city, in 1867-68. The following year he entered the office of E. E. Myers, since moved to Detroit, Michigan, and one of the most prominent architects in the United States. Young Helmle remained there as draughtsman two years, when, receiving an offer from Helena, Arkansas, to make plans for a Masonic temple, which was to cost \$30,000, he accepted, and forming a partnership with John A. McKay, and superintended the erection of the building. Subsequently he made the plan for the Arkansas State University, which drew the prize of \$1,500, won in competition with architects from St. Louis and various other cities. During the two years of Mr. Helmle's stay in Helena, he and his partner made plans for and constructed a number of other buildings in that and other towns, that received flattering eulogies from the public press of that State. In 1872, Mr. Helmle went to Chicago, and spent two years, one in the architect's office of W. A. Furber, and one in the office of W. J. Edbrooke, during the re-building of the city after the great fire. Returning to Springfield, in 1874, he has since furnished plans for many elegant dwellings in and about the city, among them B. F. Caldwell, of Curran township, Dr. L. Gillett's, of Buffalo; Hiram E. Gardner's, of Gardner; Daniel Waters, of Cooper, in the country, and George P. Bowen's, A. H. Fisher's, Frank Reisch's, John T. Peters, H. K. Webber's, and others of the city. He has, during 1881, made plans for buildings. Besides his architectural work, Mr. Helmle has kept the books of the First National Bank, of Springfield, for three years.

In 1876, he united in marriage with Miss Minnie Whitehurst, also of Springfield, daughter of Stephen S. Whitehurst and Maria Matheny, who is a daughter of Charles R. Matheny, and still resides in Springfield.

R. F. Herndon & Co., dry goods merchants, is composed of Richard F. Herndon and John T. Grimsley. They established their business, which is now one of the largest and most prosperous retail houses in Central Illinois, in 1866, on South Sixth street, moved in 1871 to the south side of the square, and in the fall of 1881, to the new Passfield block, northwest corner of Adams and Fifth streets, southwest corner of the square, where they have the most elegant store in the Capital City. The firm carries a large and complete stock of staple and fancy dry goods, dress goods, laces and millinery.

They also conduct a large manufacturing department, devoted to ladies' suits, cloaks and millinery to order. The firm occupies three floors of this splendid building, besides the basement, which is devoted to domestics. The first floor is a magnificent double corner room, heated by steam, and communicating with stories above by elevator. This room is devoted to dress goods, silks, satins, hosiery, kid gloves, &c. The second floor is stocked with ready-made suits, wrappings and millinery. The third floor is forty by ninety feet in area, and is entirely devoted to manufacturing, where fifty to seventy-five hands are employed. This extensive retail business is conducted almost entirely upon the cash system. The partners are both thorough-going, practical merchants.

Mr. Herndon was born in 1841, in Kentucky; was brought by his parents to Springfield, Illinois, in 1843. His father, Richard Herndon, engaged for a number of years in a general mercantile business, from which he retired some years prior to his death, in 1857. Richard served an apprenticeship of seven years with Messrs Condell & Co.; was two years with Matheny & Co., then in 1866 opened the store on South Sixth street, above noted. Mr. Herndon has never married.

Charles A. Herrmann Springfield, Illinois, was born in Berlin, Germany, August, 1827, where he followed woolen and silk weaving. He married Miss Rosetta H. Reddie, who was born in Germany, April 29, 1829. By this union there were twelve children, seven of whom are living: Charles A., Emil R., Matilda F., Minnie S., Louisa A., Adeline S., and Flora H. In June, 1855, they landed in New York; came in a sailing vessel, and were seven weeks making the trip. He first located in Champaign county Illinois, where he worked by the month; remained there a couple of years, when he concluded to go to Kansas, or Nebraska; he intended to make a farm, but not liking the country, returned to Springfield, where he was employed in the woolen mills. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry and participated in several engagements; was wounded in the heel by a piece of shell at the battle of Chickasaw Mountain; being unfit for active service, was honorably discharged. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and has a property in Springfield valued at \$2,000.

Thomas C. Henkle was born in the city of Springfield, Illinois, January 15, 1850, and in 1866 moved with his parents to Decatur, Illinois, where he graduated at the High School in 1865.

In 1868, he returned to Springfield, and January, 1869, was employed as book-keeper in the wholesale grocery store of J. & J. W. Bunn, and held that position ten years, when he was made manager, a position he still retains, the firm now being John W. Bunn & Co. The father of Thomas C., Enos Henkle, was born in Franklin, Virginia, February 10, 1810; he is a wagon-maker by trade, and is still living in Springfield, Illinois; a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Martha Condell, born in Ireland; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is also living in this city. She was the mother of five children, four living: Albert E., living in Springfield, Superintendent of the Hominy Mills; Thomas C. Henkle, Will H. Henkle, chief clerk in the Auditor's office, and Miss S. E. Prather. Mr. P. C. Henkle, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss E. J. Huntington, April 20, 1874. She was born in Springfield, Illinois, April 21, 1854. She was a daughter of George L. Huntington. He was an old settler in Springfield, Illinois, where he was for many years engaged in the lumber business. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and his wife, Hannah L. Forbes, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. She was the mother of nine children, eight living. Mr. T. C. Henkle is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Springfield, and Mrs. Henkle is a member of the Episcopal Church. They have three children, namely: Ella J., Leonora, and John B. Henkle. In politics, Mr. Henkle is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President of the United States.

L. James Hickox, owner of the Excelsior Mills, is the only son of Martin and Mary Hickox, *nee* James. Martin Hickox was born on Spring Creek, two miles from Springfield, and was the son of Addison Hickox and Rhoda Stanley. He married Miss James, a native of Atlanta, Logan county, Illinois, who died when the subject of this sketch was fifteen months old. His father made milling the chief business of his life, as did the grandsire and his three other sons. Martin died March 11, 1878, in the forty-first year of his age. He left an estate consisting of the Excelsior Mills and other city property. These mills have lately been remodeled and refurnished with the most approved machinery for manufacturing the "New Process" flour, and have a capacity of one hundred barrels in twenty-four hours.

Douglas Hickox, proprietor of Excelsior Mill, East Adams street, is one of a family of five

children, four sons and a daughter, of Addison and Rhoda (Stanley) Hickox, and was born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1846. He graduated from the city schools, and at eighteen years of age engaged in the milling business, which he has continuously pursued, save about eight years during which he conducted a steam laundry in the city. He was joint proprietor with his father of the Aetna Mill, for some years, and since February, 1881, has run the Excelsior Mill. Mr. Hickox married Martha J., daughter of James W. Keyes, in September, 1867. They have four children, two of each sex.

Addison Hickox was born in Jefferson county New York, and married Rhoda Stanley, of that county; came to Springfield, Illinois, in 1833, and soon after erected the Spring Creek Mill, two miles north-west of the city, and the only flouring mill within a radius of eighty miles at that time. He was subsequently interested in the building and ownership of a number of mills in the city. At one time he and his four sons, all practical millers, owned three and operated two others—five in all—in Springfield. After more than a third of a century of active life in the milling business in Sangamon county; years, prolific in good results to the community in this branch of industry, Mr. Hickox died in January, 1872, in Florida, where he was spending the winter. He left a valuable estate to his widow and family. Only three of their family of five children are now alive.

J. A. Higgins, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Crawford county, Illinois, December 23, 1831; son of James and Julia Higgins, natives of Kentucky, who came to this State in 1818, and located in Crawford county, and followed farming; afterwards engaged in the distillery business and buying and feeding stock, which he sold in St. Louis; father and mother are still living in Missouri, and have lived together over fifty years. They came to the State when it was a wild, unsettled country, previous to the Indians leaving. The Higgins family were large, powerful, athletic men. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm. When eight years of age, his father moved to Alabama and engaged in growing cotton; remained only a few years. When ten years of age, his father moved to St. Louis, where J. A. was placed in the Mound Academy, and pursued his studies four years. In the fall of 1846, they moved to VanBuren county, Iowa, then a Territory, where he remained until the fall of 1848, then returned to St. Louis, where he intended to learn the trade of ship carpentering. His health failing,



Yours truly
Frank W. Tracy

he gave up his trade and went to Macoupin county, Illinois. Here he turned his attention to carpentering, forming a partnership with Isaac Ferris. January 25, 1855, he married Miss Nancy Mitchell, daughter of Dr. Ambrose Mitchell, an early settler of the State; she died in the spring of 1872, leaving four children—two sons and two daughters. After marrying, Mr. H. continued his business, and in the meantime read medicine with Dr. Mitchell, and finally turned his whole attention to his profession. In the spring of 1875, he came to Springfield, where he has met with good success. In 1861, he enlisted in the Third Illinois Cavalry, Company L., D. R. Sparks commanding. His father was a Union man, and when the rebellion broke out he said to his two sons, of which the Doctor was one: "Your great grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; your grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812; you had two uncles in the Indian wars, and if you do not enlist for the cause of the Union, I will shoulder my musket and go." (He was then over fifty years old.) It is enough to say that the boys went, and served with honor to themselves and the cause, participating in several engagements, viz: First battle of Pea Ridge, Yazoo River, where General Sherman met his first defeat; Fort Gibson and Champion Hills. Previous to the battles of Fort Gibson and Champion Hills, the Doctor had the small-pox, leaving him in a weak condition, and fatigue and excitement so unnerved him that he was not fit for active service; he was discharged for disability in June, 1863. He married for his second wife, Miss Relief Guderman, daughter of William M. Olney, of New Jersey. The Doctor is a relative of Tom Higgins, an old Indian fighter, who participated in one of the most desperate single-handed combats with the Indians ever fought on the soil of Illinois, August 21, 1814. Mr. Higgins was about twenty-five years of age, of muscular build, not tall, but strong and active.

Charles L. Hoyt, Superintendent of the Springfield Watch Factory, is a native of Middleburg, New York, born in 1828; was brought by his parents to Detroit, Michigan, and was there reared and educated. He learned the trade of watch making in Rochester, that State, where he carried on the business nine years. Moving to Romeo, Michigan, he continued at his trade until the Pike's Peak gold excitement arose, in 1860, when he joined the throng of gold seekers, and spent nearly a year in Colorado. He then returned to Detroit, and entered the employ of the

large wholesale and retail watch and jewelry house of M. S. Smith & Co. While there, he invented a very superior watch, which he named "Our Watch," and made about a hundred movements, worth \$150 each. He sold his tools and materials to accept the Superintendency of the Freeport Watch Factory, which position he filled till it was destroyed by fire, in October, 1875. Subsequently, he had charge of the escapement department of the Rockford Watch Factory five years, and resigned that place to become Superintendent for the Illinois Watch Company, in October, 1880. Mr. Hoyt married Sifrona A. Leet, a native of Genesee county, New York, thirty years ago. Flora Hoyt is their only child.

Lawrence A. Hudson, news dealer, was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, in December, 1819. His early life was passed in that and the Middle States; was educated at Elizabeth, Kentucky, and for nearly a quarter of a century taught school in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia; was some time a teacher in Morgantown Academy, in the latter State. During the great excitement growing out of the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Hudson, like many others, was seized with a desire to become suddenly rich, and acting on that impulse, he went over-land in 1849, to the great gold fields of the Far West. He was in Kansas during the exciting times of the "Border Ruffian War," and was with John Brown in Ohio, previous to his memorable and historic raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Mr. Hudson entered the Union army as a member of the Second Missouri Infantry, Three Months' Volunteers, in 1861; was in the battles of Booneville and Wilson's Creek, Missouri, and was taken prisoner in the latter. He re-enlisted April 18, 1862, in an Independent Missouri Cavalry company, which was afterwards consolidated into the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, United States Volunteers. In August, 1862, he was injured in a cavalry charge near Moore's Mill, Missouri, receiving a compound fracture of the right thigh and a fracture of the right arm. After having sufficiently recovered he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and assigned to clerical duty at post headquarters, until discharged, September 10, 1863, and mustered out as a member of the Third Regiment Missouri Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Mr. Hudson re-entered government employ as special agent in the United States Secret Service, and acted in that capacity until the close of the war; during which he visited numerous cities and important points within the rebellious States, made the acquaintance and enjoyed the confi-

dence of many prominent members of the Southern Confederacy, both in civil and military life; and through their faith imposed in him he learned and communicated much information of great value to the government at Washington, and the chiefs of the departments in the field. He unearthed and exposed many plots and schemes of rebels, planned under the knowledge of, and in numerous instances in concert with arrant traitors "in blue" and in government employ, for destroying Union property, thwarting the movements of the Union armies, encouraging desertions and devastating the Northern States, by erecting a Northwestern Confederacy, that were startling in their conception, and would have been terrible in their results had they not been suppressed in their infancy. As an indisputable evidence of the important duties he performed, and the implicit confidence imposed in him as an officer and a man, Mr. Hudson has in his possession a number of autograph letters written by General W. S. Rosecrans, General G. M. Dodge, General J. H. Baker, Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri; Hon. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, and other distinguished officers, which speak of his great efficiency as a special agent in the Secret Service, detail the valuable services performed, in strong terms of commendation, showing him to have been one of the most valued and trusted men in that branch of service. The Bureau of Military Justice has reports there made through Mr. Hudson to Colonel Sanderson, to General Rosecrans, that would startle the Nation. Some of those official documents and duplicate reports embody a fund of information combined with strange and startling experiences and critical situations which render them as entertaining as any romance.

In 1859, Mr. Hudson married Miss Delia J. Reid, in Missouri, a native of Virginia. They have three dead and four surviving children, (Albert Eugene, Noble Reid, Oliver Goldsmith, and Fanny Hale Hudson. Mr. H. first visited Springfield in 1859, and made several subsequent visits to the place before settling here in 1874. After leaving the service of the Government he kept books in Jefferson City and St. Louis, Missouri. In August, 1878, he engaged in the news business here, handling the leading western metropolitan daily and weekly journals, since which time he has by great industry and economy made enough money to support his family and pay for a comfortable home on Reynolds street, worth \$2,000. Owing to his entering the army as a member of an indepen-

dent company of State troops, Mr. H. has never yet received any pension, though disabled permanently by his injuries, but now hopes to overcome the obstacle in the near future.

William S. Hunter, clothing merchant and merchant tailor, 125 south Fifth street, west side of square, has been connected with the clothing trade of Springfield as salesman ten years, and for about two years in the capacity of manager of the establishment of which he has been sole proprietor since July 1, 1881. He carries a complete stock of ready-made clothing and gentlemen's furnishings, in medium and fine goods, and in his merchant tailoring department he makes a specialty of the best grades of cloths and suitings in the market, of domestic and foreign manufacture. In this department Mr. Hunter employs the most skilled workmen, and does a large business, occupying from twelve to fifteen hands. The active capital invested is upwards of \$20,000, and the annual sales run from \$30,000 to \$40,000. Mr. Hunter is a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, and is twenty-nine years of age. His parents, William S. and Mary (Brown) Hunter, moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, in the fall of 1852, and several years later to Logan county, where his father died in 1873. His mother is now a resident of Springfield. William was sent back to his native State and educated in a private school. He married Bebert Merriman in 1879. She is a daughter of George B. Merriman, deceased, and was born in Sangamon county, Illinois.

Albert L. Ide, proprietor of Ide's Machine Works, corner Fifth and Madison streets, was born in Waupaukenata, Loraine county, Ohio, in March, 1841, and came with his parents to Sangamon county, Illinois, when two years old. In 1856 he began learning the machinist's trade with Campbell & Richardson, in Springfield. He enlisted upon the first call for three months' troops in the Seventh Illinois Infantry; at the expiration of service was appointed Drill Master at Camp Butler, and drilled officers for a year; then enlisted and was made Major of the Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, but soon after, having a long illness with typhoid fever, was discharged. In 1862 he embarked in the jewelry and army supply business, continuing until several months after the war closed. He then spent two years in building and equipping the Fifth street line of the Springfield City Railway Company, of which he is now President. After this he engaged in manufacturing steam-heating apparatus and has been continuously in the business since. Besides building up a very extensive trade in

this line, Mr. Ide has added the foundry and manufactory of general machinery, employing in all sixty to seventy-five men, and in 1880 did a business of \$325,000.

Robert Irwin, deceased, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the mercantile trade with John and Augustus Carr. Dissolving his connection with the firm, in 1834, he came to Springfield, Illinois, where he formed a partnership with John Williams, one of the pioneer merchants of the city, in the dry goods trade. Subsequently, he was connected with his brother, John Irwin, in the same business. When the Marine and Fire Insurance Company was organized, he became identified with it, and became its secretary, remaining in that connection until his death, which occurred March 8, 1865.

Robert Irwin and Clara C. Doyle were united in marriage in May, 1833. Three children were born unto them, two daughters and one son.

Robert Irwin was an active business man, and whatever enterprise engaged his attention, he entered into it with his whole soul. He was an intimate personal friend of that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln. Shortly after Mr. Lincoln was first inaugurated, and under date of March 20, 1861, he wrote Mr. Irwin in relation to an applicant for office in one of the eastern States, who gave the name of Mr. Irwin as reference. Mr. Lincoln pathetically closed his letter, "Your tired friend, A. Lincoln." Yes, he was tired, poor man, and never found rest this side the Jordan of death.

When the war broke out, Mr. Irwin entered into the work, and ceased not to labor until death claimed him as his own. The "boys in blue" were ever a subject of the utmost concern with him, and he could not do too much to alleviate their sufferings. As a member of the State Sanitary Commission, he gave time and money to help on the noble work in which its members were engaged. On his death, the directors held a meeting, and passed the following preamble and resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The Almighty Disposer of events in the execution of His wise purposes, has recently terminated the earthly life and usefulness of our late friend and fellow counselor, Robert Irwin, Esq., of this city, by removing him to a more exalted and holier state of existence; therefore,

"Resolved, That while we bow with un murmuring submissiveness to this afflictive dispensation, we cannot but deeply deplore the severe loss

which our commission—the sanitary cause, and society at large have sustained in the death of this well-known estimable citizen.

"Resolved, That the ardent and consistent patriotism of Mr. Irwin, his high-toned benevolence and incorruptible integrity, are worthy of our highest admiration and closest imitation; and the memory of them will be cherished amongst our fondest recollections of the mutual endeavors we have made during the last four years, to assist our country in her fearful struggle against that gigantic Rebellion which has spread death and desolation over so much of our land."

The Board of Directors of the Marine and Fire Insurance Company held a meeting and adopted the following:

WHEREAS, By the death of Robert Irwin, this company has sustained an irreparable loss; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Board of Directors of the Springfield Marine and Fire Insurance Company, That in the death of Robert Irwin, Secretary of this Institution, we have lost a capable and efficient officer, an honest and faithful counsellor, and the community a genial and warm-hearted friend; and that the death of our friend and associate has left an official and social void that cannot be filled; the integrity of whose life has left a noble example, worthy of all imitation."

The foregoing resolutions show the esteem in which Mr. Irwin was held by his associates, and the resolutions were but an echo of the voice of the whole community. Mr. Irwin was laid away to rest in Oakwood Cemetery.

Elijah Iles.—On page 580 of this work, will be found a very interesting reminiscence from the pen of Mr. Iles, embracing a brief sketch of his own life.

Edward R. Ives, grocer, corner of Eleventh and Monroe streets, has been doing a general retail grocery business in that location more than six years. He keeps in stock a choice line of goods, and has a prosperous and growing local trade. Mr. Ives is an Eastern man: born in Rhode Island, in 1850. His parents, David S. and Catharine H. (Thorn) Ives, were born in New York and New Jersey, respectively. They moved to Springfield in 1854. His father has been in the railroad business for a third of a century, and is now connected with the Wabash Company. Edward was educated in the schools of the city, and started at the age of sixteen to learn practical civil engineering, on the Wabash railroad, in which he spent two years. At the end of this time, he was made Ticket Agent

for the company, at Springfield, and held the position about seven years, when ill health compelled him to resign in May, 1875. He immediately embarked in his present business. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Capital Lodge, No. 14. In 1873 Mr. Ives united in marriage with Miss Sallie E. Ray, a native of Sangamon county, and one son, Edward C. Ives, has been born to them, now aged eight years. Mr. Ives' parents reside in Springfield, and have a family of two sons and one daughter, the subject of this sketch being the second in age.

John G. Ives, Secretary of the Board of Trade, has been a resident of Springfield since 1839. He was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1813; learned the jeweler's and watch maker's trade in his native State, and worked at the bench there, and after coming to Springfield, until 1855. In that year he erected the *Etna* mill and run it ten years. He sold it in 1865, and the two following years, 1866 and 1867, he filled the office of Treasurer of Sangamon county, being elected on the Republican ticket against a usual Democratic majority of several hundred. Since retiring from that office, Mr. Ives has been chiefly identified with the grain traffic. He was also twice elected to the Board of Supervisors. In 1843, he married Miss Abigail Watson, a native of Nashville, Tennessee. They have three sons and a daughter, the latter married and living in Denver, Colorado. One of the sons is there also, the other two reside in Springfield. Mr. Ives is a Master in the Masonic Order, was for many years an active member of I. O. O. F. and a number of years Treasurer of the Grand Lodge.

David S. Ives, Chief Clerk, road department, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Connecticut, August 31, 1817, and is the son of Samuel and Catherine Ives, natives of Connecticut and New Jersey, respectively. Mr. Ives received a common school education in New Jersey, and at the age of fifteen began to clerk in a foreign commission house in New York City, continuing in this position in the counting room till 1837, and then entered his railroad career by being employed as clerk in one of the departments of the Long Island Railroad, of which road he afterwards became Superintendent, remaining in the service till 1850. In 1856, he came to Illinois, in the service of the old Great Western Railroad, and was in charge of that work until its completion to Indiana State line, after which he was variously employed in the construction of several railroads until

1873, he was offered and accepted the position he now holds—as Chief Clerk, road department, of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway.

William Jayne, M. D., was born in October, 1826, in Springfield, Illinois, and is consequently one of the oldest residents now living in the city. Dr. Gershom Jayne, his father, was a native of Orange county, New York, born in October, 1791. The subject of this memoir is one of their six children. He read medicine under his father's preceptorship, attended medical lectures at Missouri University, St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1849, and at once entered the practice of medicine, which was interrupted at the end of ten years by his being elected Mayor of the city in 1859. In 1860 he was elected State Senator to represent the counties of Sangamon and Morgan, for the term of four years; but being appointed the first Territorial Governor of Dakota, by President Lincoln, he resigned in 1861 to accept that office. In 1862 Dr. Jayne was sent to Congress from that Territory, which he represented in that body two years. At the close of the term he returned to Springfield, and has since resided here. He was appointed United States Pension Agent in 1869, and filled the office four years; in the spring of 1876 was chosen Mayor of the city, and re-elected in 1877, serving two consecutive terms. He has been a Director of the First National Bank of Springfield since 1875; and its Vice President since the spring of 1879; also practicing medicine in a moderate degree. On October 17, 1850, Dr. Jayne united in marriage with Julia Witherbee, of Jacksonville, Illinois, born in Vermont in 1830. Only two of their six children now survive, namely, William S. Jayne, who was born in October, 1851, and married Margaret E., second daughter of ex-Governor John M. Palmer, in November, 1875; and Lizzie Jayne, born in July, 1855, and married to Ferdinand Kuechler in October, 1878. They all reside in Springfield.

Edward S. Johnson, born August 9, 1843, in Springfield. Served four years' apprenticeship at the printing business, and was engaged with his father in the boot, shoe and leather business when the rebellion broke out. He enlisted at the first call for seventy-five thousand men, April, 1861, in Company I, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three months; was appointed First Sergeant, and served as such full time. He re-enlisted July 24, 1861, for three years, in the same company and regiment, at Mound City, Illinois. Sergeant Johnson remained there in charge of the property, while the com-

pany returned home on furlough. At the election of officers in Springfield, although absent, he was elected First Lieutenant, and served as such until February 15, 1862, when he was promoted to Captain, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Noah E. Mendell, who was killed at Fort Donelson, two days before. Captain Johnson commanded his company until December 22, 1863, when he re-enlisted with his company, as a veteran. He continued in command until April 22, 1864, when he was promoted to Major of the regiment. Major Johnson was appointed by General John M. Corse, September 30, 1864, Post Commandant at Rome, Georgia, and served as such until the movement of the grand army on Sherman's "march to the sea," in November following. He then returned to his regiment, and served with it until all were mustered out, July 25, 1865. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, siege and capture of Corinth, Florence, Savannah, Bentonville, besides innumerable skirmishes. Major E. S. Johnson was engaged in the lumber business, which he continued in up to 1872. In consequence of impaired health, and for observation, he planned a European tour, and in company with Dr. Rufus S. Lord, left Springfield March 30, 1868. They visited England, France, Scotland, Russia and Italy. After an extended tour through the principal cities named, they returned to Springfield early in December of same year. He was married August 10, 1869, to Laura I. Clinton, who was born in Springfield, Illinois. They have one child, Edward Russell, born May, 9, 1875. In 1872 he gave up the lumber business, and engaged in the hotel business, in company with his father, assuming the charge of the same up to his death, in 1879, at which time he became sole proprietor of the same.

Samuel H. Jones, President of the State National Bank, of Springfield, is a native of Louisa county, Virginia, was born in 1825. Samuel and Lucy (Desper) Jones were the parents of five sons and four daughters, Samuel H. being the fourth of the family. When he was eight years of age they moved to Ross county, Ohio, and that and Pike county were his home until he came to Illinois, in 1849. Mr. Jones has been a resident of Springfield since 1854. From the time he settled in this State until elected cashier of the bank, January 1, 1871, he was engaged in buying, feeding and shipping live stock and farming, and up to the present time, 1881, he owns three farms in Sangamon county, and supervises their cultivation. After officiating as

cashier of the bank six years, he was elected its Vice President in 1877, and chosen President in January, 1880. He has been somewhat active as a member of the Republican party; was appointed pension agent by President Grant in 1872, and served a year; in April, 1877, was appointed Commissioner of the State Prison at Joliet, which position he now holds. He married Miss Emma Jones, of Clark county, Ohio, in 1858, who has born him one daughter, Mabel, aged sixteen years. Mr. Jones is a Past Master in the Masonic fraternity.

John A. Jones, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, for the Southern District of Illinois, was born in the District of Columbia, May 29, 1806. He was graduated at Columbian College, Washington City, in the class of 1825, receiving the degree of A. M. three years later. He came to Illinois in 1835, and settling in Tazewell county, edited the *Pekin Gazette*, later called the "Tazewell Telegraph," the first newspaper published in that county, at the same time serving as justice of the peace. In October, 1837, Mr. Jones was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Tazewell county by Judge Jesse B. Thomas, and re-appointed by Judge S. H. Treat, in 1841; was also made Master in Chancery of that court in 1842. Under the new Constitution, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, in 1848, and re-elected in 1852. After retiring from the office, upon motion of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Jones was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court. In March, 1861, he was appointed Superintendent of Commercial Statistics of the United States, at Washington City. His was the first appointment made by President Lincoln after the formation of his Cabinet. In May, 1866, Mr. Jones resigned his office, and came to Bloomington, Illinois, and by the death of the former Clerk, was appointed to his present office by Judge David Davis, under the sanction of Judge S. H. Treat, in July, 1867, and has held it continuously since.

Mr. Edward Jones, his father, was a native of New York, and the youngest of five sons, the eldest of whom, John Jones, M. D., was President Washington's family physician. Edward Jones was the first Chief Clerk in the United States Treasury, and served thirty-nine consecutive years. He was appointed by Hon. Alexander Hamilton the first Secretary, in 1790, who in 1795 gave him a strong letter of commendation, which Mr. Jones now has as a *souvenir*. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Louisa (Maus) Jones, a native of Pottsgrove, Pennsylvania. Her paternal ancestors were officials of

note in England and the United States. Mr. Jones has preserved a number of their commissions bearing dates from 1691 on down to the administration of Jefferson, and ending 1840.

Mr. Jones married A. Maria Major, of Bloomington, Illinois, daughter of William T. Major, of Christian county, Kentucky. Their family consists of two sons and four daughters, one lately deceased. Four of these are married. Mr. Jones is proverbially a social, companionable man, and has ever been a very active one. For three years, while Circuit Clerk of Tazewell county, he lived ten miles from his office, and in pleasant weather walked both ways each day, making twenty miles walk.

George W. Jones, Clerk of the Appellate Court for Illinois, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1828, and reared and educated in Pike county, Illinois, of which his parents were early settlers; and his father, Nathan W. Jones, was one of the original proprietors of Griggsville, in that county, which is still the family home. George was elected Circuit Clerk of Pike county in 1860, for four years, on the Democratic ticket. In 1864, he retired, and four years later re-entered the office as deputy, serving until 1872, when he was again chosen Clerk for another term of four years. In the convention of that year he was nominated by acclamation, without opposition, in a county giving about eight hundred Democratic majority. In 1876, Mr. Jones was appointed by the court of his county as one of the Board of Commissioners to construct the Sny Island Levee, an improvement authorized by the general drainage law, for the reclaiming of overflow and swamp lands. The Commission constructed a levee fifty-two miles in length, and an average height of seven feet, through the counties of Adams, Pike, and part of Calhoun, thereby reclaiming about 110,000 acres of valuable lands. Mr. Jones served in the Board from 1872 till 1878, during which time they expended about \$650,000. In the fall of 1878, he was elected Clerk of the Appellate Court for the term of six years, and assumed the duties of the office December 4th of that year. He was a member of the County Board of Supervisors in Pike for seven years, six of them, from 1866 to 1872, he was Chairman of that body. In 1850, Mr. Jones united in marriage with Cecilia Bennett, born in Delaware county, New York. Two sons compose their family: Frank H., a practicing Attorney in Springfield; and Fred, associated with a large railroad supply house of Chicago.

Alvin B. Judkins, dealer in musical merchandise, of the firm of Judkins & Fisher, 119 North Sixth street, has been dealing in musical instruments since 1865. The partnership with A. H. Fisher was formed, and their fine music store in Key's block opened, August 1, 1881. Their stock embraces the standard makes of pianos and organs, and also a complete line of string and brass instruments, together with a large collection of the latest and most popular sheet music. Some of the leading instruments, for which they have the exclusive agency in Central and Southern Illinois, are the Steinway, Weber, Steck, Kranich & Bach, and Shafer pianos; the Estey, Taylor & Farley, New Eagle, and Story & Camp organs. Mr. Judkins, who has the active management, is admirably adapted for the business, both by nature and education. Being a natural mechanic, and having handled instruments for sixteen years, he is familiar with every part and detail of their construction, as well as a critical judge of their qualities. Alvin B. Judkins is a native of Pike county, Illinois, and was born in 1848, on Christmas day. Hiram Judkins and Doratha Rowell, his parents were natives of New Hampshire, and after their marriage settled in Griggsville, Pike county, from whence they moved to Springfield, when Alvin was nearly four years old. He grew to manhood in the Capital City and graduated from the High School in 1865, soon after which he entered the musical instrument trade. In 1877, he became the district agent for the Iron Mountain Railroad, and has since sold thousands of acres of the company's lands. He is also special agent for the Chicago & Alton Company. Mr. Judkins has taken an active interest in local musical matters, having been a member of all the musical societies of Springfield since he left school, and plays any wind or string instrument. He married in Effingham county, Illinois, to Laura Kagay, a native of that county, and daughter of B. F. Kagay, a prominent attorney of Effingham for twenty-six years.

Andrew K. Kerns, grocer, 125 North Sixth street, was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1845, and is the youngest of a family of ten children of Abner Kerns, born in Pennsylvania, and Sarah A. Brown, a native of Ohio. They married and lived in Ross county, where Mr. Kerns died in 1847. Three years later his widow moved with the family to Illinois, and settled eight miles north of Springfield, in Sangamon county. Mrs. Kerns died there in 1873. Until 1877 Andrew carried on farming in Mechanicsburg township, in Sangamon county. He pur-

chased a farm in the spring of 1876, raised a corn crop worth \$2,700 that season, and sold the place in the fall for \$500 in advance. In the spring of 1877 he engaged in the grocery business in New Buffalo, continuing one year. At the end of that time he re-purchased the farm he formerly owned at a reduction of \$2,700, and occupied it till March, 1881, when he again left it, and re-embarked in the grocery trade in his present store. Mr. Kerns does a general retail business in staple and fancy groceries of \$12,000 a year. In December, 1871, he married Miss Mary Seeds, of Shadeville, Ohio. They have four children, Shirley K., aged nine years; Effie, aged six, Hattie four, and Lillie, nearly two years old.

Charles Kennedy, Superintendent of the Springfield Iron Company's works, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 25, 1831. David Kennedy and Magdalena Miller were his parents, the former of whom died when Charles was a small child. He began learning the business in Pittsburg, at ten years of age, receiving a salary of twenty-five cents per day. After having several years' experience he connected himself with the Great Western Iron Works, at Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania, for four years; thence went to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and was associated for twenty years with the Cambria Iron Company's works at that place; first in the capacity of a hand in the mill, but by tact and industry worked up to the position of assistant manager, under Alexander Hamilton, manager, to whom he feels a lasting gratitude for kindness shown him while at these works. Upon leaving there, Mr. Kennedy was three years Superintendent of the Cleveland Iron Company, resigning that position to take his present one, whose duties he assumed in July, 1878. In September, 1864, he enlisted in the United States Army, as a member of Company B, Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery; served a year as a private, and received his discharge in 1865. Mr. Kennedy united in marriage with Elizabeth Jones in 1852, in Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania; she is a native of Ohio. When about twelve years of age, Mr. K. lost his left eye from a spark in the rolling mill.

Peter F. Kimble, dealer in wall paper, window shades, paints and oils, 421 Adams street, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1835; came to Illinois and settled in Winchester, Scott county, in 1856, and engaged while there in the millinery and grocery business. Removing to Springfield in the spring of 1865, he continued in the grocery trade till elected City

Treasurer in 1867; was re-elected in 1868. He also served two terms in the County Board of Supervisors, in 1874 and 1875. Soon after retiring from the Treasurer's office, Mr. Kimble turned his attention to his present business. He occupies two floors of the building, and keeps an extensive stock of wall papers, window shades, paints and painter's supplies, in which he has a large retail and considerable jobbing trade. He also carries on painting and paper hanging, employing twelve to fifteen men in the business.

Mr. Kimble united in marriage with Sarah J. Williams, of Scott county, Illinois. In politics, he is a Democrat.

Eli Krieh, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Washington county, Maryland, August 10, 1810; son of Philip and Mary Krieh, of German descent; was a farmer by occupation; father died in Maryland, and mother in Springfield, Illinois. Eli was fourth son of a family of nine children. He came to Springfield April 6, 1855, and started in the stove and tinner business, and house furnishing goods; has remained in the business ever since. He was married October 29, 1833, to Miss Ann Willard, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland. They have had seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mr. Krieh carries a \$5,000 stock of goods. He came to the county in limited circumstances, but by industry and economy has accumulated a fine property and home.

Dr. Allen Latham, Springfield, was born in Lyme, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. His grandfather, Arthur, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1755. His father was born in Lyme, New Hampshire, February 14, 1783. The stock sprang from two brothers, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, Robert and William, and were of English descent. Grandfather Arthur was a soldier in the Revolutionary war of 1775, and served seven years. Dr. Latham commenced reading medicine when he was sixteen years old; in 1844, came to Illinois and located in Danville, where he commenced the practice of dentistry; remained there until 1861, then he came to Springfield, where he has followed his profession since. He married for his first wife Miss Clara E. Jenness, a daughter of Daniel L. Jenness, of Chichester, New Hampshire. She died August 18th, 1852, leaving two children, Allen and Clara E. For his second wife he married Judy Ann Pierce, of Iroquois county, Illinois; she was born November 23, 1829. They have one child, John William, born June 29th, 1866. Mr. L. is a member of the Masonic Lodge,

No. 333; also a member of Elwood Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 6.

Philip C. Latham, deceased, was born January 25, 1804, in Bowling Green, Kentucky. He came with his father to Elkhart Grove, in 1819. In February, 1827, he entered the County Clerk's office, in Springfield, under C. R. Matheny, County Clerk; remained there eight years; was married in Springfield, May 15, 1831, to Catharine Tabor, who was born February 25, 1812, in Champaign county, Ohio; they had five children in Springfield: Mary E., born in 1836, married Dr. Alexander Halbert; Julia M., born January 11, 1838, married in Springfield to B. D. Magruder, a native of Baton Rouge, Louisiana; William Henry, born November 27, 1839, enlisted in 1862, for three years, in Company B, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois; was elected First Lieutenant at the organization; at once promoted to Adjutant; died December, 1863, in Springfield, of disease contracted in the army; George C., born May 16, 1842; was married October 2, 1867, to Olivia Priest; Philip C., Jr., born July 18, 1844; was married to Lucy George, a native of Canada; he died suddenly, February 16, 1871. Mrs. Lucy Latham is married and resides in Nebraska. Mr. Latham, Sr., was killed by lightning, near Shawneetown, Illinois, May 25, 1844. His widow resides in Springfield, in a house that her husband built in 1838.

James L. Lamb, one of the early merchants and for many years one of the leading business men of Springfield, was born in Connelssville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1800. At twenty years of age he came to Illinois and located in Kaskaskia, formed a partnership with a brother-in-law, Thomas Mather, and I. B. Opdycke, and engaged in general merchandising, and also carried on beef and pork packing extensively, which they shipped south. This firm shipped the first cargo of barreled pork to New Orleans ever sent from Illinois. In 1824, Mr. Lamb returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, and on June 13, of that year married Susan C. Cranmer, born in Cincinnati, in August, 1803, and the daughter of Dr. John Cranmer, of that city. They settled in Kaskaskia, where Mr. Lamb continued in business about eight years. In the fall of 1832 he severed his connection there and they moved to Springfield, and after a few months residence on Jefferson street settled on the site of Mrs. Lamb's present large and beautiful homestead. The hazle brush were cleared away to make room for their primitive pioneer home, from which a cow-path lead up through where Adams street now is. Mr. Lamb assumed

the mercantile business in Springfield on Jefferson street, opposite the present St. Charles hotel. From there he moved to the west side of the square, and later to the corner now occupied by Hall & Herrick, at the southeast corner of the square. A number of years previous to his death he retired from that branch of business, and devoted the last years of his life to buying and packing pork. He departed from this life on December 3, 1873.

Mr. Lamb was an extensive reader, especially of history and travels; possessed a vigorous, active mind, was very sociable and hospitable, and particularly fond of the society of the young. He was public spirited in a marked degree, and ready to contribute to whatever inured to the welfare and prosperity of Springfield. Descended from Quaker ancestry, the religious element was conspicuous in his nature. He was for many years a member and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb had one son and five daughters born of their marital union, namely, John C., proprietor of the Aetna Iron Works of Springfield; Mrs. Gen. John Cook, Mrs. W. J. Black, Mrs. G. R. Brainerd, and a deceased daughter. All the living are residents of Sangamon county.

John C. Lamb, proprietor of the Aetna Iron Works, corner Second and Adams streets, was born in Randolph county Illinois, 1825. His father, James L. Lamb, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and settled in the old town of Kaskaskia, Illinois, about 1822. He married Susan H. Cranmer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1824. They were the parents of five daughters and the subject of this sketch; one daughter deceased. They moved to Springfield in 1831, where Mr. Lamb engaged in pork packing, extensively, and in merchandising until he died in the fall of 1873, John C. being associated with him in conducting business. In 1848, Mr. J. C. Lamb became a partner in the firm of Lowry, Lamb & Co., in the Aetna Foundry and Machine Works. In 1853 the firm was dissolved by the death of one of the partners, and in 1855, Mr. Lamb bought the entire concern and has since been sole proprietor. He does a large business in the manufacture of railroad work, mill machinery and steam engines, employing an average of sixty men.

James Latham was born, October 25, 1768, in Loudon county, Virginia, of English parents. He emigrated when a young man to Kentucky, and was there married, June 21, 1792, to Mary Briggs, who was born February 3, 1772, in Virginia, of Scotch parents. They had nine children in Kentucky, and moved to Elkhart Grove,

in what is now Logan county, but was formerly a part of Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in 1819. Mr. Latham and his son Richard built a horse mill, at Elkhart, in 1823. It was the first mill north of the Sangamon river. When he settled at Elkhart, their nearest mill was at Edwardsville, more than one hundred miles south. When Sangamon county was organized, James Latham was appointed Judge of the Probate Court, May 27, 1821. He was also Justice of the Peace. After Mr. Latham had served a year or two as Judge of the Probate Court of Sangamon county, he was appointed, on the part of the United States Government, to superintend the Indians around Fort Clark. Soon after, he moved his family there, making that place his headquarters. The town of Peoria was laid out, on land including the fort. Judge Latham died there, December 4, 1826. His widow returned with her family to Elkhart, where she died.

The family of Judge Latham have been quite prominent in Sangamon and Logan counties.

Elizabeth, born November 25, 1793, in Kentucky, and was married there to James W. Chapman. They moved to Illinois, and settled north of the Sangamon river, near the mouth of Fancy creek, where Mr. Chapman established a ferry, in 1818, on the Sangamon river, near Bogue's Mill. He subsequently moved to Elkhart, Logan county, with his family, when both Mr. and Mrs. Chapman died.

Lucy, born August 18, 1797, in Kentucky. Came to what was then Sangamon county with her parents, and married Grant Blackwell; returned to Kentucky and died there in 1827.

Richard was born December 23, 1798, in Bowling Green, Kentucky, and came with his parents in 1819 to Illinois. He was married September 16, 1824, at Elkhart, Illinois, to Emily Hubbard. They had one child, and mother and child died, in 1825, at Elkhart. Richard Latham was married November 27, 1825, to Mrs. Margaret Broadwell, whose maiden name was Stephenson. She was a sister of James C., John and Robert Stephenson. Mr. and Mrs. Latham had thirteen children, seven of whom died young. Of the other six—Mary A., born February 25, 1829, was married November 25, 1848, to Dr. Timothy Leeds. Martha E. married James S. Major. She died September 20, 1852. Henry C., born April 11, 1837, at Elkhart, is dealing in conveyancing and furnishing abstract titles to real estate. He resides in Springfield. Lucy lives with her mother. Kittie S., born January 24, 1841, at Elkhart, was married in Springfield, January 30, 1868, to Elder J. H. McCullough, a minister of the Chris-

tian Church, and resides in Denver, Colorado. Nannie, born December 6, 1843, at Elkhart, was married September 16, 1873, in Springfield, to George H. Souther. They have one child, Latham, and reside in Springfield. Richard Latham died June 3, 1868, and his widow lives with her son, Henry C., in Springfield, Illinois.

Mary L., born in Kentucky; married John Constant.

Phillip C., born January 25, 1804. See sketch. Nancy, resides with Mrs. Richard Latham.

Maria, born in 1809, in Kentucky; married to Archibald Constant.

John, born September 9, 1812, in Bowling Green, Kentucky, was married in Sangamon county, to Lucy Bennett, a native of Kentucky.

Robert B., born June 21, 1818, in Union county, Kentucky, was married in Sangamon county, November 5, 1846, to Georgiana Gillette, a native of New Haven, Connecticut. She died in 1853. R. B. Latham was married July 24, 1857, in Logan county, to Savilla Wyatt, a native of Morgan county, Illinois. Robert B. Latham was elected sheriff of Logan county in 1850, and served two years. He was elected Representative in Illinois Legislature for 1861-62. He raised a regiment and became Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served twenty months in the war to suppress the rebellion, and then resigned on account of impaired health.

Rheuma D. Lawrence, railroad contractor, has been prominently identified with the building and contracting business, in Central Illinois, for a quarter of a century. He was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1837. His father, Lewis W. Lawrence, was a Major in the Mexican war, and died before the subject of this sketch reached his tenth year, at which age he became self-supporting. His mother was Susan M., daughter of Colonel Elijah Bell, who came from Connecticut and settled in Ohio previous to her birth. She still survives, at the age of sixty-eight years, and resides with Mr. Lawrence, in Springfield. His first occupation was that of off-bearer in a brick-yard; learned the mason trade, and received a journeyman's wages at the age of fourteen. In 1855, after making a tour of the Western territories, he located in Springfield, Illinois, and soon after engaged in the contracting and building business. His first contract was to erect a three-story brick building, on the corner of Jefferson and Fifth streets, for some years used as the post office. The next was to lay three million bricks and three thousand perches of stone, in the Jacksonville Insane

Asylum. While that was in progress, he and his partner, Reuben Kain, also erected the Universalist Church edifice, in Springfield; subsequently constructed many buildings in Springfield and surrounding towns. In 1867, Mr. Lawrence turned his attention to railroad contracting, which he has pursued to the present time, and has built many miles of road in this State and Missouri. In 1872, he, in company with others parties, sank a coal shaft and laid out the town of Barclay, Colonel John Williams was President, George N. Black, Secretary, and Mr. Lawrence, Manager of the company's business. The company owned one thousand four hundred acres of coal right there; erected about seventy tenement houses, a store and other improvements. Mr. L. sold his one-fourth interest two years ago. In 1876, he was appointed by the Governor as one of the Commissioners to locate and construct the Southern Illinois Penitentiary; was re-appointed for six years, in 1878, but owing to the pressure of private business, resigned in August of that year. He served the city as Superintendent of Public Works for some time. In the summer of 1881, he in company with a partner, erected the handsome Central Block, on the corner of Sixth and Adams streets, and one of the most elegant business blocks in the city. Mr. Lawrence married Mary A., daughter of John C. Maxcy, in Springfield, in 1859. They have one child, Susie Lawrence. Mr. L. is a Mason, and has filled the chairs of the local subordinate lodge and Commandery; is a believer in the Christian religion, and favors the M. E. Church.

William W. H. Lawton, was born in Hartland, Vermont, September 12, 1832. He lived there and attended school until sixteen years of age, when he graduated at the Thetford Academy. He was then engaged in the mercantile trade until 1856, when he went to Griggsville, Pike county, Illinois, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until July 18, 1861, when he raised Company I, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, Volunteers; he was chosen Captain of the company. At the siege of Vicksburg, the Captain had his spine seriously injured, causing paralysis of the right side of his body. He was then transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and ordered to Washington, where he had charge of the recruiting camp until May 24, 1864, when he was ordered to New Orleans, where he took command of the Veteran Reserve Corps of the Department of the Gulf; and he remained in command of this Corps until June 30, 1866, when he was mustered out at New Orleans. The

Captain returned to Griggsville, Illinois, and taught school two years, when he was appointed by Governor Palmer to the office of Custodian of the United States Surveys, of the State of Illinois, a position he still retains. His father, John Lawton, was born in Hartland, Vermont; he was a farmer, and died in 1865. His wife, Debora Petrie, was also born in Hartland, Vermont; she died in 1872; she was the mother of six children; three are living, namely: John P. Lawton, living in Johnstown, Indian Territory; he is a Baptist minister, in charge of a missionary school of the Chickasaw Indians, for the government; Miss Abbie M. Lawton, Post-mistress at Griggsville, Illinois, and the subject of this sketch, Captain W. W. H. Lawton. When the Captain enlisted in the army, he was a tall, graceful, fine-looking young man. For eighteen years his right side has been paralyzed, the result of injuries sustained during the charge on the rebel forces in the rear, at Vicksburg, May 2, 1863, since which time he has constantly suffered therefrom, but like a brave soldier, he has patiently endured the constant painful reminder of the services he rendered the government. The Captain has a fine gold watch and chain that was presented to him by "His Boys" of Company I, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers. It was sent to him after he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. The purse to buy the watch was made up by the boys while they were under fire, in the trenches at the siege of Vicksburg.

Joseph Ledlie, civil engineer, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1812; son of Arthur and Catharine (Collins) Ledlie, of Irish descent, who emigrated to the States in 1801, and were married the same year; he embarked in merchandising, but that did not prove a financial success; in 1815, emigrated to Gallia, at present Meigs county, Ohio; the following year, moved upon land in a dense wilderness, where he cleared up a farm which proved successful; he also followed his trade of boot and shoe making, in connection with his farm. Mr. L. was a natural mechanic, and could manufacture any thing he turned his attention to; he made a loom in which they wove from flax raised on the place, into cloth of which their clothing was made; cut the children's clothing, and his mother made them, and the garments always looked neat and tasty, on account of a good fit. He remained there until his death, which occurred in 1838; his wife died in 1832. William, the oldest son, is living near the old homestead; he was born January 13, 1803; John

C. was born August 22, 1804, and died August 3, 1805; Arthur was born April 21, 1806, and died in September, 1866; Mary was born February 25, 1811, and died August 15 of the same year; John C., born March 7, 1810, and is living in California; Joseph, the subject of this sketch; Mary was born September 8, 1816, and died April 23, 1881; Catharine I. was born January 6, 1820, and died September 13, 1839. Mr. Ledlie and his brother Arthur arrived in Illinois in May, 1837. In the fall following they returned to Gallipolis, Ohio, where they had a sister; Arthur was made principal of the academy, himself and sister Mary assisting. The following spring, in company with Arthur, Mary and Catharine, they moved to Macoupin county, where they farmed during the summers and taught school during the winters. In the spring of 1839, Catharine died, which broke up the family. The brothers still continued on the farm, sending Mary to Hillsboro and Jacksonville academies. In 1846, Joseph came to Springfield, and soon after was appointed Deputy County Surveyor, by John B. Watson, who shortly left for California, leaving the office in charge of Mr. L. The following year he was elected to the office. In 1855, he was appointed United States Surveyor of Kansas, which office he filled with ability. In 1855, he was appointed United States Deputy Surveyor of Kansas and Nebraska, where he remained until 1857. Mr. Ledlie has always taken an active part in politics, being a Democrat in his views.

William F. Leeder was born in Brunswick, Germany, May 25, 1839, where he lived until six years of age, when he came with his parents to the United States. They landed at New Orleans and then took a steamer to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained some four years. His father died here in 1849. From St. Louis he moved with his mother to Waterloo, Illinois, and some eighteen months after the family moved to Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois; lived here some three years, then moved to Central City, Illinois. Mr. Leeder worked here in a brick-yard and on a farm some five years, and during this time learned the barber's trade and in the spring of 1860 went to Memphis, Tennessee, and followed his trade three months; then went to Jackson, Tennessee, where he ran on the old Mississippi Central Railroad one month, then worked at the trade until June, 1861. He then returned to Central City, Illinois, and followed his trade until May, 1862, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and has followed the barber's trade in this city until 1879. During this time was at Lincoln, Illinois, one

month. In 1879, he bought H. Speckman's saloon, at 222 South Sixth street, where W. F. Leeder & Co., have the finest beer hall and pool room in Central Illinois. He was married to Miss Flora Rippstein January 20, 1863. She was born in Switzerland, and a daughter of Jacob and Catharine Rippstein. They reside in Springfield, and are both members of the Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Leeder had nine children, seven living, viz: William E., Flora M., Henry E., Louisa M., Adeline, Frank E., and Alice A. The father of William Leeder, Henry Leeder, born in Brunswick, Germany, was a stone mason by trade, and died in 1849. His wife, Caroline Leeder, was born in Brunswick, Germany. She and husband were both members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. Leeder is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Douglas for President of the United States. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 6, in Springfield, Illinois; is also a member of Druid's Lodge No. 37; was a member of Butler's band ten years, and the German band seven years.

Obed Lewis, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Galigerville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1812, and is the son of William Lewis, a farmer, and Margaret Lewis, natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Obed Lewis received his education in the common schools of his native county. When Mr. Lewis was fourteen years old, his father died. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Lewis began to learn carriage making in New Holland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and continued there four years; and then completed his trade in Philadelphia; then worked at his trade in Chester, Pennsylvania, Wilmington, Delaware; then in Danville, Virginia, for one year, and in Milton one year; and then returned to Philadelphia, in 1835, and carried on his business in that city and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, until May, 1838, when he came to Springfield and pursued his business, manufacturing carriages and wagons until 1868, and then retired from his active business. Mr. Lewis was elected City Alderman of Springfield, Illinois, in 1862, in which office he served for eight years. Was elected Mayor of the city of Springfield, Illinois, in April, 1874, which office he held for one year. Has been a member of the Board of Oak Ridge Cemetery from 1863 to 1881, and is a member of the Board of Commissioners of Springfield Water Works. Mr. Lewis was married September 23, 1851, to Cordelia M. Iles, and by this union were born to them William T., Kate, and Mary. Mrs. Lewis is a daughter of Elijah Iles, an early settler of this county, and at pres-

ent in his eighty-sixth year, and living with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Lewis received her education in the common schools in Springfield. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lewis has been very active in his business, manufacturing carriages and wagons, in which he was successful.

Samuel N. Little, senior partner in Little & Sons' livery, corner Fourth and Adams streets, residence, corner Adams and Second streets, was born in Flemming county, Kentucky, in February, 1811; was brought by his parents to St. Clair county, Illinois, in the spring of 1818. In the spring of the year 1819, his father came to Sangamon county, and locating at Little's Point, two and a half miles southwest of the present site of Springfield, raised a crop, and in 1820 brought his family and settled there. This was the home of Samuel Little, until the autumn of 1881, when the last ninety-six acres was sold for \$16,000, and the family moved into the city. In January, 1843, Mr. Little married Eliza M. Morgan, who was also a native of Flemming county, Kentucky, but brought up from infancy in Sangamon county, Illinois. Two children of each sex comprise their family. Both the sons are engaged in the livery business, Gershom, J., in company with his father, on the corner of Adams and Fourth streets, where the senior Little established the business in the fall of 1851; and Sanford, H., on south Sixth street, opposite the Leland hotel. The Fourth street stable is a large two-story brick, eighty by one hundred and fifty-seven feet in size, and admirably constructed and arranged for the purpose, furnished with blacksmith shop, wash-room and other conveniences, making it one of the most complete stables in Illinois. Their stock consists of eight coaches, three barouches, sixteen buggies, three omnibuses, two baggage wagons, two mail wagons and fifty horses. S. H. Little is sole proprietor of the other stable, which comprises four coaches, twelve buggies and twenty-one horses.

Gershom J. Little, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, February 19, 1847. He read medicine and graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1868; but, becoming interested in the livery business, did not engage in the medical practice. He married Maggie Connor, of Springfield, in 1875. Her father, Ed. L. Connor, was, for many years, connected with the Springfield Illinois State Register.

V. T. Lindsay, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, August 31, 1843; son of Michael and Martha A. Lindsay,

natives of Kentucky, where they were married and eight children were born, six sons and two daughters.

In 1864, Mr. L. commenced reading medicine under Dr. William Richards, of Napoleon Kentucky, where he remained until the winter of 1865-66; when he attended a course of lectures at the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated March 2, 1869. In 1866 he came to Cotton Hill Township, where he commenced the practice of medicine. After graduating he returned to Cotton Hill, where he followed his profession until 1875. He then went abroad, visiting the hospitals of Paris, London, Vienna, Austria, Dresden, Saxony, and materially benefitted by his study and experience. Dr. Lindsay has been twice married; for his first wife, he married Miss Olive W. Crouch, who died soon after; for his second wife he married Miss E. K. Frazer, of Fayetteville, Indiana, a daughter of Elder E. S. Frazer; she was born in January, 1847. By this union there was one son and two daughters, Olive C., Nicholas V., and Isabelle.

Charles H. Long, baker, grocer, and dealer in garden and field seeds, 225 South Fifth street, has been active in business in Springfield since 1857, first starting in the bakery business where the old Jefferson House now is. In 1863, he erected the brick building he now occupies, three stories high, twenty by seventy-four feet, of which he uses two floors and the basement for his trade, the bakery being in another building. Soon after locating in his present quarters, he put in a stock of general groceries, and ten years ago added the seed department, of which he makes a specialty, and it is now a leading feature of his business, and runs over \$10,000 a year. His entire sales in the various branches amounted in 1880 to \$40,000.

Mr. Long is a native of Germany, born in 1838; came to the United States in the spring of 1854, settling immediately in Springfield, Illinois, and has been a citizen of Sangamon county since. In 1863, he married Miss Louise Nagel, in Springfield, who was also born in Germany. Their family consists of two sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the German Lutheran Church. He was one of the first Board of Trustees of Concordia College, of this city.

Joseph I. Loose, lumber merchant, of the firm of Spear & Loose, is the eldest of a family of four sons and three daughters of Jacob G. Loose and Elizabeth M., daughter of Washington Iles, a very early settler in this county.

Joseph was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, and is twenty-eight years of age. He received a good English education in the public schools, and upon his father's death in 1874, he succeeded him in the business of mining and dealing in coal, until the present partnership was formed with Joseph H. Spear, to engage in the lumber trade in February, 1880. On the 15th day of May, 1878, Mr. Loose married Miss Annie M. Marcy, in New Haven, Connecticut, who has born him two sons, Joseph Frederick and Harry Jacob Loose.

John McCreery, proprietor St. Nicholas Hotel, was born in Rochester, New York, April 15, 1832, son of Joseph and Ann (Van Riper) McCreery. His father was born in the town of Rochester, New York, and his mother in the town of Patterson, New Jersey. His father was a farmer by occupation, and came West in 1844, and located in Will county, Illinois, where he now resides. His mother died in 1879. The subject of this sketch received only a common school education previous to coming to Illinois. He was reared on a farm, and remained with his father until nineteen years of age. He then went to Lockport, Illinois, where he was engaged as clerk for Norton & Company, in the lumber and grain business, where he remained for two years. He then returned to Plainfield, and clerked for McAllister & Company, where he continued up to the spring of 1857, when he came to Springfield and engaged in the stove business, which he carried on in connection with other business some twelve years, and in 1862 he was connected with the hotel which he now runs. He was married in February, 1855, to Louisa Rose, who was born in New York, and was the daughter of Philip and Caroline Power, who now reside in Grundy county, Illinois. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Springfield, receiving the largest majority of any Mayor elected since the organization of the city.

Mr. McCreery is a member of the Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, and Elwood Commandery, No. 6.

Mrs. Ann S. McCormick, widow of the late Andrew McCormick, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Green county, Kentucky, three miles south of Greensburg, on Green river, January 3, 1810. She is the daughter of James and Lucretia Short, natives of South Carolina, and came to Sangamon, afterwards known as Menard county, May 7, 1822.

Mrs. McCormick was married to Andrew McCormick, three miles southeast of Springfield, July 30, 1835, and by the union had ten children,

of whom six are living, viz, Margaret Jane, Lucretia B., Mary Elizabeth, John A., Alexander R., and Ann C., all born in Springfield.

A sketch of the life of Andrew McCormick will be found under the head of "Illustrious and Prominent Dead," in another portion of the work.

John McCormick, son of Andrew and Ann S. McCormick, was born in Springfield, July 28, 1845, and attended the common schools in his native place. Worked at painting a short time, then at the carpenter's trade, from 1861 to 1863. After being engaged in various occupations, he resumed his trade, which he followed till 1869, when he engaged as car-builder for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, in Springfield, and has continued in this occupation since. Mr. McCormick was married in Springfield, October 10, 1868, to Tillie Morroth, of Bloomington, and by this union have one child, Tillie May. Mrs. McCormick is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. McCormick is a member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Sangamon Lodge, No. 6.

Lester McMurphy, Assistant Postmaster at Springfield, Illinois, was born in St. Lawrence county New York, January 28, 1833, and the son of David, a millwright, and Elizabeth McMurphy, the former being born in Windsor county, Vermont, the latter in Bedford county Pennsylvania, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1839, locating at Salisbury, in which place the subject of this biography began his education and completed the same in the public schools of Sangamon county and at home. Mr. McMurphy assisted his father in his mechanical labor of building, till the year of 1850 when he began to learn carriage-making with his brother in Salisbury, Illinois, and continued in this work for six years, at the expiration of which time, 1856, his services were engaged as a clerk in a store and to take charge of the Postoffice at Salisbury, in connection with the store; this position he held for four years. In the fall of 1860, Mr. McMurphy was then engaged to work in the Postoffice in Springfield, Illinois, in the mailing department, and took charge of the paper case, afterwards was given charge of the letter case. During his position in the latter, a vacancy occurred in the money order department, in 1870, which he was selected to fill, and remained in charge of the same till 1872, when he was promoted to his present position, Assistant Postmaster.

Mr. McMurphy's marriage took place March 26, 1867, when he was married to Mary E.

Gass, of Jacksonville, daughter of Benjamin F. Gass, architect and builder, under whose supervision the Court House and the Methodist College in Jacksonville was constructed, and is now superintending the addition being built to the Blind Asylum in the same city. Mr. Gass is a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, near Paris, and Mrs. McMurphy was educated in her native place, being a graduate of the Methodist College, in Jacksonville. Mr. and Mrs. McMurphy have two children living, Frank P., and Herbert L., both born in Sangamon county. Mr. McMurphy is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Capital Lodge, No. 4, and a member of the brotherhood of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 465.

Samuel H. Marshall, proprietor of the Marshall House corner Seventh and Adams streets, was born on a farm near Little York, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1846; when twenty-one years of age he went into the livery and sale stable trade in Little York, and two years after he went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in buying horses for the Market Street Car Line one year. He then in the fall of 1876, came to Springfield, Illinois, where he ran a grocery, provision and commission house two years; he then ran the Central House one year, when he leased the Marshall House, formerly known as the Everett House. Mr. Marshall has given this building a thorough renovating and repairing, and has now seventy-two rooms, nicely finished and furnished. In addition to the hotel he has built a restaurant and has also a nice sample room. Mr. Marshall is a genial landlord who studies the comfort and pleasure of his guests. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Shelenberger, October 18, 1872. She was born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of Joseph Shelenberger born in Germany, and Mary Maul also born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are members of the Lutheran Church, and have one child, Jessie M. Marshall. S. H. Marshall was a son of Henry Marshall born in Germany, and living in Pennsylvania, and Mary (McFarland) Marshall, born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Marshall was a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the American Mechanics and Independent Order of Mechanics; in politics is a Republican and a strong supporter of that party for U. S. Grant's first term for President.

Noah Mason, Springfield, Illinois, was born February 25, 1807, fifteen miles from Belfast, Maine; was married in Sangamon county, February 19, 1835, to Martha Nuckolls. They had six children, and Mrs. Mason died, March 24,

1852. Noah Mason, Jr., was married August 9, 1853, to Elizabeth Talbot. They had one child. Mr. Mason has met with some narrow escapes from death. He still exhibits a spot on his head, whiter than the rest, as the mark of a severe fall in childhood. Once, in New York, he accompanied his father to the woods, where he was clearing timber from the land, when the weather was extremely cold. Noah became sleepy and sat down under a tree. When his father's attention was called to him he could not be wakened. He was carried to the house, and with the utmost exertion of all the members of the family, he was aroused and his life saved. His first business transaction was in Pope county, Illinois. He was paddling about in the Ohio river in a boat of his own building, when a stranger hailed him with "What will you take for your boat?" He replied, one dollar. The man handed him a two dollar bill, and Noah, with much running to and fro, returned the change, only to find, after his boat was gone, that the two dollar bill was a counterfeit. From childhood, Mr. Mason has been remarkable for presence of mind. While the Mason family were at Olean Point, New York, on the Allegheny river, Noah was one day engaged in his favorite amusement of paddling about on a slab in the river, and had gone with the current some distance down the stream, when suddenly he heard a noise, and looking up, he saw a tree falling towards him. He was a good swimmer, and quick as thought he jumped off his slab, diving to the bottom. He heard the tree splash in the water above him, and he came to the surface among its branches, unhurt. Again, his father, with another man, were felling trees, and the limb of one tree had lodged against a knot on another, balancing in mid-air. Noah was trimming the branches from those that had fallen, and unconsciously came under this loose limb, and it fell. He heard it coming, and threw himself down beside a large log, which the limb fell across, immediately over his head, and he escaped with only a fright. Again, he was hauling stakes for a fence, when he came to the deep ford on Sugar creek, Sangamon county. On driving in, the load slipped forward on the horses, and Noah landed on the wagon tongue. The horses began kicking and running, and he thought his time had come; but he made one desperate jump, clearing the horses' heels and front wagon wheel, and landed head first in the water. Fortunately, he took the lines with him, which enabled him to stop the horses. When the Masons arrived in this county, horse mills were the only kind in use; but soon

other kinds were built. Nearly all the bread used was made from Indian corn. Mr. Mason, Sr., raised cotton for many years after coming to this county, and there were two cotton gins built near him. The nearest carding machine was at Sangamo, and owned by a Mr. Broadwell. After the wool and cotton were carded, the different families manufactured their own cloth, and this constituted the wearing apparel of both males and females. Peaches were almost a sure crop, and Mr. Thomas Black had a copper still attached to his horse mill, and Noah M. assisted him in making pure whiskey from corn, and pure brandy from peaches. He also cut hickory wood for Mr. Black at thirty-seven and one-half cents per cord; made rails the summer he was twenty-one years old, for thirty-seven and one-half cents per hundred, and cut corn in the fall, sixteen hills square, for five cents per shock, or fifty cents per day. In this way he clothed himself, and had sixteen and one-half dollars—all in silver half dollars—when he started, with a number of others, March 19, 1829, for the Galena lead mines; was there six summers and two winters, including the winter of the deep snow. Mr. Mason served in four different companies during the Black War. In 1834 he had five eighty-acre tracts of land, bought with money earned by himself in the lead mines. The prairie-flies were a great annoyance in the summer, and in order to avoid them plowing among the corn was frequently done at night. Whisky was thought to be indispensable in early times in the harvest field, but Mr. Mason proved to the contrary. He threshed his wheat with horses and cleaned it with a fanning mill. With the help of a boy, one season, he prepared one load of wheat per week for four weeks, and sold it in Alton for forty cents per bushel. He has hauled wheat to St. Louis, selling it for thirty-eight cents per bushel. The merchants had their goods hauled on wagons from St. Louis and Chicago. Mr. Mason and nine others brought goods from the latter city for Mr. Bela Webster, of Springfield, at one dollar per hundred pounds, and were three weeks going and coming. Mr. Mason is one of the successful farmers of the county; he has retired from active business, and now, in 1881, resides in Springfield.

Gen. Thomas S. Mather, native of Connecticut, came to Illinois in 1850; was in the real estate business before the war; in 1858, was appointed Adjutant General of the State, under the administration of Governor W. H. Bissell; re-appointed by Governor Richard Yates, and remained in the office until November, 1861, when

he resigned to take the field as Colonel of the Second Regiment of Illinois Light Artillery; served with the Army of the Tennessee, and during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, was chief of artillery of the left wing of the army operating against that city; afterwards served in the Department of the Gulf, and afterwards, until the close of the war, with the army East. Was brevetted Brigadier General after the surrender of Vicksburg; served three years and eight months. Returned to Springfield at the close of the war, and has since been engaged in the real estate and pension business.

Noah W. Matheny, deceased, was born July 31, 1815, in St. Clair county, Illinois. He assisted his father in the county clerk's office, as soon as he could write. At his father's death, Noah was appointed clerk, *pro tem*, by the county court, and in November, 1839, was elected to fill the unexpired term of his father; he was afterwards elected eight successive terms, of four years each. He married Miss Elizabeth J. Stamper, August 22, 1843; a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Stamper, of the M. E. Church. She was born April 18, 1825, in Bourbon county, Kentucky; by this marriage there were four children, all born in Springfield; three sons and one daughter. Previous to 1876, he was elected President of the First National Bank of Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Matheny died April 30, 1877, leaving a family to mourn his loss; he was a consistent Christian, and one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Matheny was an honorable, upright business man, and had the confidence of all who became associated with him in business.

Frederick L. Matthews, M. D. is the son of John and Caroline Matthews, *nee* Cooper, and was born in the city of Hereford, England, June 10, 1841, was brought by his parents to the United States in 1844; passed his youthful years in Pennsylvania. At an early age he entered Allegheney College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, but before completing his studies, in 1861, enlisted in the Union army, following the fortunes of one of the celebrated "Buck Tail" regiments, of Pennsylvania, was rapidly promoted, until just before the "seven days' battle" before Richmond, was appointed on the staff of Major General Phil Kearney, and while serving in that capacity at the battle of Malvern Hill, was captured by the Confederates, and for three months endured the horrors of Libby Prison. Soon after the battle of Gettysburg, the last engagement in which he participated, he resigned from the service, and, shortly after, engaged as a

teacher in the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

In 1864, Mr. Matthews entered the medical and scientific departments of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, with a view of completing his education, and preparing for the medical profession, and was graduated with distinguished honors with the degree of M. D., in 1867, having been a teacher of chemistry, and assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the institution, the latter part of his course. Dr. Matthews commenced his professional career in Carlinville, Illinois, enjoying a remunerative practice until 1869, when he attended Rush Medical College, at Chicago, from which he was awarded the "*ad-eundem*" degree of Doctor of Medicine. Resuming practice at Carlinville, he remained until 1877, when he moved to Springfield. Following the natural bent of his inclination, Dr. Matthews early made a special feature of surgery, in which, from innate adaptation, and thorough scientific acquirements, he has attained an eminence equalled by few physicians in the northwest.

Upon locating in the Capitol City, he immediately secured a large and lucrative practice, which has steadily increased. In 1872, upon the recommendation of Governor John M. Palmer, Doctor Matthews was commissioned by President Grant to represent the State of Illinois in the United States Centennial Commission. Entering upon its duties with his wonted zeal and energy, he soon became prominent in the councils of that body, who instituted, carried forward and made successful the grandest exposition of this or any other century. As a recognition of his ability, Dr. Matthews was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Commission, upon whom, directly, rested the burden of preparation and conduct of the great International Exhibition. He was the youngest of the thirteen members of the Executive Committee, and his record reflects honor upon the great State he represented. Dr. Matthews is emphatically a self-made man, having combated the stern realities of life at every step, and is a living instance of the truthfulness of the old adage that patience and persevering effort will overcome all obstacles.

William Mayhew, contractor and builder, residence 1021 South College street, settled in Springfield in 1857, and has been working at the carpenter business ever since. He began contracting in 1863, and from that time has employed from five to twenty-five men. He constructed the wood work in the roof of the new State House, under contract with the Building

Committee. He also did the work by contract on the large wing of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Jacksonville, in 1871. Also did the wood work on the Morgan County Poor House; in 1873, finished a number of stores and a bank building, in Lincoln. During 1880, he erected twenty buildings, aggregating \$20,000 worth of work; and in 1881, about the same number, of equal value. Mr. Mayhew was born in Canada, where all his friends still reside, and is of English parentage; learned his trade in Chatham, Canada, and came directly from home to Springfield. In 1867 and 1868 he ran the Ridgely planing mill. Mr. Mayhew has been twice married—first in Springfield, in October, 1858, to Mary Powell, born in England. She died in December, 1874, leaving four daughters and a son. He married his present wife, Celina Ingmire, in 1876. She is a native of Quincy, Illinois, but was reared in Springfield. They have one son. Mr. M. owns several pieces of improved property in the city.

James K. Maxcy, dealer in watches, jewelry and silverware, and money broker, corner of Washington and Fifth streets, established this branch of business in Springfield in 1875, and moved to the above named location in 1879. His stock of goods embraces an extensive line of American and Swiss watches, jewelry and silverware of every grade manufactured, which are sold either at public auction or private sales. Auction sales are held every business day of the week. He also does a regular money brokerage business, loaning in any sums desired on all kinds of collateral security. Mr. Maxcy is the son of one of Sangamon county's early settlers, John C. Maxcy, who came to Springfield in 1834, from Kentucky, with his father's family, being then a young man. He married in this county, to Fernetta T. Lloyd, also a native of Kentucky. They were the parents of five surviving children, two sons and three daughters, and one daughter deceased. They are both alive, and reside in Springfield. James Maxcy's first experience in the auction business was in his father's store, in 1856. In 1866, he went to Chicago and spent a year, then returned to Springfield. In 1868, he became clerk in the money order department of the Chicago Post Office, remaining four years; spent two years in the city after retiring from that position, before settling in his present business in Springfield. He married in Chicago, in 1865, to Harriet A. Dickson, a native of Jacksonville, Illinois. Their family consists of four daughters and two sons. In politics, Mr. Maxcy has always been a Democrat.

Nels J. Mellin, merchant tailor, 216 South Fifth street, has carried on business in Springfield since 1875. He removed to his present convenient and handsome rooms in September, 1881. His stock of piece goods embraces a choice selection of the finest American, English and French suitings, which are made up into gentlemen's garments in the most fashionable styles. Mr. Mellin is doing a thriving business, employing eight to ten skilled mechanics. He is a native of Sweden, born in 1851; emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1871. He learned the tailoring trade in Sweden, but never carried on business as proprietor until he located in Springfield, Illinois. In February, 1879, Mr. Mellin married Nannie Lyons; born in New York City; a citizen of Springfield. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 14.

Richard Michael, proprietor of the Five and Ten Cent Store, 227 South Fifth street, opened his store in Springfield in 1878. His stock consists of a large aggregation of miscellaneous goods, including dry goods, notions, queensware, glassware, and a great variety of novelties, which are bought at special bargains, and sold accordingly. The original plan was to confine the stock to only such articles as could be sold at five and ten cents, but the demands of the trade necessitated a departure from that rule, and it now embraces goods worth all prices. Mr. Michael employs seven competent clerks and besides his large retail trade does a considerable jobbing business. The annual sales amount to between \$40,000 and \$50,000. Mr. Michael was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and is thirty-two years old. He came to Illinois in 1870; stopped for a time in St. Louis; then went to Quincy, and was connected nearly six years with the large dry goods and notion house of A. Derr & Brother, the last part of that period as a partner. His first venture in carrying on business alone was in Springfield. His sales of 1880 were nearly a hundred per cent. larger than those of 1879, demonstrating that he is master of the situation. This extensive business is the result solely of the proprietor's individual efforts in the past five years.

Colonel Chas. F. Mills, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1844, he attended school and worked on his father's farm there until eleven years of age, when he went with his parents to Alton, Illinois.

At the breaking out of the war he was a member of the junior class of Shurtleff College, where he enjoyed the reputation of being a good student, and was recognized as a promising scholar.

In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, remained in that company until August, 1863, when he was promoted to Hospital Steward in the regular army. He was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, after serving his country nearly five years in the volunteer and regular army.

He has been actively engaged in successful farming and fine stock breeding in Sangamon county for years.

In 1875, his services were secured by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, since which time he has rendered the agricultural interests of the State valuable service in connection with the work of the Department of Agriculture, having been honored by the State Board by being unanimously elected Assistant Secretary.

The Sangamon County Fair during the term of years that Colonel Mills was Secretary, enjoyed an extended popularity and was largely patronized by exhibitors and visitors from a wide circuit.

The large and varied exhibit and the handsome receipts of the Sangamon County Fair entitled it to the second position among the fairs of the State, and it was only exceeded by the Illinois State Fair.

He has for many years been prominently connected with Agricultural organizations both of the State and Nation. He is at this time, President of the American Berkshire Association; President of the Illinois Swine Breeders' Association, and Secretary of the American Clydesdale Association, and a director of the American Cotswold Association. He is a member of Elwood Commandery of Knight Templars, Springfield Chapter, and Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, A. F. and A. M., Springfield, Illinois, he is also a member of Grand Army of the Republic, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Soon after the passage of the law organizing the Illinois National Guard he joined the State service, was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant Fifth Infantry Regiment I. N. G., August 16, 1877; Captain and Quartermaster Second Brigade I. N. G., December 1, 1877; Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General Second Brigade I. N. G., December 11, 1877—the latter position he still holds.

He was married to Miss Mary E. Bennett, May 26, 1869, at Springfield, Illinois. She was born near this city, March 1, 1845, and was a daughter of William A. Bennett and Sarah A. Stevenson. He was from Virginia, and she of Kentucky. They were both members of the

First Presbyterian Church, in Springfield, Illinois. He was the oldest elder in that church at the time of his death, May 10, 1881. He had been a resident of the county for nearly fifty years. She is still living with Mr. C. F. Mills, near Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have three children, viz: Minnie B., William H., and Carrie E. Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills attend the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield, Illinois. They reside on their farm, of one hundred and twenty acres, two miles east of Springfield. The Elmwood stock farm is one of the recognized headquarters for fine horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Colonel Mills breeds fine Clydesdale horses, Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. In politics, Mr. Mills is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party. His father, B. H. Mills was born in Montrose, Pennsylvania. He was a merchant, editor and farmer and a member of the Baptist Church. He was prominently connected in the temperance cause for some twenty-five years. Was Right Worthy Grand Secretary of the National Lodge of Good Templars. He died August, 1877. His wife Delia (Halsey) Mills, born in Genesee county, New York. She was the mother of four children, three living, viz: Charles F., Henry E., an attorney residing in St. Louis, Missouri, and Ruth C., a teacher in the Elmira College, at Greenville, Illinois. Their grandfather, Josiah Mills, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 7, 1763. In his fourteenth year he enlisted in the Revolutionary army as drummer. After serving one year, he exchanged his drum for a musket, which he carried until the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge. He was at the battle of White Plains; was with Gates at Still Water and Saratoga, assisting at the capture of Burgoyne; was with Washington at Trenton and Princeton, and endured the terrible sufferings of the march through the Jerseys and the fearful winter at Valley Forge. He was also permitted to share in the glorious triumph of the federal armies at Yorktown. In after years he received a pension for disabilities incurred in the Revolutionary army. Soon after the war he emigrated with his young wife to the wilds of Maine, and was one of the first settlers of Joy, Oxford county, where he remained until his removal to Susquehanna county. He received a commission as captain from Governor Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts, and responded to all calls for service against the Indians, Maine then being a province of that State. In 1812, he married his second wife, Elizabeth,

daughter of Elder Samuel Sturdevant, of Braintrim, Pennsylvania. In 1817, Captain Mills settled on a farm two and a half miles west of Montrose on which he lived until his death, March 23, 1833, in his seventieth year. His widow died in Montrose, September 1841.

Ed. A. Million, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, November 25, 1856; son of Dr. J. L. Million a pioneer, and one of the oldest practicing physicians in the county, having practiced over thirty years. Ed. A. attended the higher schools of Springfield, where he graduated. In 1875, he attended the Jones Commercial College, at St. Louis, and received a diploma. He read medicine with his father, afterward attending lectures at Rush Medical College; also attended lectures at Missouri Medical College, and he went before the State Board of Medical Examination and stood second best; attended lectures and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Charles Moody and James M. Crabb, dry goods merchants, corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets, opened their new store with an entirely new stock of dry goods and notions, on the first day of May, 1881. They keep in stock a general line of goods found in a retail dry goods store. They make a special feature of ladies cloaks and dolmans in their season, of which they carry all styles and qualities. Their building is new, their stock is fresh and attractive, and paying low rent, and doing a cash business, the firm gives their customers the benefit of small expenses and discounts. The proprietors are both practical dry goods men, of long experience.

Mr. Moody is a native of Springfield, and son of S. B. Moody, deceased, who settled here about 1835, and served as City Assessor and Collector about ten years, and Assistant Postmaster twenty years. He was a native of Watertown, New York; came to Springfield a young man, and married Latatie Stupp, who emigrated from Ohio about the same time. Mr. Moody died in 1872. His widow resides in Springfield. Charles F. Moody started in the dry goods business as a clerk in Taylorville, Illinois. He moved from there to Carthage, Hancock county, and carried on business about six years before coming to Springfield. He has been selling dry goods about ten years. In September, 1873, he married Annie J. Goudy, a native of Christian county. They have two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Crabb was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in October, 1839; came to Illinois with parents, who settled in Mercer county in 1852. In 1855,

he went to Taylorville and commenced commercial life, remaining there in the dry goods business until he moved to Springfield to open their present store. During the twenty-seven years that he sold goods in Taylorville, he worked for but three firms. He married Miss Charlotte Miller, in that place, in 1868. She is also a native of Ohio. Their family consists of two daughters. Mr. Crabb is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Knights of Pythias.

Henry J. Moore, grocer, of the firm of Moore & Clayton, No. 409 Monroe street, is a native of Fayette, county, Indiana; born in June, 1840; is the son of Jesse and Mary E. (Conway) Moore, both now deceased; the former died in 1840, the latter in 1873. At fourteen years of age Henry went to Des Moines, Iowa, and remained in that State twenty-three years. The first thirteen he engaged in farming, the four following in the coal business, and the last six years in the grocery trade. He came to Springfield in July, 1877, clerked two years in a prominent grocery house; in 1879 embarked in the produce business, near their present store, and January 1, 1881, formed a partnership with Clayton Brothers, and established a general retail family grocery, carrying a varied stock of groceries, provisions, fruits and vegetables, in which they have a prosperous trade. Mr. Moore was married in Indiana in March, 1856, to Amanda Conway, a schoolmate, born in July, 1843. He is a charter member of the National American Association, and its Treasurer from its organization, of Lodge No. 13. Charles E. and Henry Clayton, his partners, are young men, born in Sangamon county, Illinois, on April 11, 1854, and August 22, 1857, respectively. They are the sons of Alexander Clayton and Mary Marshall, early settlers in Ball township, where their mother died, nearly twenty years ago. Mr. Clayton was born in Morgan county, Illinois, and Mrs. Clayton in New Jersey. The sons were reared farmers, in which they are still engaged, their mercantile experience being limited to their association with Mr. Moore. They were born on the homestead, where they and their father now reside.

G. W. Morgan, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Scott county, Illinois, October 11, 1838, son of Thomas and Nancy B. (Smith) Morgan. His father was a native of Scotland, and was born in the Highlands, in 1801. When three years old his parents emigrated to the United States, locating near Ripley Court House, North Carolina. His father remained there until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came

to Illinois and located in Bond county, where he became acquainted with Miss Smith, daughter of John Smith, a prominent citizen and wealthy farmer of Bond county, whom he married. Previous to coming to Scott county he read law with Judge Vendiver, an eminent jurist, of North Carolina, and after coming here commenced practicing, which he followed but a short time after arriving in Bond county, Illinois. He then embarked in the real estate and nursery business, which he followed very extensively for a number of years, and to-day the fruits of his nursery can be seen all through the central portion of the State. In February, 1849, his wife died, leaving eight children, all of which lived to adults. He was again married to Miss Julia Schibe, daughter of one of the first settlers in Scott county. They had six children, three of whom are now living. He died in 1861, when the subject of this sketch was seventeen years of age. He commenced reading medicine under Dr. W. Wilson, an Allopathic physician, but remained with him only a short time, after which he began the studies of Homeopathy under Dr. J. Thorne. He attended lectures at Hahnemann Medical College, in Chicago, Illinois, and graduated March 4, 1863, with honors. On the 18th of same month he came to Springfield, where he commenced the practice of his profession, in partnership with Dr. C. F. Kuechler for one and a half years. December 23, 1865 he married Miss Janetta M. Swaringen, the third daughter of C. T. Swaringen, one of the prominent and wealthy farmers of Pike county, Illinois. She was born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 16, 1843. The fruits of this marriage were five children, four of whom are still living. The Dr. is a member of the Masonic Order of Knight Templars, Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Springfield. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company I, under Colonel J. M. Palmer, and served one and a half years, when he was discharged for disability, caused by sunstroke. He is a gentleman of firm and muscular build, and possessing a clear and vigorous mind, decided in his opinions, and emphatic in his statements. Strong, hearty and robust in body, he seems destined to live and enjoy life many years to come.

Frank Myers, proprietor of the "Wonder Store," No. 513, north side of the square, has carried on business at that number over two years. His fine store, which is amply fitted up with shelving, counters, etc., is one hundred and fifty-seven feet in length, well lighted, and con-

tains an aggregation of novelties in such endless quantity and variety, as renders the title of the place eminently appropriate; for it is a marvelous collection of articles of utility and ornament, which makes it a genuine "curiosity-shop," where may be found numerous lines of goods kept in other stores, and many more not to be found elsewhere in the city, or indeed in Central Illinois, as it is the only establishment of its class in this part of the State. Mr. Myers started in business in Springfield, in 1864, opposite the northeast corner of the square, where he continued until the magnitude of his rapidly growing trade compelled a change to larger quarters, which he did in 1879. He now carries a stock of goods worth about \$25,000, and his annual sales run to nearly \$60,000, requiring an average clerical force of fifteen to eighteen hands, and much larger during the busiest season. Mr. Myers is a product of Sangamon county, Illinois, born in August, 1847, and reared and educated in Springfield. In 1878, he married Miss Nellie E. Holmes, a native of Springfield, and graduate of the City High School. They have one daughter, Ella, a year and a half old.

Henry C. Myers was a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; came to Illinois and settled in Springfield in 1838, where he was engaged in mercantile business about thirty years. He died in this city in 1871. He married Eleanor D. Roberts, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, in Brown county, Missouri, in 1843. Three children were born to them, only two of whom, a daughter, and the subject of this sketch are alive. His mother is a resident of Springfield.

John A. Nafew, Chief Clerk St. Nicholas Hotel, was born in Troy, New York, September 17, 1837; son of John S. and Mary H. (Weaver) Nafew. His father was also born in Troy, his grandfather being among the first settlers of that place. He was a printer and politician, and died in New York City in 1872. His mother in Albany in 1853.

The subject of this sketch started in the drug business in Albany, New York, where he remained for four years. In 1855, he came West, and located in Chicago. From there he went to Wisconsin, where he clerked in a hotel for one year. He then came to Bloomington, Illinois, and later held a position in the old Pike House, located on the site of the present Phoenix Hotel. He stayed there three years. In September, 1860, he came to Springfield and entered the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel as clerk, in which he continued for several years. In 1865, he went

to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he held the position of general ticket agent for two years. Returned to Springfield, and again entered the St. Nicholas Hotel, remaining there two years. He then took charge of the American House and conducted it for three years, after which he again returned to the St. Nicholas, where he is now engaged.

He was married in 1863 to Ella F. McIntire, who was born in Lyons, Massachusetts, in 1845. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Roxanna Stearns. Her father died in 1866. Her mother still resides in Springfield. Mr. Nafew is a member of the Central Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 71, and Royal Chapter, Arch No. 1, and the Hotel Men's Association and Springfield Lodge, 37, A. O. U. W.

Dennis Nees, grocer, 231 North Fifth street, corner Madison, established business on his own account in Springfield about seven years ago, and has been five years in his present location. He keeps a general stock of confectioneries, groceries, and liquors, for the retail trade. He is thirty-four years of age, was born in Baden, Germany, and came to the United States in 1867, settling immediately in Springfield, Illinois. Before leaving his native country, he learned the trade of brick-moulding. Upon arriving in Springfield, he was employed for a time as a laborer, and later for some three years as clerk, at the termination of which, in 1873, he started in business on the corner of Washington and Tenth streets, remaining there till he moved to his present stand. In October, 1871, he married Lizzie Stark, a native of Springfield, of German parentage. They have had four daughters and one son, the latter deceased. The living are: Clara, eight years old, past; Emma and Lizzie, twins, born July 3, 1874, and Minnie, aged five years. Mr. Nees is a member of the Western Catholic Union, of which he was Treasurer for some time. His father died when he was six months old, and his mother when he was fourteen years of age, in the old country.

Major Alfred A. North, druggist, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1823; son of Stephen and Mary (Williams) North, a daughter of Major E. Williams, a soldier in the Revolutionary war; mother, a native of Pennsylvania; father of English descent, and born in London; died in Philadelphia, in September, 1826. In 1831, his mother moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, to educate her children; in 1845, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where she died, March 11, 1871. Major North, in 1840, went to Mobile, Alabama, for the

purpose of learning the drug business; remained five years; then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he embarked in the same business. February 9, 1847, he married Miss America Ann Minor, daughter of Colonel Gideon Minor, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1775, and died in 1841. In 1830, he came to Edgar county, Illinois, where he represented his district in the legislature for three terms; his health failed, and he had to give up politics; was what was known as one of the "Long Nine," being six feet and four inches in height. Mrs. North was born in Clairmont county, Ohio, September 18, 1824. There were five children, four of whom are living: Caroline M., died May 23, 1867; Catharine C., Emma A., Milford, and Alfred A., Jr. September 21, 1861, Mr. N. enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Cavalry, Illinois Volunteers, Company A, and was commissioned First Lieutenant; took the first Company of the Tenth Cavalry into Camp Butler; was appointed Quartermaster of the Second Battalion, and was for a short time Acting Captain of Company D. The Major resigned in 1863 on account of poor health, and was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal of the Eighth District of Illinois; was afterwards re-commissioned Captain of Co. M, and went to the field, where he was again prostrated by disease; again resigned, and was honorably discharged. He was brevetted Major by President Andrew Johnson, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. In 1865, he was elected to the office of Assessor and Collector of Springfield, Illinois, and re-elected the ensuing year. He is now operating in the grain trade.

James H. Paddock was born at Lockport, Will county, Illinois, May 29, 1850. When three years of age, he moved with his parents to Kankakee, Kankakee county, Illinois. He attended school there until 1865, and that winter was appointed a Page in the State Senate, at Springfield, Illinois, and in 1867 was Assistant Postmaster of the Senate. In 1869-71-73-75, was Assistant Secretary of the State Senate. He was also Secretary of the State Senate in 1877-79, and 1881. From 1873 to 1876, when not performing his duties in the State Senate, he was employed in the Grain Inspection Department, at Chicago, Illinois. He was appointed Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, June 1, 1881, a position he still retains. He attended the High School in Kankakee, Illinois, and was married in that place to Miss May L. Crawford, October 9, 1873. She was born at Portland, Maine, and was a daughter of Frank-

lin Porter, born in Paris, Maine. She and husband reside at Kankakee, Illinois. John W. Paddock, father of James H. Paddock, was born in Camillus, Onondago county, New York, February 4, 1815. He is a lawyer, and settled at Lockport, Illinois, about 1845. In 1853, he removed with his family to Kankakee, Illinois. He practiced law at this place, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1862. He ran for Circuit Judge on the Democratic ticket, at Kankakee, Twentieth District, in 1857, but was defeated. In politics, he was an old-line Whig, until the disbanding of that party, when he became a Democrat. He was a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas. When the war broke out, he became a strong Union man and a supporter of Lincoln's administration, and helped to raise the Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, commanded by A. W. Mack. He afterward raised six companies in Kankakee and Iroquois counties, which, with four companies from Cook county, Illinois, became the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers. The regiment was known as the Third Board of Trade Regiment, and of which regiment he was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and retained command of that regiment until his death, which occurred August, 1863, in the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, from disease contracted on the Yazoo river, during the siege of Vicksburg. His wife, Helen Tiffany, was born in New York State. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, and the mother of ten children, eight living. She is living at Kankakee.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Paddock have two children, viz., Harry W. Paddock and Fannie C. Paddock. Mr. and Mrs. Paddock are both members of the Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party; cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President.

Mr. Paddock was Secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission from July 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877, and in the United States Marshal's office at Chicago, July 1, 1877, to January 1, 1879.

James J. Parkerson, grocer, 413 East Monroe street, is the son of Hugh and Ellen (Jackson) Parkerson, natives respectively of Virginia and Maryland, and was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1848. Ten years later, the family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois. He has been identified with the grocery trade in Springfield, in various capacities, fourteen years. In 1871, he first established himself in business on Fourth street. After conducting it three years, he sold out on account of failing health, and traveled a

year. Was then some years with the grocery firm of Brassfield & Steele, representing the former partner's interest. In the fall of 1878, he entered into partnership with F. W. Paradice, and opened business with a new stock of goods in their present store. They have a large retail trade in groceries, and quite an extensive jobbing business in fruits and produce, of which they make a specialty, the whole amounting to \$35,000 a year in volume. They ship goods to the towns within a radius of fifty miles of Springfield. In 1873, Mr. Parkerson married Miss Maria E. Paradice, of Jacksonville, Illinois, who is now twenty-eight years of age, and the mother of one daughter, Laura D. Parkerson, born in June, 1875.

George Pasfield, III., capitalist and general trader, is the only son of George Pasfield II., who settled in Sangamon county in 1831. He was born in England, brought by parents to America, in early childhood, and reared in the city of Philadelphia, where his parents both died of the yellow fever. Before coming to Illinois he engaged in buying and shipping produce, in large quantities, by flat-boat, down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and in trading in a general way. He resided some years in Cincinnati, in Louisville, and in Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky. In the latter place he married Mary Forden, in 1830, and moved to Springfield, Illinois, the next year. Here he embarked in a grocery and general merchandising business, and also continued in general trafficking. He died November 9, 1869, leaving the widow and son with a very comfortable estate. His wife followed him in 1878.

The subject of this article was born in Springfield, and is forty-nine years of age. He was educated in the Springfield Academy, and the medical department of St. Louis University, from which he graduated, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1852. But being inclined to follow in the footsteps of his sire, he never entered actively into the practice of medicine, save as contract surgeon at Camp Butler during the war. He has devoted his attention to buying and improving city real estate, and to general trading. He has manifested a zealous interest in the growth and prosperity of Springfield, and has been financially identified with most of the corporate enterprises looking to this end, besides erecting many business and other buildings, of which he now owns a large number. The Pasfield block, which he built in 1881 in honor of his father's name, on ground purchased by the senior Pasfield fifty years ago, is of pressed brick

and iron fronts, ornamented with trimmings of stone and tile, is the handsomest business block in the Capital City. Mr. Pasfield has been very successful in his business operations, and now owns more real estate than any other man in Springfield. His residence is the old homestead, embracing four blocks on the corner of Capitol Avenue and Pasfield street, and is a cosy rural retreat. In 1866, Mr. Pasfield united in marriage with the daughter of Hathaway M. Pickrell. She was also born in Sangamon county, Illinois. Emma, aged fourteen years; George III., aged 11, and Arthur Hathaway Pasfield, aged four years, constitute their family. Mrs. Pasfield is a member of the Christian Church.

Debold Paulen, Treasurer of Sangamon county, Illinois, was born near Strasburg, Germany, September 13, 1828; came with his parents, Debold and Margaret (Walter) Paulen, to America, when eight years of age, then the only child of their family of two sons and one daughter. After remaining a year in New Orleans, they settled in Curran township, Sangamon county, Illinois, where the mother died in 1863, and the father in March, 1881, and where Mr. Paulen has always resided, until elected to his present office, in 1877. His school advantages were confined to a few terms in the district school. Beginning labor in youth for twenty-five cents a day, prosperity marked his course of industry and economy; and in 1877 he had no difficulty in obtaining securities on his bond for \$1,700,000. Neither he or his father ever had a law-suit. Mr. Paulen married Elizabeth, a native of Sangamon county, and daughter of Samuel McMurray, one of the pioneers in the county, in 1857. They are the parents of three sons and one daughter. He was elected Treasurer on the Republican ticket in 1877, and re-elected in 1879, against a Democratic majority of from eight to ten hundred. His father came to the county in indigent circumstances, but accumulated a competence before his death.

Moreau J. Phillips, deceased, was born in Green county, Kentucky, May 26, 1811, and came with his parents to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1829. In 1831, he enlisted in the Black Hawk war as a member of the company from Sangamon county. In 1836, returned to Kentucky and married Malissa Lee, whom he brought back to Sangamon, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in Springfield, February 8, 1881. He was a carpenter by trade, and spent the last years of his active life in superintending the wood department of the trunk factory of his sons. His marriage with Miss Lee resulted in a family of

ten children, four of whom are deceased, and six sons alive. Mr. Phillips combined in his character firmness and decision, with strong sympathy and kindness of heart. He was greatly attached to his home and family, whose associations formed the chief enjoyment of his life.

Four of the six sons, Charles J., Edwin H., William O. and Moreau F. Phillips are associated in the Phillips Brothers' trunk manufactory, and are doing a thriving business. Their mother resides in Springfield, aged sixty-four years.

Henry Pietz, photographic artist, 221½ South Sixth street, has been conducting the business in Springfield since the fall of 1873, and moved into his present beautiful rooms, fitted up especially for his purpose, in March, 1880. He has an experience of fifteen years in this branch of art, and makes a specialty of fine portrait work in sun prints, ink, crayon and oil. His gallery is furnished with all the facilities for a high grade of work; and a survey of the beautiful specimens which adorn the walls of his place convince the visitor that Mr. Pietz is master of his art. He is a German by birth, and obtained a general knowledge of the photographic art in the polytechnic schools of his native country; came to America in 1864, and after traveling about a year and a half, stopped a short time in Cincinnati, Ohio; went thence to Piqua, Ohio, and carried on the manufacture of soda water. In 1869, he went to Chicago and engaged in photography. Leaving there, he spent two years in Milwaukee, then came to Springfield. Mr. Pietz is a member of the Photographic Association of America.

J. A. W. Pittman, photographic artist, No. 323 South Fifth street, learned the business in Tennessee, his native State, beginning in 1857; and with the exception of a few months, has continuously carried it on for himself ever since. In January, 1865, he located in St. Louis; burned out in February, 1868, and moved to Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, remaining till he came to Springfield in April, 1876. The building Mr. Pittman has occupied since January, 1881, was designed and built especially for his use, and is admirably adapted to the purpose. The reception, toilet and operating rooms are all on the ground floor, and are tastefully furnished and supplied with the finest modern implements and facilities for superior portrait work, of which abundant proofs adorn his beautiful rooms, in the way of specimen pieces. Prominent among these are two composition groups of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies of Illinois; the first was made in 1879, and the

latter in 1881. They are four and a half by six feet in size, representing the members in their seats in their respective halls, are elegantly executed, and are probably the largest composition portrait pictures in the world. To make them was a stupendous undertaking which few artists would assume, and fewer still could produce with such marked success.

Mr. Pittman was born in 1833, and lived on a farm till he began photography. He has been three times married; first, to Terecy Gililand in 1853, who died three years after, leaving two children, both deceased. In 1869, he married Mary Bryant, who died in 1876; and in January, 1878, he married his present wife, Mary Patterson, of Springfield. They have one daughter. He is a Mason and a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance.

Charles R. Post, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Cornwall, Vermont, January 15, 1826; son of Truman and Betsy (Atwater) Post, who emigrated to Marietta, Ohio, in 1833, where the subject of this sketch was reared on a farm. In 1842, he came to Waverly, Morgan county, where he purchased a farm and remained until his death, which occurred in 1847. The same year, Charles went to California, crossing the plains; remained in the mines a couple of years, then returned to Waverly, where he stopped a short time; went to Jacksonville and embarked in merchandising one year; thence to Springfield, where he engaged in the grain trade, and continued in the same until 1857; then engaged in selling farm implements. He married Miss Caroline Lathrop, daughter of Erastus Lathrop, of Ashforth, Connecticut. By this marriage there were three sons: Charles William, Aurilian A., and Carroll L. Mr. Post has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people, is a deacon of the Congregational Church. In politics a Republican.

James L. Powell, contractor and builder, residence south Sixth street, near Vine, commenced the building business on his own account in 1874, and has devoted his attention chiefly to erecting residences in the city. He makes most of his own plans, works from five to twenty mechanics, and has never built less than fifteen houses in any one year. His contracts for 1880 amounted to \$30,000, and in 1881 to \$35,000. He began learning the carpenter trade with his father in 1868, and worked for him seven years.

His father, Ebenezer Powell, was an Englishman by birth; came to America and to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1845, and after his marriage with Nancy E. McKinney, a Pennsylvania

lady, settled in Mechanicsburg township, where James was born a little over twenty-eight years ago. He is one of a family of four sons and two daughters. His father carried on the carpenter business in Springfield a number of years before his death, in 1875. The subject of this article married in September, 1874, to Miss Jennie Neper, a native of New York State, but a resident of Springfield from early childhood. They have three daughters, Bella, Minnie and Kittie. In politics Mr. Powell is Republican. His mother resides in Kansas.

J. F. Price, M. D., is a son of Jacob F. and Mariah R. (Miles) Price, natives of Kentucky; his father was a Presbyterian preacher, and was connected with the church at Pisgah for a number of years; died in June, 1847; his mother is still living, at the age of seventy. The subject of this sketch was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, April 7, 1846; his father died when he was one year old; he was sent to live with his grandmother, and when thirteen years old was sent to Nicholasville, Kentucky, to attend a private school; remained there two years, then came to Illinois, and attended the Normal University, at Normal, nearly three years; then returned to Kentucky; where he read medicine with Dr. Sidney Allen, of Winchester, now of Lewiston, Kentucky, one year, when he attended lectures at Louisville University; in 1865, came to Springfield; read medicine with Dr. Charles Ryan, the same year; returned to Louisville, where he graduated. The Doctor commenced the practice of his profession in Clarke county, Kentucky, and remained there two and a half years. In 1868 he was connected with the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, as Assistant Surgeon, one year; in 1869, went to Coles county, Illinois, where he followed his profession; the following year, went to New York City and Bellevue Hospital Medical College; then went to Philadelphia, where he spent a short time in Jefferson College. He returned to Charleston, Coles county, remained one year; in February, 1872, he married Miss Jesse Loose; she was born in this city November 7, 1851; there are three children, Jacob L., Charles R., and Jessie. The following April Mr. P. located in Springfield, where he formed a partnership with Dr. H. B. Buck, and with the exception of a visit to Kansas for his health, has remained here since.

John W. Priest, furniture merchant, north side of the square, is one of a family of twelve children of Frank and Mary (Wood) Priest, of whom five of each sex lived to adult age. He was born in Vermont, October 18, 1809; moved

with parents to St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1816, where he grew to manhood; and in August, 1835, married Olive Wakefield; starting soon after, in a wagon, for Montgomery, Alabama, consuming forty days in the trip. Mr. Priest engaged in the manufacture and sale of tinware in that place about fourteen months, then sold out and carried on the same business in Columbus, Mississippi, over three years; leaving there, he spent a summer in St. Louis, Missouri. In the spring of 1840, he and wife returned to New York for the latter's health, where she died soon after, leaving a son, who also died at three years of age. Mr. Priest came to Springfield in June, 1840, and for thirteen years carried on brick manufacturing, and also conducted the stove and tinware business about four years during the time. He has been extensively engaged in farming many years; owns a six hundred acre farm in Christian county, which he cultivates, and one of five hundred acres in Sangamon county, that he rents out. About six years ago he re-embarked in the furniture and house-furnishing business in his present store, and carries a large stock of furniture, stoves, tin, and wooden-ware, crockery, cutlery, etc., and has an annual trade of \$35,000 to \$40,000. Mr. Priest cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and has always been a Democrat. He has served his Ward—the Fourth—as Alderman, eight years; has been Mayor of the city four terms, three consecutively; and is now a member of the County Board of Supervisors. He married Lucinda M. Stafford, of Rochester, Sangamon county, March 30, 1845; she died September 10, 1851, having been the mother of four children; two of whom, Olive Lucinda, born February 24, 1846, and Mary Eliza, born November 2, 1848, are living. Mr. Priest married his third wife, Catharine Wright, in St. Lawrence county, New York, in September, 1853; she died childless in July, 1875. September 5, 1878, he united in marriage with Phebe T. Eggleston, of Rochester, Sangamon county; she is the twelfth daughter and seventeenth child of Seth and Emma Samson, of Ohio. Mr. Priest has four grandchildren: Olive, Mary M., and John Priest Latham, and Mary Lucinda Currier, all born in Springfield, Illinois.

John O. Rames, manufacturer of harness and saddles, and dealer in horse clothing, 213 South Fifth street, has been conducting the business at that number since 1860. A number of years ago he replaced the old frame building with the neat brick block he now occupies, eighteen by seventy-four feet, three stories high. The first

floor is used as a salesroom, and the manufactory, in which seven to ten mechanics are employed, occupies the rear part of the second story. Here all his harness and saddlery are made for a trade of \$15,000 a year. Mr. Rames is a native of Springfield, Illinois, born in 1831; served an apprenticeship of four years with Mr. R. F. Ruth, in the city, in whose employ he continued several years afterwards, pursuing his trade as a journeyman until he opened his present shop. At the age of twenty-one years he married Mary E. Connelly, of Springfield, who died two years after. In April, 1859, he married his present wife, Mary E. Redman, of St. Louis county, Missouri. Six children have been born to them; the four living are: Martha M., Cora B., Mary J. and John O., Jr. Mr. Rames' parents, Nathaniel and Sarah (Ogden) Rames, were Kentuckians by birth. They moved from St. Louis, Missouri, to Springfield in 1829, where his mother still resides, aged seventy-four. Politically, Mr. R. is a Conservative Democrat. He has served two terms in the City School Board, and several terms in the City Council, of which he is now a member, and Chairman of the Fire and Water Committee. He has filled all the chairs in the local lodge of I. O. O. F., and is now Vice Grand. He and his wife and two eldest daughters belong to the Baptist Church.

Horace S. Leland, was born in Lands Grove, Vermont, July 26, 1836, where he attended school until 1845; he then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and attended school until 1848, when he went to New York City, and engaged in the hotel business with his uncles, the Leland Bros., of New York, where he opened the Leland hotel in Springfield, Illinois, since which time he has been here and with his brothers in the Sturtevant House in New York. He and Bros. own the Leland in Chicago, New York, and Albany, and, also, the Ocean Hotel at Long Branch. The father of Horace, Aron P. Leland, was born in Vermont. In politics he was an old time Whig, and he died in 1878 his wife, Submit (Arnold) Leland was born in Vermont, she was a member of the Presbyterian church and the mother of eight children, viz: Louis, Horace S., Geo. S., Jerome W., Chas. E., Warren F. and Clarrissa N. Wiggins. In politics Mr. Leland is rather Independent. His grandfather, Simeon Leland, was a prominent politician and a member of the legislature.

The Leland and Wiggins Hotel was built in 1864, and opened in January, 1867. It cost \$320,000, and is the finest hotel in the State,

outside of Chicago. The hotel has an elevator, Smith, Berg & Co.'s engine and machinery; and accommodations for three hundred and fifty guests. In addition to the hotel, they have just built a building with engine room, wash and drying rooms, with fine engines and a nest of boilers with four hundred and fifty horse power capacity. In connection with the hotel, Mr. Leland owns a farm of three hundred acres, all under good cultivation. On this farm are fine gardens, hot houses, graperies, etc., enabling them to raise all kinds of fruits and early vegetables. They raise their own pork, milk, cream and produce.

Fred. L. Reed was born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 11, 1847, where he attended school and was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade until February, 1865. He then went to Chicago and remained in the wholesale boot and shoe trade four or five years, and traveled for the house over the States of Illinois and Iowa. He then became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, in 1870. He went in the distillery business in Chicago, but held his membership in the Board of Trade; he was engaged some four years in the distillery business, when he was employed in the register department of the Chicago post office until December, 1880; and January 11, 1881, was appointed to his present position as chief corporation clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, in Springfield, Illinois. He was married to Miss Kate M. Miller, January 11, 1870; she was born in Buffalo, New York, and is a daughter of Hon. H. B. Miller, born at Lebanon, Pennsylvania; he held the office of Treasurer of Cook county, Illinois, and was elected a Representative to the legislature of New York State two terms; he is at present President of the Riverton, Illinois, Alcohol Works; in politics he is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party; his wife, Estey (Bowman) Miller, was born in Ohio; she is a member of the Baptist Church; she and husband reside at Riverton, Illinois. The father of Fredrick M. Reed, William C. Reed, was born in Randolph, Massachusetts; he is of English descent; he has for many years been engaged in an exclusive provision and packing business at Chicago, Illinois, two or three years, and one year at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; he is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics he is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party; he is still living in Boston, Massachusetts; his wife, Lydia Thompson, was born in Thomaston, Massachusetts; she was the mother of three children, all living, viz: William C. Reed, Jr.,

who resides at Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. Fannie Walker, also of Boston, and the subject of this sketch, Mr. Fredrick L. Reed, who in politics is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party; cast his first vote for U. S. Grant, for President of the United States. Mr. Reed and wife are both members of the Baptist Church.

L. W. Reed, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, December 14, 1843, son of Dennis S. and Mary B. Reed, natives of Connecticut. In 1846, they moved to Ohio when L. W. received a business education; in 1854, removed to Will county Illinois; when eighteen years of age, L. W. engaged with Barnes & Smith as clerk, in Rockford, where he remained until 1864, then enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-First Regiment, Illinois Volunteers Infantry, three-months men; remained in the service about six months. After the close of the war, returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to Connecticut. In the spring of 1865, returned to Rockford, where he embarked in the dry goods trade as the firm of Moulthorp & Reed; in eighteen months sold his interest and started a general store in Milford; remained there two years, then moved to Wilmington, taking his stock with him. In 1873, removed to Granby, Connecticut, where he embarked in the wholesale of Yankee notions; was afterwards chosen Secretary of the Granby Manufacturing Company. In April, 1880, came to Joliet, where he commenced his present business in February, 1881. He married Miss Kate J. Adams, daughter of Joseph and Emily Adams, of Will county, Illinois. By this union there are six children, three sons and three daughters. He is member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. orders; also a member of the G. A. R.

M. O. Reeves, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 14th day of September, 1808, son of Austin and Elizabeth (Dill) Reeves; father of Virginia, and mother a native of Maryland; was married in Mason county, Kentucky, where four sons and four daughters were born, four of which are living at the present writing. In 1820, they moved to Monroe county, Indiana, where he died in 1828; mother died in 1858. The subject of this sketch went to Ohio in 1824, where he was employed as clerk by an uncle, John Reeves, in a dry goods store and post office (in Warren county), where he remained three years; thence to Batavia, Clearmont county; thence to New Richmond, on the Ohio river. In 1828, went to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he remained two years, when his uncle started a branch store thirty

miles above, and he was put in charge one year. He went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged to the firm of Reeves & McLean, in a wholesale dry goods house, where he was employed until 1834. In 1835, bought a bill of goods of Reeves & McLean, and shipped them to Springfield, where he embarked in merchandising, which he followed up to 1880, and has been in active business for nearly forty-five years in Springfield. In 1836, married Miss Nancy E. Miner, daughter of Colonel Gideon Miner, of Ohio, who came to Sangamon county about 1830. She was born in Clairmont county, Ohio, April 20th, 1816. The fruits of this marriage was eight children, two of which are living, Laura and Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also their two daughters.

Frank Reisch & Brothers. Of the brewing business, may be mentioned the firm of Frank Reisch & Brothers, who constitute the leading firm in this branch. The business was established in 1849 by Frank Reisch, Sr., in a frame building, 20x30 feet, three stories high. Mr. Reisch conducted the business until 1854, when he rented it for three years to Andrew Kane. After the time expired he again took hold of the business; in 1858, he formed a partnership with C. A. Helmle; in 1862 Mr. Helmle sold out, and Frank Reisch, Jr., was taken in; in 1875 the present firm bought, and have continued the business since. The capacity of the buildings are as follows: the brewing house, 80x42, five stories of brick; one ice house, 40x70, and one 52x100, both of brick, having a capacity of 10,000 tons; two malt kilns, one 30x30 and one 40x40, two stories, also of brick; one malt house 40x80, three stories; stables, 35x80; the capacity of the brewery is one hundred barrels per day; use eighty thousand bushels of barley, employ forty men and eight teams.

Leonard Reisch, of the firm of Reisch & Thoma, dry goods merchants, 126 South Sixth street, east side of the square, is a native of Springfield, Sangamon county, Illinois, and is twenty-three years of age. He was educated in St. Louis, and after leaving school went to Bloomington, and was two years there connected with a furniture house. Soon after returning to Springfield, he formed a partnership with Henry Thoma, and in May, 1881, purchased the stock of dry goods of L. H. Coleman, and succeeded him as the proprietors of one of the oldest and most prosperous retail dry goods houses in Springfield. Their business occupies two stories of the building, twenty-one by one hundred feet, on the first floor, and forty-two by one hundred

on the second floor. Their stock invoiced \$65,000, and the sales for 1880 were \$135,000. The business of the new firm gives flattering promise, and employs seven salesmen. This house has the reputation of carrying the finest goods in the market. They make a specialty of elegant dress goods, trimmings, and notions.

Henry Thoma, the other partner of this firm, has been identified with the dry goods trade of Springfield ten years, and nine years with Mr. Coleman, in the store of which he is now joint proprietor. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and is twenty-six years old. He came to Springfield at eight years of age, and commenced his mercantile career at fourteen, as delivery boy. During the years 1878 and 1879, he was Deputy in the County Treasurer's office, an experience of great value in a business way. In the spring of 1879, he married Miss Laura Westenberger, of Springfield.

Frank Reisch, Leonard's father, was a native of Baden, Germany, where he married, and immigrated and settled in Springfield some years before Leonard's birth. He engaged in brick manufacturing and in the brewing business. He died in August, 1875. His widow still resides in the city.

Frank Reisch, deceased, was born in Baden, Germany, July 24, 1809. When twenty-three years of age he came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, then worked his way up the river to St. Louis, and from there to Beardstown, where he remained about five years, then returned to his native country, when he married Miss Susan Mansen. She was born in 1817. They have had thirteen children, seven of whom are living, four sons and three daughters. After marrying, they returned to Beardstown, where Mr. Reisch commenced coopering, and remained there until 1839, when he came to this county, locating first in Cartwright township, where he bought land and followed farming in connection with coopering. In 1842, he moved to Prairie Creek township, and in 1850 came to Springfield. Previous to coming, he had commenced the erection of the old brewery, which he finished and occupied for a number of years. He died in 1875, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. He landed in New Orleans with but one five franc piece in his pocket, but at his death could count his dollars by the thousands.

John W. Reilly, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, born in this city January 20, 1859; is the son of Robert and Bridget (Mathews) Reilly, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in 1855

or 1856, and located in Springfield, where he engaged in the hotel business, which he followed for a number of years; is at present engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch attended the High School of this city, and graduated in the class of 1877. He immediately commenced the reading of medicine, his preceptor being Dr. R. S. Lord, of this city. In 1878 and 1879, he attended lectures in Rush Medical College, and also spent two years in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and graduated with honors. The Doctor has spared no time or money to fit himself for the profession of his choice; he is at present City Physician of the city of Springfield.

John T. Rhodes, of Rhodes & Brother, contractors and builders, was born January 14, 1831, near Frederick City, Frederick county, Maryland; came with an elder brother to Springfield, Illinois, in February, 1855. Having learned the carpenter trade of his father before coming West, and being an expert workman, he commanded the highest wages. His brother George, partner in the firm, was born in Frederick county, also, in September, 1833, learned the trade there, and came to Springfield in 1856. They both worked as journeymen until the fall of 1858, then formed the present partnership, and began contracting. They have actively engaged in the building business since, and have erected a great many business blocks and dwelling houses in and about Springfield. Of late years they have confined their attention to city contract work almost exclusively. Among the business buildings this firm has constructed, are the Springfield Watch Factory, and the Central Block, just completed this fall, on the corner of Adams and Sixth streets. They employ from twelve to eighteen mechanics, and did a business in 1880 of \$35,000, and will run over \$40,000 in 1881.

On April 19, 1860, John Rhodes married Eliza W. Merriweather, born in Springfield, Illinois, May 5, 1840. They have two children, William Robert, and Ellie Maria Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes has served three consecutive terms in the County Board of Supervisors; is now serving his third term as City Alderman, having been first elected in 1874, and is the only Democrat ever elected from the Sixth Ward, it being Republican by a large majority. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since the second day after his arrival in Springfield.

His parents were both born in Frederick county, Maryland; father, Peter Rhodes, in 1795, mother in 1805. They had ten children,

who all lived to adult age, nine now alive. His parents died some years ago.

James F. Rickard, manufacturer of buggies and spring wagons, No. 213 and 215, North Sixth street, established the business at that location February 1, 1881. He makes all styles of buggies and spring wagons, and pays special attention to all classes of repair work. He occupies a large two-story brick building ample for the business, and employs six men in the different departments. Mr. Rickard was born in Ireland, in 1855; immigrated to the United States, and settled in Springfield, Illinois, in 1860; learned the blacksmith and carriage business with Myers, Davidson & Co., for whom he was employed as a journeyman until he opened his shop in the early part of 1881. His father resides in the city; mother has been dead some years. Mr. R. is a finished workman, an energetic young man, and his enterprise promises success.

William Ridgely, cashier of the Ridgely National Bank, of Springfield, is the eighth of thirteen children of Nicholas H. Ridgely, and was born in the upper story of the old State Bank of Illinois, in Springfield, January 12, 1840. He was educated in the Illinois State University of Springfield when Rev. Francis Springer was President. In July, 1856, he went to St. Louis and spent a few months as shipping clerk in a large milling and wholesale establishment; went thence to Chicago, and was clerk in the commission house of Burrell Bros., until they failed, when he returned to Springfield. In the fall of 1857, he entered as clerk in the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, and six months after was made paying-teller, at a salary of \$1,200 a year, remaining till December 1, 1860; then came to Springfield to go into his father's banking house, in which he became a partner in 1864, under the firm title of N. H. Ridgely & Co., and about that time succeeded his brother Charles to the Secretaryship of the Springfield Gaslight Company. October 1, 1866, the Ridgely National Bank was organized and William was elected its cashier, which position he has filled to the present time. He has never failed in twenty-one years to be present the first of every month to make out gas bills and close up the monthly business. He has held the office of Treasurer of the Springfield City Horse Railway since April, 1878. He remains unmarried.

Nicholas Ridgely, President of the Ridgely National Bank, was born on his father's tobacco plantation, near Baltimore, Maryland, April 27, 1800; is the son of Greenberry and Rachel Ragin Ridgely. He was educated in the city of

Baltimore, and engaged in mercantile business there until April, 1828, when he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and became a clerk in the United States branch bank established there soon after his arrival. Continuing in this business until May, 1835, he was then appointed Cashier of the State Bank of Illinois, incorporated in that year. Mr. Ridgely filled that office till the expiration of its charter, and was one of the trustees who finally wound up the business of the bank. While engaged in closing the affairs of the bank and afterwards, he carried on a private banking business on his own account; and after the passage of the State banking law, he, in connection with the Messrs Clark, organized Clark's Exchange Bank, of Springfield, in 1851 or '52, and retained his connection with it until it was discontinued, and all its obligations discharged. In 1866, Mr. Ridgely, associated with Charles and William,—his sons,—J. Taylor Smith and Lafayette Smith, organized "The Ridgely National Bank of Springfield." He became its President, and has ever since held the office. Thus Mr. Ridgely has been actively identified with banking interests for fifty-three years, and is probably a longer time in the business than any other man in this country. He has been twice married, and reared thirteen children to adult age.

Henry Ridgely, of Springfield, Illinois, was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, April 19, 1832. When five years of age he came with his parents to Springfield, Illinois, where he attended school until 1848. He then attended the Hillsboro, Illinois, College two years, then attended the Illinois College at Jacksonville six months, when he returned home to Springfield. He then ran as engineer on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, the Chicago & Alton, and the Union & Galena, now the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; run on these roads five years, when he was employed as teller in the Ridgely National Bank, at Springfield, Illinois, two years. During this time he was married to Miss Louisiana I. Gray, April 22, 1857. She was born in Gull Prairie, Michigan, August 30, 1839; she was a daughter of Isaac H. Gray and Charlotte A. McClary, who reside in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgely have three children, viz: George Watson, Kate N. and Howard G. Ridgely. After Mr. Ridgely was married he remained in the bank one year, then bought an interest in the Old American House, with Isaac R. Gray; some two years after he bought Mr. Gray out, and ran the hotel three years, when he went into partnership in the Hopping & Ridgely lumber yard; he bought out Mr. Hopping some two

years after, and he run the Ridgely lumber yard and planing mill until August 11, 1881, when the mill burned down. His father, Nicholas Ridgely, banker, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 3, 1800. He was a merchant in this city, and when a young man went to St. Louis, Missouri, and was teller in the Bank of Missouri a number of years. In 1837, he came to Springfield, Illinois, and was appointed Cashier in the State National Bank. For many years past has been running the Ridgely National Bank. His wife, Jane M. Huntington, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is the mother of nine children, eight living. The subject of this sketch, Henry Ridgely, in politics is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Buchanan for President.

John Rippon, proprietor of the Excelsior Foundry and Machine Works, corner Ninth and Adams streets; is a native of Connecticut, where he learned the machinist trade; came to Illinois about 1850; crossing the plains to the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, in 1851; consuming one hundred and twelve days in the journey from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Portland. He spent nearly two years on the Pacific slope, returned *via* San Francisco and New Orleans. In 1854, Mr. Rippon bought an interest in the Excelsior Machine Works, since which he has conducted the business as a partner until three years ago when he became sole owner. At one time the Excelsior works manufactured more steam engines than any other works in Illinois. Some twenty engines of its make are running in and immediately around Springfield. The works still does a fine business in that line, and has a heavy trade in coal shafting machinery. He employs twelve to fifteen men. Mr. Rippon married Susan Keef, a native of London, England, in 1853. They are the parents of eight children, two sons and two daughters alive. Some twelve years ago Mr. R. designed and built the Excelsior Flouring Mills on Adams street near his iron works, and after operating them two years sold them.

George Ritter, hair-dresser, 319 Washington street, Springfield, Illinois, of the firm of George Ritter & Company, learned his trade in his native place, Germany, beginning when he was fifteen years old. He embarked for America in 1860, and landed at New York in May, and then went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he opened a barber shop, and subsequently came to Springfield, Illinois, in 1861, and was employed in his business by John Dillman, and remained in his employ eight months, and then opened a

shop of his own, and at the end of one year sold out, then returned to Germany in the fall of 1863, remaining there till the spring of 1864, then returned to Springfield and formed a partnership with the firm of Brandeberger & Kraft, which firm lasted two years and was then sold out at public sale. Mr. Ritter then formed a partnership with Jacob Ritter, and at the end of two years, 1868, the subject of our sketch, George Ritter, dissolved his connection with the firm, and the same year formed a partnership with George B. Ritter, which partnership continues under the title of George Ritter & Company, and doing a good business. George Ritter was born in Grohszimmern, Hessen, Darmstadt, Germany, April 28, 1843, is the son of John and Dora Ritter, natives of Germany. George Ritter received his education in the common schools of Germany; was married December, 1865, to Lizzie Hoose, of St. Louis, Missouri. By their union have six children, viz.: Dora, John, Fred, Ernst, Anna and Bernhart. Mrs. Ritter is the daughter of John Hoose, native of Germany. Mr. Ritter's parents came to Springfield from Germany in 1871, and returned to their home in 1874. Mr. Ritter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Teutonia Lodge, No. 166, is a member of the Workmen's Savings and Homestead Association, and Vice President of the same, and was one of the projectors and directors of its first organization in Springfield, Illinois. Is a member of the City Council from the Second Ward.

George B. Ritter, hair dresser, of the firm of George Ritter & Co., Springfield, was born in Germany, May 18, 1840; is the son of Konrad and Catharine Ritter, natives of Germany. Mr. Ritter came to America in January, 1852, with his parents, and landed at New Orleans, where they lived five years, during which time the family were afflicted with the yellow fever, in 1853, and but one died—a son. Mr. Ritter began his trade in New Orleans in 1854, and worked there till 1857, then came with his parents to St. Louis, and after working one year, opened a shop of his own, which he sold out in 1859, from which time to 1861, worked in New Orleans and Vicksburg. In 1861, he enlisted in the Southern army of the Potomac, and was taken prisoner by the Union army, 1863. Taking the oath of allegiance, he enlisted in the Union army, in which he remained to the close of the war, 1865; was mustered out of service, and returned to St. Louis, where he followed his trade for two years, after which he came to Springfield and formed a partnership with

George Ritter, which continues under the title: George Ritter & Co. Mr. Ritter was married in St. Louis, Missouri, April 9, 1867, to Louisa E. Yehlen, and by this union have seven children—George F., Nettie, Fred. W., Lena M., Ellen and Carrie E. Mrs. Ritter is a native of Switzerland. Her mother died in New Orleans in 1849, of yellow fever. Mr. Ritter is a member of the Masonic Order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Teutonia Lodge, No. 166, Workingmen's Savings and Homestead Association, and Director of the same.

Edward R. Roberts, Circuit Clerk, was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1843; came to Springfield in 1857, with his parents, which has been his home since, save while he was in the army. Upon the inauguration of the civil war, he enlisted in April, 1861, as a private in Company I, Seventh Illinois Infantry; received several promotions; was made First Lieutenant at the battle of Fort Donelson, and in 1864, became Captain of Company C. At the expiration of his first term of enlistment he veteranized; was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel of United States Volunteers, March 3, 1865, and was mustered out in July of that year. On March 7, 1864, Captain Roberts was captured at Florence, Alabama, and was in prison at Macon, Georgia, Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, and Mobile, Alabama. On the 26th of November, 1864, he escaped from Columbia prison, and reached General Sherman's lines, about the middle of Georgia, December 5th following. At the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, October 4, 1862, he was wounded by a gunshot in his right hand, resulting in the loss of the index finger and stiffening the next one. After returning from the army, Colonel Roberts was clerk in the Adjutant General's office for a time. In 1868, he was elected City Comptroller, and three times re-elected, filling that office four consecutive terms. He was then made Superintendent of the Capital Coal Company for two years, at the end of which he became the book-keeper at the rolling mills store, and held that position until elected Circuit Clerk, in 1879, for four years, by a majority of one thousand four hundred, leading all other candidates on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Roberts is a Mason, a member of St. Paul Lodge No. 500, Springfield Chapter No. 1, and Elwood Commandery No. 6, is Captain General of the latter.

Henson Robinson, dealer in stoves, tin-ware, mantles, grates and house-furnishing goods, 114 North Fifth street, established the business in a small way, in that location, March 13, 1861.

The magnitude of trade has steadily increased, and he now keeps a large stock of these several kinds of merchandise to meet its demand. He also carries on a manufacturing and job work department, in which he regularly employs ten to fifteen men; employs a capital of \$16,000, and did a business in 1880 of over \$35,000, with an increase in 1881 for corresponding months. Mr. Robinson was born in Xenia, Green county, Ohio, March 14, 1839; learned the tinner's trade there; came to Illinois at nineteen years of age, arriving in Springfield July 1, 1858, which has since been his home. After spending about a year in school he worked as a journeyman at his trade until he started business as proprietor. May 8, 1861, he united in marriage with Henrietta M., daughter of James W. Keyes, of Springfield, who settled here in 1831. Two daughters, Lydia M. and Margaret H., and a son—Charles Henson Robinson—composes their family. Mr. Robinson has served three terms in the Board of Supervisors; was a candidate on the National Temperance ticket for Mayor, in 1878, in opposition to both the old political parties, and was only beaten one hundred and twenty-one votes. He is now Chairman of the City Board of Education; is Treasurer of the Citizen's Street Railway, of which he was one of the projectors and builders; in 1878 and 1879 served as Treasurer of Sangamon County Agricultural Society. He is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery; is Treasurer of the Lodge and Chapter, and is a member and trustee of the First M. E. Church.

Edward T. Roe, Assistant United States District Attorney, was born in Shawneetown, Gallatin county, Illinois, November 28, 1847. In 1848, he moved with his parents to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained until 1852, when the family moved to Bloomington, Illinois. He remained there and attended the Illinois University until 1868, when he attended the New York State University, at Albany, and graduated in the law department of that University, May, 1869, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York State. He became a member of the Illinois bar in 1870, and practiced law in Bloomington, Illinois, until 1871, when he was chosen for the position he now occupies, Assistant United States District Attorney. He was married to Miss Cornelia B. Glen, at Monticello, Illinois, April 13, 1875. She was born near Newark, New Jersey, and was a daughter of William R. Glen, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He was a Presbyterian

minister, and died in 1880. His wife, Miss Mary S. Avery, was born in New York. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is living with her son-in-law, E. T. Roe. Mr. E. T. Roe and wife have three children, viz, Jean Paul Roe, Daniel Roe, and Lillian May Roe. Mrs. Roe is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church in Springfield, Illinois. The father of E. T. Roe, ex-United States Marshal E. R. Roe, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, and came to Illinois in 1841. He was a practicing physician at Shawneetown, Illinois, nine years. He then removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, and established the daily issue of the Jacksonville Journal. He was also editor of the *Bloomington Pantagraph* four years. He was Professor of Natural Sciences at the Normal University, at the commencement of the war. He was a Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the Thirty-third (Normal) Illinois Regiment was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg. He was afterward Circuit Clerk in McLean county five years, and was appointed United States Marshal of Southern District of Illinois, December 12, 1872, a position he held two terms—eight years. He is at present engaged in the drug business at Bloomington, Illinois. He was married to Miss Ellasan Dunham, in 1836. She was born in Pennsylvania. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and died February 30, 1881, and was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery. She was the mother of five children, viz., Charters S. Roe, who is now mining in Colorado; Albert J. Roe, practicing physician, at Decatur, Illinois; Mrs. Mary E. Eberhart, who resides at Bloomington, Illinois; Mrs. Jennie Uhl, wife of E. C. Uhl, Dixon, Illinois, and E. T. Roe, the subject of this sketch, who in politics is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President of the United States. He is of English descent, and the family are formerly from Long Island.

Charles W. Roepper, Superintendent of the Steel Mills of the Springfield Iron Company, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1848. His father, Professor William T. Roepper, deceased, was a scientist of considerable eminence in that State. Besides the advantages of the schools of his native town, Charles enjoyed private instructions from his father, which were administered with special care, and these were supplemented with a course in Lehigh University. At the age of fifteen years, he went into the machine shops in that place; and at seventeen, into the laboratory of the Lehigh Zinc Company, and filled the position of chemist in their works until 1872,

during which he enjoyed rare opportunities for witnessing the practical workings of the establishment. From 1872 to 1876, Mr. Roepper was employed as chemist for the Bethlehem Iron Company, and from that time until 1879, had charge of a blast furnace in New Jersey, in the manufacture of pig and Spiegel iron. In 1879, he became associated with the Springfield Iron Company, and has since had supervision of their steel mills. Mr. Roepper is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and is a devoted student of science, of which he already possesses a wide range of knowledge.

Henry W. Rokker, proprietor of Rokker's book bindery and printing house, 309 South Fifth street, came to Springfield in 1865, and in 1867 opened a book bindery on South Fifth street, between Adams and Monroe. In 1872, his bindery was totally destroyed by fire, in which he lost about \$10,000. A month after he re-opened business on the corner of Washington and Sixth streets, and continued there until he moved into his present quarters, in 1876. Mr. Rokker purchased the lot and erected the fine three-story brick building, 20x157 feet, that year. He then added a book and job printing office, starting with one small press, in connection with the bindery. His business in both departments rapidly grew under his practical and efficient management; presses and material were put in from time to time, of the most approved patterns, until the plant now contains four large and two small presses, with ample supply of the latest styles of type. The bindery is equipped with the finest improved machinery, the whole constituting one of the most complete book binding and printing establishments in the West. The concern employs sixty hands, whose weekly salaries aggregate \$500. Mr. Rokker started business with a cash capital of \$225. He was born in Holland, learned the book binding trade in Europe, and was foreman of an establishment there at twenty years of age; immigrated to the United States when twenty-one, and located in St. Louis, Missouri, where he pursued his calling a number of years, the latter part of that period on his own account.

Samuel Rosenwald was born in Buende, near Minden, Prussia, June 18, 1828, where he attended school and was engaged in the mercantile business until 1854, when he emigrated to the United States; he came alone and landed in Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained one year, and peddled with pack; then went to Winchester, Virginia, and kept a clothing store one year, when he returned to Baltimore and kept a

store some nine months; was married in Baltimore to Miss Augusta Hammerslough, August 23, 1857; he then entered into partnership with L. Hammerslough, in a clothing store at Peoria, Illinois, six months, when he bought out Hammerslough and ran the store until 1860, when he went to Talledega, Alabama, and ran a clothing store one season, when he opened a store in Evansville, Indiana, ran a store there one year. In July, 1861, he came to Springfield, Illinois, where he went into partnership with the Hammerslough Brothers, at 117 west side of the square, and in 1868 bought out the Hammerslough Brothers' interest, and has run the store ever since, and has now one of the largest and most complete clothing houses in the city; this store was established in 1876, and Mr. Rosenwald established the one-price system. He and wife are both members of the Hebrew Church, on North Fifth street, and have six children, viz: Benjamin S., Julius S., Maurice S., Selma S., Sophie and Lewis S. Rosenwald. The father of Samuel Rosenwald, Buedix Rosenwald, was born in Prussia, Germany; he was a merchant and a member of the Hebrew Church, and died in 1840. His wife, Miss Vogel Frankford, was born in Prussia, Germany; she is a member of the Hebrew Church, and is still living in Germany, in her seventy-ninth year; she was the mother of four children, two living, viz: Samuel, the subject of this sketch, and Herman Rosenwald, a dry goods merchant in Prussia, Germany. Mr. Samuel Rosenwald is a member of the A. O. U. W., Capital City Lodge No. 38, and of the I. O. B. B. Lodge No. 67, in Springfield, Illinois. In politics he is rather independent; he cast his first vote for Buchanan for President of the United States. Mrs. Samuel Rosenwald was a daughter of Salmon A. Hammerslough; born in Hanover, Germany; his wife, Julia Benjamin, was born in Hanover, Germany; they were members of the Hebrew Church, and had a family of six children.

Patrick J. Rourke, Superintendent of Schools for Sangamon county, was first elected to that office in November, 1873, for the term of four years, and re-elected in 1877, for a like term. Mr. Rourke is a product of Sangamon county, born in May, 1849. He graduated in the classical course of the Springfield High School in the class of 1866, since which time he has pursued scientific and other studies privately. Prior to assuming the duties of County Superintendent of Schools he was engaged in civil engineering and teaching; also served as Deputy United States Clerk from 1870 till 1872. His parents,

Owen and Margaret Rourke, emigrated from Ireland forty years ago, and after living about four years in Vermont, came to Sangamon county, Illinois, where they have since resided. In October, 1879, Mr. Rourke united in marriage with Miss M. Emma, daughter of Samuel Ray, deceased, a prominent citizen of Gardner township, which he represented several years in the Board of Supervisors.

Edward Rutz, State Treasurer, of Illinois, is a native of Heidelberg, Germany, and was born in 1829. When eighteen years of age he emigrated to the United States and settled in St. Clair county, Illinois. In 1854, he took a tour through Iowa and Kansas, and in 1858 went on through to California, remaining there till the war broke out in 1861. He entered the army from that State as a member of Battery C, U. S. Artillery, and served chiefly in the Army of the Potomac; fought in twenty-one battles, among them were, Yorktown, Williamsburg, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and others; was discharged in October, 1864, having never been absent from duty from inability a day during the three years of his service. Upon retiring from the army Mr. Rutz went to St. Louis, and was employed there, and in Tennessee in the Quarter Master's department with General Myers, from November, 1864, till April 7, 1865. He spent that summer prospecting through the South, but not being pleased with the outlook, returned to St. Clair county, Illinois, and that fall was elected County Surveyor for two years. At the expiration of that time he was elected Treasurer of that county for two years, and was re-elected in 1869 and 1871; and in 1873, was elected State Treasurer for the term of two years. He was again elected to the same office in 1877 and in 1880, the last times from Cook county, he having moved there about two years previously. In politics Mr. Rutz is a pronounced Republican, and has been a member of the party from its organization. He married in St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1866, to Miss Mary Mans, a native of that county. Three daughters and one son compose their family.

R. Francis Ruth was born in the city of Springfield, Illinois, May 5th, 1856. He attended the Fourth Ward School until 1869, when he began in the High School, where he graduated in the class of June, 1873, along with J. H. Matheny, Jr., Edward C. Hainey, Samuel Grubb, Miss Anna Painter, now Mrs. Tudin, and others. In July, 1873, he was employed in the hardware store of O. F. Stebbins, where he re-



J R Saunders

mained until July, 1877, when he went into partnership with his father, on the south side of the square, where he is still located. His father, R. F. Ruth, was born in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield, where he died September 28, 1881. His wife, Maria Diller, sister of R. W. Diller, was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, and died May 28, 1870; she was the mother of two children, viz: J. D. Ruth and the subject of this sketch, R. Francis Ruth, who is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and was a Sunday school teacher in that church two or three years, and in 1879 was elected Superintendent, a position he still retains. He was one of the first to join the Young Men's Christian Association in Springfield, of which he is an active member. He is a member of the Board of Directors of that Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Hayes for President of the United States.

William R. Sampson, partner in the queensware house of James A. Rhea & Co., 225 South Fifth street, was born in Medford, Massachusetts, and is twenty-eight years of age. He enjoyed the advantages of the superior public schools of his native place; at the age of sixteen entered the employ of a wholesale leather firm in Boston, and had become one of their leading salesmen before attaining his majority, when they sold out and retired from business. In August, 1874, Mr. Sampson came to Springfield, Illinois, and passed some four years as traveling salesman for Springfield and Chicago houses, three of these years, he represented the extensive wholesale queensware establishment of Pitkin & Brooks, Chicago. In June, 1881, Mr. Sampson formed a partnership with James A. Rhea and A. Anthony, and opened their present store with a fine new stock of queensware, glassware, cutlery and house furnishing goods, which they handle at wholesale and retail. They are all practical, thorough-going business men, which, with the liberal trade the house has enjoyed during its brief history, augurs a successful future. Mr. Sampson united in marriage with Miss Minnie A. Hawk, of Cleveland, Ohio, May 26, 1877. One son, Odiorne, aged three years, is the fruit of their union.

Mr. Rhea is a native of Missouri, but for the past twelve years has been engaged in manufacturing and mercantile business in Pittsfield, Pike county Illinois.

Jonathan R. Saunders, was born February 17, 1802, in Fleming county, Kentucky; and the son of Gunnell Saunders, who was born July 27,

1783, in Loudon county, Virginia, of English ancestry. His parents emigrated to the vicinity of Lexington, Kentucky, and a year or two later moved to Fleming county, in the same State. Mary Mauzy, his wife, was born April 15, 1784, in Fauquier county, Virginia; her parents were of French descent; moved to Bourbon county, Kentucky; they were married in 1801, and had a family of seven children. He was a soldier from Fleming county in the war of 1812, and afterwards moved his family to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving May 10, 1828, and settled four miles north of Springfield, where they resided for a number of years. Gunnell Saunders and his wife moved from Springfield, Illinois, to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in the summer of 1846. Hon. E. D. Baker, of Ball's Bluff fatal memory, with whom Mr. Saunders was on terms of most intimate friendship, visited Mt. Pleasant, and made a speech in favor of the election of General Taylor. Mr. Saunders took Colonel Baker in his carriage to Ottumwa, and on the morning of October 26, 1848, bade him adieu and left for home. He was found about two miles from Ottumwa, in his carriage, dead, with the lines so adjusted as to bring the carriage on a cramp. Gunnell Saunders was about sixty miles from home, but his remains were taken to Mt. Pleasant for interment. His widow continued to live there until October 18, 1851, when she died from the effects of a dose of arsenic carelessly put up by a druggist in place of morphine. Jonathan R., who was the first son of the preceding, was married December 18, 1823, to Sarah McKinnie. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving November 28, 1824, at Springfield. He entered the land on which the Sangamon county fair is held, two miles north of Springfield, and moved there in 1828. His family consisted of six children, of the number, two living and four deceased.

Asbury H. Saunders, son of the preceding, is now engaged in the grocery business; first in April, 1854, in partnership with W. T. Hughes, in a room adjoining his present store. The fall following they added a stock of dry goods. In 1858, Mr. Saunders bought Mr. Hughes' interest, and the next year sold out the business, and engaged in the live stock business up to 1866, since which time he has been carrying on business in the store he now occupies. His stock consists of a large assortment of staple and fancy groceries, in which he does a retail business of about \$30,000 a year. Mr. Saunders was born on the lot where he now resides, corner of Carpenter and Sixth streets, November 7, 1828. His father and

mother now reside with him; his father is now in his eightieth and his mother eighty-one years old. Mr. Asbury H. Saunders was married October 20, 1856, to Marcia E. Underwood, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. She was born February 7, 1837, at Portage, Ohio. They had four children; three died young. His only daughter, Helen, born June 2, 1863, lives at home with her father. Mrs. Marcia E. Saunders died September 30, 1874. He is one of the leading members in the Christian Church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, Central Lodge, No. 71.

John H. Schuck, lumber merchant, corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets, embarked in the lumber trade in Springfield in 1865, as a member of the firm of Schuck & Baker, located on the corner of Tenth and Jefferson streets, where they continued the business until April 1, 1877. Then Mr. Schuck sold out to his partner and opened his present yard. He carries a large stock of the various grades of lumber, and of sash, doors, blinds, cement, nails, paints, etc., comprising a complete assortment of builders' materials. During the year 1880, his sales were over two million one hundred thousand feet of lumber, one million five hundred shingles, three hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred laths, five hundred barrels of cement, and two hundred and eighty barrels of plaster, besides sash, doors, blinds, hair, drain tile and sewer pipe. His trade for 1881 is running considerably larger. Mr. Schuck was one of the original projectors of, and prime movers in building the Citizen's Horse Railway in Springfield, which was accomplished under persistent opposition and very harrassing circumstances. He is now President of the company; is also one of the Directors of the First National Bank, and of the German American Building Association. He is a native of Heidleburg, Germany; came to Springfield, Illinois; in 1848; pursued the cabinet maker's trade for some years, and since 1854 has been associated with the lumber business. As an experimental test of the value of red cedar blocks for street pavings, Mr. Schuck urged that a piece of pavement be put down, which was done in front of the Government building and Leland Hotel on Sixth street, by him as contractor, in 1878, and that fine piece of road may attest the wisdom of his suggestion in making the trial. Mr. Schuck is one of the oldest members of Springfield Masonic Lodge No. 4.

John Schoeneman, proprietor of the Western Hotel, corner Third and Jefferson streets, was born in Wedinburg, Germany, February 8, 1830. When sixteen years of age, he came with his

parents to the United States, landed at New York City, and came to Springfield, Illinois, arriving here August, 1847. Mr. Schoeneman worked here for different parties until 1856, when he went to Franklin county, Kansas, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land and lived for five years, and in the spring of 1863, went with a government outfit as teamster, to Wyoming Territory; remained there in the employ of the government eleven months, when he went to Montana, and mined in the gold mines three years. He was successful in mining, and in the fall of 1866 returned to Springfield, Illinois. In 1868, he built the Western Hotel, which he now owns and runs in first-class order, well filled up. He was married to Miss Helena Hoechter, June, 1870. She was born in Sangamon county, Illinois. She was a daughter of Baltzer Hoechter, born in Germany, and who settled in Sangamon county in 1844. He died in 1877. His wife, Mary Eck, was born in Germany, and still lives in Woodside township. The father of John Schoeneman, Andrew Schoeneman, born in Germany, was a gardener, and died in 1878. His wife, Margaret Fischter, was born in Germany, and died in 1847. She was the mother of six children, four living. Mr. John Schoeneman and wife are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

William J. Schroyer, Police Magistrate of Springfield, Illinois, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1836; son of Joseph J. and Mary Ann (Sparks) Schroyer. Joseph J. was a merchant, and William was brought up in the mercantile business, received a collegiate education and graduated at Oxford College; went to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he read law with Philip Spooner, and was admitted to the bar in 1859; the same year was elected Prosecuting Attorney, in Ripley county, Indiana, where he remained about a year. In 1857, engaged in the mercantile and distillery business in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, which was not a financial success. In 1861, was appointed Bounty Clerk, under Captain D. W. Cheek, Mustering and Dispensing Officer, at St. Louis, Missouri, of the Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, where he remained eighteen months. In February, 1862, he came to Springfield, where he was in the Provost Marshal's office. In 1880, was elected to the office of Police Magistrate, which he has since held. He married Miss Sarah Roll, who was born in this county in September, 1849.

Lyman Sherwood, deceased, Springfield, Illinois, was born in the State of Vermont, November 17, 1815; is the son of Josiah Sherwood, a

native of Vermont State. Mr. Sherwood was quite young when his father moved to Auburn, New York, in which place the subject of this biography was raised, and received his education in the common schools. He remained at home until he was twenty years old, and then went to Buffalo, New York, and then to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at the trade of cabinet-maker. Afterward he went to St. Louis and engaged in the foundry business, and the firm was known as Sherwood & Graham. In this business he remained for twenty-seven years, after which he went to Marine, Illinois, and purchased a farm, on which he stayed nine years, and then moved to Springfield, Illinois, in the fall of 1865, in which city he made improvements on agricultural implements, viz: the corn cultivator and sulky plow, which was a success. Mr. Sherwood had some of his implements manufactured in Belleville, Illinois, and he manufactured in Springfield, Illinois. He was inventing a spading plow, which was not completed before his death; however, he gave it a test. He was still engaged in the manufacture of the plows to his death, on January 3, 1873, which was too soon for him to reap the full benefit of his labors. Mr. Sherwood's first marriage took place in St. Louis, Missouri, in the year 1848, to Mary Fox, a native of Rochester, New York, and by this union were blessed with three children, two of whom are living, Maria A. and Mary E. Sherwood. Mr. Sherwood's second marriage was in Auburn, New York, and celebrated on the 26th day of March, 1853, to Mrs. J. E. Fowler, a widow, daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Eva Hoff, natives of New York, in which State Mrs. Sherwood was born. Mrs. Sherwood's education was in the common schools at Arcadia, New York, and subsequently in the graded schools in Elbridge, New York. She is a member of the Second Presbyterian church in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Sherwood united with the Baptist Church in his early life; he was a member of the City Council when he died.

William W. Shrader, boot and shoe merchant, 518 Adams street, south side of the square, has been engaged in that branch of merchandising exclusively in Springfield, ten years, over eight years at the above number. His business occupies two floors of the building twenty by one hundred and fifty-four feet in dimensions. He makes a special feature of standard goods in medium and low priced honest work, of which he carries an average stock of \$20,000 to \$25,000, and sells \$60,000 a year, his trade having increased forty per cent. in the past two years.

Mr. Shrader was born near Fostoria, Wood county, Ohio, in 1837, and was partly reared there. John Shrader, his father was a farmer, except the last few years of his life. In 1849 he moved with his family to Knox county, Illinois, and settling in Abingdon, engaged in the mercantile business and pursued it until his death, in 1857. William began his commercial career in his father's store in the autumn of 1854. In July, 1862, he entered the army; recruited Company I, of the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, and was chosen its Second Lieutenant, which office he held until discharged, in July, 1865. The last year and a half he served as Assistant Adjutant General, on the staff of General A. A. Smith. He came to Springfield in February, 1866, and was employed as a salesman until he started as proprietor, in April, 1871, in the firm of Sims, Smith & Co. Two years later he bought the interest of both partners, and has since been sole owner. Mr. Shrader started with very little capital and limited experience in this branch of trade, succeeding a firm who had failed, and on the eve of the general financial depression which followed. He now owns a home worth \$10,000, and a half interest in the store building he occupies, together with his stock of goods and \$5,000 in bank. He married Miss Lute Sims, of Springfield, and daughter of A. M. Sims, his former partner, in 1870. She was born in Kentucky. A son and daughter constitute their family.

Frank Simmons, bookseller and stationer, 124 South Sixth street, was born in 1849, in Hamilton county, Ohio; is the son of Moses Simmons and Ann Riggs. His father was a native of New York; mother, of Ohio. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, when Frank was four years old, and settled about three and one-half miles east of Springfield. During the late civil war, they removed to the city, where his father died soon after, leaving his widowed mother and a younger brother in straightened circumstances. Frank began mercantile life at thirteen years of age, as a bundle boy in a book store in the city, being hired on trial for one week. He remained in that store seven years. Upon the death of his father he was obliged to assume the position of the head of the family, and provide for the household. He commenced business on his own account in 1873, with about \$50 capital, on the northeast corner of Monroe and Sixth streets. From there he moved to the Central Hotel block. In August, 1876, bought the stock of Patterson & Co., at assignee's sale, and in May, 1880, removed into his present fine, commodious store.

His is the only exclusive book and stationery store in Springfield; he carries the largest stock in Central Illinois, and his annual sales, which are rapidly increasing, aggregate between \$45,000 and \$50,000. He does considerable jobbing in stationery and picture frames. Mr. Simmons married the daughter of Judge William P. Robinson, of Harrison county, Missouri, in the spring of 1875. Two sons and a daughter comprise their family.

Clark M. Smith, merchant, corner Adams and Sixth streets, was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, May 10, 1820. In November, 1835, he located in Carrollton, Illinois, and the following year began selling goods as clerk; in 1840, embarked in general merchandising on his own account; later, his brother Stephen became a partner. In 1852, they came to Springfield, and formed a partnership with William Yates, as Yates, Smith & Co. C. M. Smith became sole proprietor January 1, 1864, and the latter part of the same year Mr. John S. Condell, Senior, purchased an interest in the business. The concern embraces five departments, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries and drugs, each occupying a separate room. They employ twenty hands, and conduct a trade of over \$150,000 a year. Mr. Smith was one of the projectors and prime actors in the improvements of Oak Ridge Cemetery. He married Ann M., daughter of Robert S. Todd, of Lexington, Kentucky, October 26, 1846. They have two daughters and two sons.

Smith & Brother, fancy bazar, No. 405, south side of the square, is owned and conducted by William F., and Fred Smith, natives of Massachusetts, where William was born in April, 1833, and Fred in November, 1835. The former came to Illinois and settled in McHenry county, near Galena, until he entered the army, in the fall of 1861. He was two years in the service as a member of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, and being disabled by sickness, was discharged in the fall of 1863. William began his mercantile life in Boston at the age of twelve, and after recovering his health sufficiently, formed a partnership with his brother Fred who had come West in 1863, and entered into business in Springfield, in October, 1863, with a stock of fancy goods and notions to which has been added druggist's sundries. The firm moved into their present splendid store in April, 1880. They occupy two stories of the building, twenty by one hundred and fifty feet in area, and do a large wholesale and retail business in the lines of goods above noted, ranging from \$50,000 to \$80,000 a year. In 1880, they established a school of de-

signing and decorative needle-work, in which a lady superintendent and assistants are employed to give instructions in all kinds of ornamental handiwork with a needle. All orders for stamping and for this decorative needle-work are carefully and promptly executed in this school. This new enterprise is meeting with very encouraging success.

William Smith is a member of the Masonic order, and the G. A. R., Stevenson Post, and is a staff officer of the Second Brigade, I. N. G. He has been twice married, first in 1857 to Electa J. Loomis, in McHenry county. She was born in Pennsylvania and died in Springfield, Illinois, in 1872, leaving four children. In April, 1881, he married Ada Richardson, of Springfield, born in Connecticut.

Thomas C. Smith, undertaker and dealer in funeral requisites, South Fifth street, has been in the business at that point since 1864, and erected the building he now occupies in 1870. It is a brick structure, 20x154 feet in area, three stories high. The first floor and the rear part of the second story are devoted to his business, and admirably adapted to the purpose. The store is furnished with elegant walnut cabinets, used as depositories for caskets, coffins, and funeral goods. These cabinets are the climax of perfection in beauty and convenience for preserving and exhibiting this class of goods. They were made to his order and under his personal supervision, and are the conception of Mr. Smith after visiting the finest undertaking establishments in many of the Eastern cities. Combining the choice features of all, his place is the completeness of harmony, and the embodiment of good taste, in the adaptation of means to ends. The stock of goods kept is very large, and embodies every grade.

J. Taylor Smith, Vice President of the Ridgely National Bank, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1825; is the son of Joseph Smith, who was a native of Loudon county, Virginia, moved, when a boy, to Kentucky, and engaged in the dry goods business in Frankfort, where he married Miss Sallie, daughter of Rev. John Taylor, a Baptist clergyman of renown in that State. They moved to Illinois and settled in Sangamon county, on a farm, in 1834. A few years later, Mr. Smith embarked in the dry goods trade in Springfield, but resided on the farm. He was elected to the legislature, and served in the session of 1844-5, and died in August, 1853. The subject of this sketch returned to Woodford county, Kentucky, and took a course in the High School. In February,

1844, he entered the employ of Hawley & Edwards, of Springfield, as store-boy in their dry goods house. At the end of a year, he went into his father's store, remaining two years; then became the junior partner in the store, where he was first employed, in company with Ninian Edwards, the firm title being N. W. Edwards & Co. After several changes of partners, Mr. Smith sold out the business to Messrs Kimber & Co. He was appointed Postmaster of Springfield, by Andrew Johnson, without solicitation, and served during the year 1868, till General Grant's accession to office, when, being a Democrat, Mr. Smith retired. In March, 1870, he succeeded E. B. Pease, deceased, in the hardware business, as a partner of O. W. McKinstry, continuing until the death of the latter, in February, 1874, soon after which the stock was sold to S. Hudson, and Mr. Smith retired. In October of that year he was made Vice President of the Ridgely National Bank, having been one of its directors since its organization, October 1, 1866. In 1872, he was elected one of the directors of the Springfield Iron Company, a position he still holds. In 1850, Mr. Smith married Sophia N., the second daughter of N. H. Ridgely, President of the Ridgely National Bank. Four children have been born to them, two living—Frederick E., an attorney, in Springfield, who graduated from West Point Military School in 1876, and Miss Jessie Taylor Smith, at home.

Lafayette Smith, of Smith & Hay, wholesale grocers, East Washington street, is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, born in Springfield township in 1834. His parents, Greenbery B. Smith and Nancy Killen, were born and reared in Kentucky. After marriage, they came to Illinois, and settled in Sangamon county in 1831. They both died in Springfield, he aged seventy-eight and she seventy-three years. Lafayette left his father's farm and located in the city in the fall of 1858, and embarked in business as a grocer. At twenty-two years of age, he married Harriet A. Buchanan, who was also born in Sangamon county. Her mother, now aged sixty-nine, came to the county when eight years old. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a family of three sons and one daughter. The eldest Frank B., aged twenty-two years, is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago; Edwin F., eighteen years old, having graduated from the City High School at sixteen, is collector for the Ridgely National Bank; Harry L. Smith is eleven, and Eloise Iona Smith is two years of age. Besides these, they have had several children, now deceased. Mr.

Smith has been, for many years a member and trustee of the Central Baptist Church of the city.

Ethan A. Snively, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois, is a native of this State, born in Fulton county in 1845. After a limited attendance in the common schools, he went to the printer's trade, at sixteen years of age, in the city of Havana, Mason county, Illinois, in the office of the Squatter Sovereign. He spent about a year and a half there, and the same length of time in the Ledger office, at Canton, Fulton county; sold goods as clerk a short time; was employed as foreman in the printing office at Lewiston, and in January, 1866, became proprietor of the Rushville, Schuyler county, Times, which he published as a Democratic journal two years and a half, and sold it. He then started the Galesburg Times, which continued nearly a year, and suspended. Soon after, Mr. Snively became city editor of the Peoria National Democrat, retaining that position during 1869 to 1871, in the fall of which year he took charge of the Carlinville Enquirer, published it for the company and as proprietor until the spring of 1877, when he sold it. He then spent a year as traveling salesman for the Springfield Manufacturing Company. In the spring of 1879, Samuel Reed, his present partner, issued the first number of the Macoupin County Herald, and employed Mr. Snively to edit it. January 1, 1880, they purchased the Enquirer, and discontinued the Herald. Under their joint management, the Carlinville Enquirer is one of the live Democratic journals of the State. In 1878, Mr. Snively was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois for the term of six years, and entered upon the duties of the office in December of that year. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association, and was the President of that society for the years 1879 and 1880. Mr. Snively married Miss Kate Dubois, a native of Carlinville, Illinois, in February, 1876.

Charles Smorowski, Secretary of the Illinois Watch Company, was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1846; was reared and educated in the Royal College, in his native city, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1867, he crossed the Atlantic, and locating in Chicago, he entered the employ of R. G. Dunn & Company, in connection with their commercial agency. Severing that relation at the end of two years, he came to Springfield in 1870. January 1, 1878, he engaged as clerk for the Illinois Watch Company, and six months later was promoted to his present position.

Mr. Smorowski united in marriage with Miss Christina Moore, in 1874, in Springfield, Illinois. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, Amity Council, No. 409, Springfield.

Joseph H. Spear, of the firm of Spear & Loose, lumber merchants, Washington street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, is a native of Springfield, Illinois, born in April, 1853. His father, David Spear, was born in Ireland; emigrated to the United States, and after living some years in Kentucky, settled in Springfield prior to 1840, and was engaged in the dry goods business in the city about a quarter of a century. He died a number of years ago. Joseph operated in hard-wood lumber quite extensively in Springfield for about four years, before forming the present partnership, which occurred in the early part of 1880, and their yard was opened in March of that year. Their stock comprises a large assortment of building and finishing lumber, soft and hard woods, and sash, doors, blinds, nails, and builder's material generally, in which they already have a heavy trade, their sales for the fraction of the year 1880 reaching \$60,000, with a considerable increase in the corresponding months of 1881.

Phil M. Springer was born in Springfield, Illinois, July 15, 1840. Owing to ill health, after twelve years old he was unable to attend school. His education was therefore gathered from his father's library at home, during the eight years following. A good portion of this time was devoted to the study of natural history and the making of collections, chiefly in entomology and conchology. Pencil drawings and water-color paintings were also favorite pastimes with him in those days. After he was twenty years of age, improved health enabled him to engage in the active pursuits of life, and his education was continued in the school of practical business experience.

In 1864, he rendered some assistance with his pencil in illustrating the first two volumes of the Illinois Geological Survey. The next year he was engaged at the Chicago Academy of Science, in similar work. Indoor confinement and lake breezes proving injurious to his health, he returned to Springfield, in the summer of 1865. In November of that year he and his younger brother Frank began the improvement of a tract of land on the North Fork of the Sangamon, eight miles east of Springfield. This land had been entered by their father, many years before. They commenced by erecting a small frame house in the midst of what was then a wild forest. With a pair of yearling mules, a light

wagon, a cow, and a few pigs and chickens, and the hope usual to beginners, of speedily acquiring wealth, they were as happy here and worked with as hearty a good-will as ever two young men did anywhere. Thus originated the well known firm of Springer Brothers, and the place since known among breeders and stockmen as "Haw Hill." The breeding of Berkshire pigs, Cotswold sheep and Light Brahma fowls has engaged the attention of the firm ever since. The circuit of their shipments has extended from Massachusetts to Colorado, and from Minnesota to Louisiana and Texas.

"Phil." as he is usually called by all who know him, resided on the farm until the fall of 1875, when his business relations with the American Berkshire Association required his return to Springfield, thus leaving the farm to the immediate care of his brother; it being still conducted however, by Springer Brothers, as formerly. Since February, 1875, he has served as Treasurer or Secretary of the American Berkshire Association—part of the time in both capacities. He is now Secretary of the Association, and editor of the Record, four volumes of which have been issued under his care. From 1875 to 1881, he served continuously as Assistant Secretary of the Sangamon County Agricultural Board. In 1881 he was elected Secretary, by the Board. He has been for many years, and is still Secretary of the Sangamon County Bible Society.

Besides the interests above mentioned, which have engaged his attention, he has devoted considerable time to newspaper work, writing chiefly for the agricultural press. During the last twenty years he has been the statistical correspondent and reporter of Sangamon county, for the Department of Agriculture at Washington. His residence in Springfield, is on Governor street, between Lincoln and Baker Avenues.

Joshua B. Sprague, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Washington county, Ohio, January 14, 1826, fourteen miles above Marietta, on the right bank of the Muskingum river. His first occupation was working on a farm, and was afterwards flat-boating, steam-boating, peddling books, and merchandising, until he was twenty years of age. Desiring more education, he attended College, at Beverly, Ohio. He was married at twenty-three years of age, to Miss V. F. Martin, of Coal Run, Washington county, Ohio. In 1848, went to Elizabethtown, Indiana, where he was engaged in the drug business, and remained about four years; on account of the failing health of his wife, he returned to Beverly,

where he read medicine with Dr. Ross. In 1866, he went to Marietta, Ohio, where he continued the reading of medicine; in the years of 1862-3, attended lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College. The Doctor practiced in various parts of Pike and Christian counties previous to coming to Springfield, and during the years of 1868-9, he attended the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois, where he graduated; and in 1872, he went to Monticello, Piatt county, where he practiced previous to coming to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he is now engaged in the practice of medicine. The Doctor makes a specialty of chronic diseases, and warrants a cure in all cases of epilepsy.

Warfield Staley, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 7, 1815; was the son of Peter and Edna (Todd) Staley; father of German descent and mother of English. In 1835, he married Miss Mary A. Horn, daughter of John and Christina Horn; she was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1817. The fruits of this marriage were six children, four of whom are living, viz: William H., born August 17, 1838; Margaret S., December 22, 1842; Charley E., September 26, 1845; John W., April 27, 1850. Mrs. Staley died April 8, 1880, a sincere Christian and a kind mother, loved and respected by all who knew her; she is mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Staley lived together over forty years.

Hon. Alexander Starne, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1813. His parents were Maurice and Mary Stone. Alexander attended school until he was sixteen years old, then entered the drug store of T. W. Dyott, as clerk, where he remained until 1836. Leaving Philadelphia, he arrived at Alton, Illinois, on the first day of May of that year. He continued his journey to Griggsville, Pike county, where he commenced as a general merchant. September 23, 1840, he was married to Miss Rebecca Hatch, by whom he had one daughter, Lucy Ann. Mrs. Starne died March 1, 1846, loved and respected by a large circle of friends. In 1847, Mr. Starne was married to his present wife, Mrs. Elvira S. Swetland, and by this marriage there are three sons and one daughter. In 1839, Mr. S. was elected Commissioner of Pike county and served three years. In 1842, he was elected to the House of Representatives and served until 1845. In the meantime he had sold out his stock of merchandise and removed to Pittsfield, Pike county, here he was appointed by Judge Purple, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and when subsequently this office was made elective,

he was elected for four years. In 1852, having been elected Secretary of the State, he removed to Springfield, and at the close of his term, in 1856, he was chosen President of the Hannibal and Naples Railway, and again removed to Griggsville for the purpose of giving personal supervision. This road is now an important link to the Wabash and Western Railway, and was completed under the successors of Mr. Starne in 1864. In 1861, from the district composed of Pike and Brown counties, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1862, was elected State Treasurer. He again removed his family to Springfield, where he has since continued to reside. In 1872, he was chosen Senator from the county of Sangamon.

Out of public life he has conducted an extensive business, being owner of the West End Coal Mines in which his sons, Maurice and Charles, are associated under the firm name of Starne & Sons. The life of Mr. Starne has been one of great activity. His public services have been highly appreciated. He has a cheerful disposition, makes friends everywhere. Although he has taken an active part in public affairs, he makes no pretensions to oratory; but his good sense and plain manners of forcibly presenting facts, has sometimes staggered his opponents of more pretention. In his domestic life he is kind and affectionate. He loves his home and family and there he is always to be found when not engaged in business duties.

Oscar F. Stebbins, hardware merchant, northeast corner Fifth and Washington streets, has been conducting the same branch of merchandising since the spring of 1863, in the same location. From that date until January 1, 1870, as a partner with J. T. Warne, and since, alone. He carries a stock of legitimate hardware and house-furnishings of \$15,000, and does a business of \$30,000 to \$35,000 a year. Mr. Stebbins was born in Franklin county, Mass., in 1832; was brought up there; began mercantile life at fifteen years of age, passed the first six years in a country store, then two years as an apprentice in a store in Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1854, he came west to St. Louis, and was engaged nine years with Plant Brothers, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, at the close of which he located in Springfield. Mr. Stebbins has for ten years been an active member of the order of Odd Fellows; in 1880 was chosen delegate to the Grand Lodge of the State. He married Miss Sarah E. Warne, a native of New York City, in St. Louis, in June,

1863. Their family consists of one son and a daughter. Mr. S. is a stockholder in, and director of the Northwestern Railroad.

William Steiger, Springfield, Illinois; born near Freiburg, Baden, Germany, May 25, 1816, and emigrated to this State in the spring of 1852, and located at Springfield; being in limited circumstances, he worked by the day and month for John Busher, a butcher. In 1854 he embarked in business for himself, in a small way; and continued till 1868, when he retired from business; his two sons then took hold, and have made it one of the leading business firms of this branch in the city, having four markets where they cut their meat. They use in their business eighteen hundred head of cattle, eighteen hundred head of sheep, fifteen hundred head of hogs, besides their calves and lambs. They also do a jobbing business in dried beef, hams, etc. William Steiger married Miss Julia A. Schneider, of Germany; she was born February 16, 1816. There was a family of eight children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Steiger landed in this country without anything, and had to borrow money to bring him to Springfield; but by industry and economy has secured a fine property.

Henry Stork, steam laundry works, Springfield, Illinois, was born in this city on April 25, 1861; is the son of George and Malinda Stork, natives of Germany. Mr. Henry Stork received his education in the ward schools of Springfield, which he pursued till he was fifteen years old, when he began to learn the trade of blacksmithing with Drake & Palmer, Springfield, Capitol Boiler Works. After working one year and a half he was given charge of a forge, and continued with this firm till February 19, 1881. Mr. Stork took charge of the Springfield Steam Laundry Works, February 21, 1881, as proprietor. The works were established 1863, and is the leading establishment of the kind in Springfield, and has a large trade, turning out, in fine laundry style, six hundred shirts per week. Mr. Stork was married in Springfield to Katy Malters, daughter of Mrs. Mary Malters, native of Germany. Mrs. Malters had three children, of whom two are living, Caroline, who was born in St. Louis, and Katy, a native of Springfield. Mrs. Stork is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Stork is a member of the English Lutheran Church.

James C. Sutton, contractor and builder, residence 516 East Jefferson street, has been a citizen of Springfield since 1841. He was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, August 22, 1813.

After partially learning the carpenter trade there, he came to Illinois, April, 1839, and completed it with a cousin in Jacksonville, Morgan county, remaining there about eighteen months. Soon after coming to Springfield, he entered into partnership with a brother-in-law, Samuel Simpson, and began building by contract; and as no money was to be had for work, they made some novel trades. On one occasion they received as pay a lot of rolls from the carding machine; on another a \$25 clock and one hundred head of geese. The clock Mr. Sutton still owns. It is a good time-keeper, and has never had but one dollar expended on it. Mr. Sutton's first shop was an old school house, which stood a few feet east and on the opposite side of Washington street from the Chenery Hotel. He has erected many important business blocks and other buildings in and about Springfield. It is a sufficient testimonial of his mechanical skill and business integrity to note that such representative citizens as Col. John Williams, Hon. Milton Hay, and others, have employed him to do all their building for more than forty years. He and his brother, G. A. Sutton, were partners in the business many years, and were contractors for some of the work on the old State House. In those days they employed from twenty-five to thirty mechanics. Mr. Sutton is gradually retiring from active labor, having made a competence by industry, and only takes small jobs, or superintends work for others. November 23, 1843, Mr. Sutton married Miss Clementine Simpson, in Springfield. She was also a native of New Jersey, and came to Sangamon county in the fall of 1839. Her father, John P. Simpson, settled in Fancy Creek township, near the present site of Williamsville. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton are the parents of three sons and two daughters, all living. Stephen P., the eldest son, is in the building business; James S., the second in age, is clerking in a grocery; and George E. attending the High School. Maggie is now Mrs. G. S. Pennington, and resides in Pittsfield, Pike county; Mary Ella resides with her parents in the homestead, which they have occupied since 1852. During the civil war, Mr. Sutton was for a time Assistant Quartermaster, under Col. John Williams. He was for many years a member of the Board of Water Commissioners; superintended the construction of the sewer system of the city. In early life he was a Democrat in politics, but has been a Republican since the birth of that party. He is a stockholder and one of the directors of the First National Bank of Springfield.

Charles P. Swigert, Auditor of Public Accounts for Illinois, was born in Baden, Germany, in November, 1843, was brought by parents to the United States at the age of nine years. The family settled in Kankakee county, Illinois, in 1854, and he there attended the district school in winters and worked on the farm in summers until seventeen years old. At the age of twelve years he became self-supporting, starting out as an ox driver at four dollars per month, which was increased the next year to six dollars, and the third year to eight dollars per month. During that time he assisted in breaking over four hundred acres of raw prairie with ox teams. In August, 1861, Mr. Swigert entered the United States Army as a member of Company H., Forty-second Illinois Infantry. On the 9th of May, 1862, during the siege of Corinth, he was struck with a six-pound solid shot which carried away his right arm from the shoulder to the elbow, leaving the hand dangling by a strip of skin. No aid was at hand, and he grasping the wound firmly with his left hand, thus saving his life by preventing hemorrhage, walked three quarters of a mile to the rear, was then put in an ambulance, and while on the way to the hospital was run away with for a mile over a corduroy road during which he lay on the bottom of the vehicle still staying the life-current with his remaining hand. After spending three weeks at the field hospital he was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, thence to Quincy, Illinois, from which place he was discharged in December, 1862. Mr. Swigert was one of the twenty sharp-shooters of Captain Hottenstein's company who ran the blockade of the Island No. 10 on the "Carondelet," on the Friday night previous to the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and spiked the enemy's guns for a distance of twenty-two miles leaving the river clear down to Memphis, then preparing the way for the capture of 7000 Rebel prisoners and the large quantity of supplies on that island immediately following. Upon retiring from the army Mr. Swigert spent a year in Bryant & Stratton's Business College as a student; then taught two terms of school in Kankakee county, and in May, 1865, entered the postal service as carrier in the west division of Chicago, remaining until October, 1866, when he became Deputy County Clerk in Kankakee county, till September, 1867; spent the school years of 1867-8, and 1868-9 in the Illinois Soldiers' College at Fulton; and in the fall of 1869 was elected Treasurer of Kankakee county, and re-elected on the Republican ticket five times successfully, serving until he

resigned to qualify for his present office, November 24, 1880, to which he was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Senator T. B. Needles. He was elected in November for the term of four years, commencing January 10, 1881. In December, 1869, Mr. Swigert married Lavina L. Bigelow, in Kankakee county, born in the State of Vermont. They have a family of four sons. Mr. S., is the son of Philip Swigert and Caroline Lewender. His mother died in 1869, father is a resident of Kankakee county.

W. S. Thomas, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, April 22, 1821. His father was a botanic physician, and the son was brought up in the same school. He has made it his study for life. When twenty-one years old he attended lectures, and graduated in 1845. In 1851, he came to Illinois, and located in Pike county, where he followed his profession until 1865, when he came to Springfield; has followed his profession ever since. He married Miss Anna Courson, of Muskingum county, Ohio. The doctor thoroughly understands this business, gathering herbs and plants from all parts of the country, and shipping all over the United States and Europe.

Thomas J. Thompson, Justice of the Peace, was born in Philadelphia, where his parents settled soon after their marriage. His father, John Thompson, was born near Belfast, Ireland, and was of English ancestry, while his mother, Margaret Coleman, born in Belfast, was descended from Scottish Covenanters. Their religion was as their ancestry, one Episcopalian and the other Presbyterian. The subject of this sketch was taken by his parents when a child to Ohio, and he received his early education at the public schools of Dayton (at which place he was injured on the play-grounds and crippled for life,) and Springfield, in that State. Passing from the High School at the latter place to Wittenberg College, at the same place, he finally completed his collegiate education at Williams College, with the class of 1874. The succeeding year he passed as principal of the Williamstown Academy, at the town where Williams College is situated. The next three years he spent in the study of law with S. A. Bowman, one of the leading lawyers of Ohio, thence he came to this city, in the winter of 1879, and was engaged as private secretary for Hon. Bluford Wilson, of this city. In the spring he was admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of the law and in short-hand reporting. At the spring

elections of 1881, he was elected a Justice of the Peace on the Citizens' and Democratic tickets, by a very complimentary vote. On entering upon the duties of his office he at once took a stand for reform in relation to the fees charged in such courts, and in consequence of that and an impartial discharge of his duties, is now enjoying a fair compensation. Mr. Thompson is now twenty-eight years of age, and expects, at the close of his present term of office, to return to the practice of law. He is, like most persons of Irish parentage, a Democrat in politics, and was Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee during the late campaign, and will, no doubt, be on hand for a similar work again, as with him it is a work of love.

Louis H. Ticknor, County Clerk of Sangamon county, has been in public life from fifteen years of age. He is a native of Morgan county, Illinois, born in 1843. His father, Barton P. Ticknor, was born, reared, and married Hannah Smith, in Brown county, New York, came to Illinois, and settled in Morgan county, in an early day; engaging in farming. Louis' mother died in his infancy, too early for him to retain any remembrance of her. He was educated in the public schools, and obtained a situation in the Circuit Clerk's office of Morgan county, at the age of fifteen. April 16, 1861, he left the office to enlist in Company B, Tenth Illinois Infantry, the first company registered in the State. Having completed his term of enlistment, he retired from the service at the end of four months, suffering from ill health. In the spring of 1862, he entered the Paymaster's office, St. Louis, as Clerk; left there in the fall of 1863, and came to Springfield, and soon after became deputy in the County Clerk's office, retaining that position until December, 1873. In November, 1874, he was elected Sheriff of Sangamon county for two years, on the Republican ticket, by a liberal majority, and in the autumn of 1877 was chosen to his present office by the same party.

Mr. Ticknor was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Deyo, in February, 1867. She was born near Fairfax Court House, Virginia. The fruit of their union is one son, Fred, born August 6, 1868.

Justus Townsend, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Ulster county, New York, July 17, 1828, son of Joseph and Nancy (Tompkins) Townsend, natives of New York; was reared on a farm and attended school in the winter. When seventeen years of age he went to the Academy at Liberty, and also one term at Albany. Afterwards, was engaged in Ellenville, New York, in a drug

store, prosecuting his studies in the meantime. Soon after, he attended a practical course of lectures at the old Crosby Street Medical College. In 1851, went to Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1852. In January, 1853, commenced practice in Sullivan county, New York, where he remained two years; then to Sioux City, Iowa; from Sioux City, he went to Dakota, in 1861, and while there was elected Territorial Auditor of Dakota, where he remained until the war broke out; then to the Indian Territories, where he was Acting Assistant Surgeon, and had charge of the surgical department at Fort Randall. In 1864, came to Springfield, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession since. In 1869, he married Mrs. Clara Brown, a native of Sangamon county, and former wife of John H. Brown. There were two sons and one daughter from former marriage, one son and one daughter still living. The Doctor is a member of three different medical societies, viz: The State, the Sangamon County, and the Central Illinois Medical Society. He is also physician of the St. John's Hospital.

Frank W. Tracy, President of First National Bank of Springfield, is widely known as one of Illinois' ablest business men, and most esteemed citizens. His physical and mental organism is of the finest American type, embodying the attributes of a sterling manhood—strong bodily powers, a clear, forcible intellect, great social qualities, and high moral integrity. This rare combination of elements has won for their possessor the implicit confidence of the commercial public, and the firm friendship of resident citizens and visiting statesmen and people of note, many of whose monied interests he has been the faithful custodian. Mr. Tracy was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1834. His father, J. P. Tracy, who was purchasing agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and a man of superior business qualifications, furnished his son with the most liberal educational advantages of that city. Frank was graduated from Baltimore College in the class of 1851, and soon after moved with his father's family to Mason county, Illinois, where the senior Tracy engaged in farming. Frank entered the employ of Mr. Henry Foster, a dry goods merchant of Beardstown, Illinois, remaining four years in the store. In 1856, he became book-keeper for Messrs. Nolte & McClure of that place, in which position he rendered complete satisfaction and formed many lasting friendships. In 1863, Mr. Tracy came to Springfield and entered one of the city banks as

teller. The following year he and several other gentlemen perfected the organization of the First National Bank of Springfield, and he was chosen its cashier. The financial flood-tide then fairly setting in throughout the country, resulting from the civil war, the geographical location of Springfield and its growing prosperity as the capital and political center of the greatest agricultural State of the Union, all contributed to usher the young bank upon an era of marked success, which is noted in the history of the banking interests in another chapter of this work. Fifteen years of uninterrupted faithful services as cashier, during which many millions of dollars of government and private funds has passed through his hands, were terminated by the election of Mr. Tracy in 1879 as President of the bank. Aside from his duties as a banker, Mr. Tracy has been active in developing the interests and resources of the State, as director of a number of manufacturing and mining corporations, which have proven public benefactions. As a member of the Board of Education of the city, he has for years been a zealous friend and advocate of liberal education. He officiated as a director of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, during which he did efficient work in solving the transportation problem in this State. On October 23, 1855, Mr. Tracy united in marriage with Miss Sarah Jones, of Cass county. They have reared a family of two sons and two daughters. The eldest son is now assistant cashier of the bank, and is a young man of bright qualities and great promise.

Albert H. Trapp, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Germany, June 30, 1813; the son of John Frederick and Eva Maria (Martine) Trapp; father was a prominent lawyer and a man of influence. Albert H., attended school in his boyhood, also commenced reading medicine. Having some unpleasantness in Germany, he went to Switzerland, where he graduated in the Surick University. In 1836, he came to the United States and located in St. Clair county, Illinois, where he immediately commenced the practice of medicine, and remained there twenty-one years; then came to Springfield, where he has been ever since. In 1854, he was elected to the legislature from St. Clair county. He married Miss Minnie Michael, who was born in Germany, October 25, 1823; there are three living children, Augusta, born February 21, 1848; Frederick, born April 9, 1851; William, born October 23, 1854. The Doctor is a member of the School Board which position he has held nearly twenty years; takes a great interest in the education

of the young, and was raised in the Lutheran Church.

Charlton C. Troxell, of the firm of Troxell & Dubois, dealers in farm implements, buggies, phaetons, spring wagons, farm and garden seeds, hides and pelts, corner of Jefferson and Fourth streets, is the son of William Troxell and Louise C. Staley, who were both natives of Washington county, Maryland. Three children, Charlton C., Mansfield S., and Laura L., were born of their marriage. Mrs. Troxell was born in October, 1836, and died in October, 1874. Her husband died in November, 1877. He established this business in Springfield in 1865, and conducted it until his death, when for a short time it was continued by his son, in company with W. Staley, then was bought by the present firm. The subject of this sketch has been continuously in the agricultural implement trade since, save a month or so spent in the grocery business. The firm keeps a large stock of the best patterns of farm machinery, buggies, phaetons, and spring wagons, and also seeds for the farm and garden. The concern does an extensive and prosperous business.

William Troxell settled in Springfield, Illinois, in 1861, and previous to engaging in the sale of farming tools, carried on a shoe and harness store.

Joseph Trutter, grocer and butcher, corner First and Jefferson streets, began business as a butcher in Springfield in 1866. In 1874, he commenced erecting the brick building he now occupies, sixty by forty feet in size, opened a grocery and meat market in it the following year, and has conducted both branches of business to the present time. He keeps in stock quite a complete line of groceries, and has a trade in the two departments of more than \$20,000 a year. Mr. Trutter is a German by nativity, born in January, 1841; came to the United States when twelve years of age; spent ten years at Long Branch, New Jersey, as a laborer on a farm. He then joined his father in the butcher business in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Trutter, senior, also emigrated in 1853, and settled in Springfield in 1857, residing there until his decease, in February, 1879. In April, 1866, Joseph married Miss Ellen Sauer, born in Switzerland, but brought up from a small child in Sangamon county. Their family consists of two boys and three girls. Mr. Trutter is a member of the St. Vincent Benevolent Society, and he and family belong to the Catholic Church.

Edward R. Ulrich, grain merchant, corner of Adams and Tenth streets, is extensively en-

gaged in this branch of merchandising, both in Springfield and at several other railroad points. He embarked in the grain traffic five years ago, and has steadily increased the volume of business until he shipped, in 1880, two thousand cars of the different cereals, chiefly over the Wabash and Springfield & Northwestern railroads, finding a market in Toledo and Baltimore. For twenty years previous to engaging in this, he had devoted his attention to buying, feeding and shipping live stock, mainly cattle. Mr. Ulrich is a New Yorker by nativity, born in Dutchess county, in 1829. His father, Augustus L. Ulrich, was a woolen manufacturer in that county. He died in 1841, and the same year Edward came with his mother to Sangamon county, Illinois, and settled in Springfield, which has been his home since. He was for a time employed as an errand boy and sub-clerk in a general store; later was identified with the lumber business for a time, and also carried on farming, which still receives a liberal share of his attention in the management of a large farm west of the city. In March, 1853, he married Maria V. Vredenburg, a New Jersey lady by birth, and daughter of a pioneer merchant in Springfield. They have seven surviving children—four sons and three daughters.

John B. Vasconcellos, of the firm of Vasconcellos & Goveia, grocers, 1135 North Sixth street, was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, in May, 1853; started in life as a jockey boy before he was eight years of age, and has been entirely self-dependent ever since. He followed that pursuit till 1869, visiting seventeen States, while thus employed. Leaving that he obtained employment as a laborer on a construction train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; later he became a brakeman, and in November, 1875, was made conductor, which position he held till November, 1880, then resigned to embark in the grocery business. His parents were Manuel Vasconcellos and Ida Nunes, natives of Maderia Island, and born in 1812 and 1814 respectively. They came to the United States and settled in Jacksonville, Illinois, thirty-three years ago, being the first Portuguese to immigrate. Mrs. Vasconcellos was the mother of twelve children, nine now alive. Six of the seven sons were at one time engaged in railroading; Joseph, the second son, was accidentally killed in Springfield May 1, 1881, while performing his duties as yard-master, for the Wabash Railroad, after having been eighteen years in that company's employ. The subject of this sketch mar-

ried Estella Stringham, a native of Ohio, in September, 1879.

M. R. Goveia, was born in Springfield, in November, 1855; is the son of Manuel Goveia, who settled in this city in 1849, immediately after emigrating from Maderia Island, his birth place. He is a painter by trade, married Mary DeFrates, also of foreign birth. The subject of this sketch has been identified with the grocery business since 1872, as clerk until 1875, when he located in that portion of the city where he and his partner are now doing business. They have a fine local trade.

John Vetter, grocer, 111 North Fifth street, started in business at that point in September, 1878. He keeps in stock a complete variety of family groceries, staple and fancy, of \$4,000 value, and has a trade of \$20,000 a year. Mr. Vetter is a native of Germany, born in Hessen, and is twenty-five years old. He emigrated to the United States in 1873; worked the first nine months on a farm in St. Clair county, Illinois, then came to Springfield. His first wages were \$2 a month, which was soon increased as his worth was demonstrated. By incessant industry and rigid economy he saved \$800 with which to commence the grocery business in 1878. His trade is quite extensive both in city and country and rapidly increasing. Mr. Vetter obtained a good German education in his native land.

J. S. Vredenburg, deceased, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, March 11, 1809. He entered a large dry goods house in New York City, when a boy, and remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He then married Miss Ann Doremus, daughter of Francis Doremus, of New York City; the same year came West and bought land in this county, and soon after returned for his family, and located here permanently in 1832. The old homestead is at present owned by his son Peter. He remained on the farm until 1841, when he came to Springfield and engaged in merchandising on the north side of the Square, and was known as No. 4. In 1852 he sold out and returned to the farm until 1856, when he again came to the city and engaged in the lumber business which he continued until his death. The business is now owned and controlled by his son, Peter. Mr. Vredenburg was a member of the City Council two years, and in 1865 was elected to the office of Mayor; was senior elder in the Presbyterian Church; he died March 9, 1879, leaving a widow who followed him in October, 1880. They left a family of eight children, Mariah D., (now Mrs. E. R. Ulrich, of Springfield) Francis and Peter of this city; Thomas D.,

now of Springfield, who enlisted in 1861, in the three months service; again enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Cavalry as a private, and was promoted step by step until he became Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. He participated in all the engagements of the regiment; he married Miss Maria Reynolds, daughter of the Rev. William M. Reynolds, and they had one child, William R. The next son is John S., now engaged in the wholesale business at Chicago; was also in the same regiment with his brother, and was promoted as Captain. Annie, (now Mrs. Partridge, of Missouri); Margaret and LaRue, a graduate of Ruger's College, New Jersey, and one of the rising attorneys of Springfield. LaRue was married to Miss Minnie N. Tapping of New Jersey, October 20, 1881.

Hiram Walker, money loaner and real estate dealer, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, April 10, 1811, son of Daniel and Sally (Bail) Walker; mother a native of Pennsylvania, whose parents came over in the ship with William Penn. When a young girl, she went to Loudon county, Virginia, where she grew to womanhood and married. Mr. Walker was of Scotch descent. The subject of this notice was raised on a farm until he was seventeen years old, when he learned the trade of iron worker. In the spring of 1835, he came to Illinois, and located on Horse creek, Sangamon county, where he commenced farming. His health failing, he went to Taylorville, Christian county, where he remained ten years; thence to Springfield, where he has been engaged in his present business ever since. Mr. Walker is one of the most extensive dealers in the county; has bought and sold thousands of acres of land, and is at present owner of two thousand acres of improved lands in this county.

Robert Webster, grocer, 913 East Monroe street, has operated in that line of merchandising since 1870, in Springfield, and for the past seven years at the above number. He keeps a general assortment of family groceries for the retail trade, and does a business of \$10,000 a year. Mr. Webster is a native of Birmingham, England, and was born in 1828. In 1853, he came to America, and lived three years in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; came to Illinois, and settled in Springfield in 1856; in 1860, went to Texas and spent two years; thence to California, and engaged in mining from January, 1863, until July, 1868, when he returned to Springfield. Mr. Webster sent to England for his father, James Webster, who came over in 1857, and carried on the grocery business in Springfield until his

death, in 1875. Mr. Webster married Betsey Watson, an English lady, in Springfield, in the fall of 1874.

Howard K. Weber, cashier of the First National Bank, is one of a family of four children, and the younger of two living sons of William and Mary Weber *nee* Phillips; and was born in Maryland, June 27, 1843. His father was a Virginian by birth, and his mother is a native of his own State. Mr. Weber was educated in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Owing to the excitement caused by the war of the Rebellion, he left school in the junior year, expecting to enter the Confederate army; but his father, being a War Democrat, opposed the measure, and by way of compromise induced him to come to Springfield, Illinois, in 1863, to visit some friends. He at once saw the struggle in a different light, became a Republican in politics, cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has voted with that party since. Soon after locating in Springfield, Mr. Weber was appointed Assistant Commissary Sergeant of the post of Camp Butler, and held the office till the war closed; then left it to become messenger in the First National Bank. In 1879, he was elected to his present position. He is a Master in the Masonic fraternity, and a member in the Knights of Pythias. In Denver, Colorado, on September 20, 1879, Mr. Weber was united in marriage with Kate M. Gaw, of Baltimore, Maryland. They have one son, James Horace. Mr. Weber is a member and trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. His father and mother reside in Maryland, aged respectively seventy-four and sixty-six years. The brother, William E., is Cashier of the Third National Bank, Cumberland, Maryland.

William C. Wenzel, grocer, 306 North Fifth street, established the business at that point in 1878. He keeps a general stock of goods for the retail trade, and has a business of \$11,000 per annum. Mr. Wenzel was born in Germany in 1853; came to the United States at the age of sixteen years, locating first in Clinton county, Iowa. In 1872, he changed to Crawford county, that State, and in August, 1874, came to Springfield. He spent four years in the Lutheran Concordia College, from which he graduated in 1878; during the two last years he preached a portion of the time, and continued his ministerial labors a year after leaving the institution. In the latter part of 1878, he retired and engaged in the grocery business soon after. Mr. Wenzel married Katie Annie Maise', in May, 1879. She is

a native of Springfield, Illinois. They are both members of the German Lutheran Church.

Gerhard Westenberger, furniture dealer and manufacturer, 417 East Adams street, located in the business at that number in 1861; first as joint proprietor, but has been sole proprietor for fifteen years. His stock embraces a large assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, occupying four floors of his building, twenty by seventy-five feet in area. He is a practical cabinet-maker, and carries on manufacturing in a moderate way, employing several hands, and conducts a thriving business. Mr. Westenberger is a native of Germany; emigrated to the United States when twelve years of age, settling in Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1848. He learned the trade early in life, and has steadily pursued it. In 1860, he married Mary Louise Bretz, in Springfield; she was a native of Kentucky. Her mother was a Kentucky lady, and married Mr. Bretz, a German by birth, in Frankfort of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Westenberger have nine living children, four sons and five daughters, and one son deceased. The eldest daughter is now married. He and family are members of the Catholic Church. His father carried on building and the manufacture extensively in Germany, and moderately after coming to Springfield, where he died about twelve years ago, aged nearly eighty-two years. His widow resides in the city, over seventy years old. Their family of four sons and a daughter are still living.

Floyd K. Whittemore, cashier of the State National Bank, of Springfield, is a native of Cayuga county, New York, and is thirty-five years of age. When a small boy he came with his parents to DeKalb county, Illinois, and was there educated in the district and high schools. Upon the election of Hon. James H. Beveridge to the office of State Treasurer, Mr. Whittemore came to Springfield as his deputy, and after the completion of his term of office, accepted the position of cashier in Jacob Bunn's banking house. After over four years service in that capacity, Mr. Whittemore, having been chosen cashier of the State National Bank, retired to enter upon the duties of his present office. He has earned a place in the front rank among Springfield's business men. His father, some years a widower, resides in DeKalb county, Illinois. Mr. Whittemore has never married.

Colonel James White, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Adams county, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1796; son of James and Polly White. He was reared on a farm and received an elementary school education. When

twenty-one years of age, he engaged in the stock business, buying and selling, his principal market being Philadelphia and Baltimore, till 1864. February 4, 1830, he came to Springfield, where he still kept up his stock business, dealing in land, owning one thousand eight hundred acres in this county. The Colonel is over eighty-five years of age; a man who has accumulated large fortunes; but by endorsing for others, has lost heavily. He is a man who has always been temperate, using neither intoxicating liquors or tobacco; is a strong Spiritualist, believing that he has communications from some of his old acquaintances that have passed away; has always been just in his dealings, never taking a cent that did not belong to him, and always paying the last dollar for men that he has gone security for, paying over \$50,000; is a member of the Good Samaritan, and Masonic orders.

Silas M. Whitecraft, farmer, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, on the sixth day of March, 1828; son of John and Rachael (Arnet) Whitecraft; father of Irish and mother of English descent. In 1835, his parents emigrated to this county, and located in Woodside township, where he remained one winter, then removed to Christian county, then back to this county, when Mr. W. entered Government lands and made a home, where he resided until his death, which occurred in July 25, 1847. In 1879, while his mother was returning from the fair, she was thrown from a wagon and killed. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and died as they had lived, sincere Christians. Mr. Whitecraft planted the first orchards in this part of the country. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm. In 1864, he married Miss Lottie Price, daughter of Abram Price, of Madison county, New York. They have four children, viz: Mattie, Lottie, Mabel and Bessie. Mr. Whitecraft has been identified with the interests of the county for over forty years; is one of the large and enterprising farmers of the central part of Illinois; he raises and feeds two hundred and fifty head of cattle and two hundred head of hogs.

George W. Whitecraft, retired farmer, residence corner of Eighth and Douglas streets, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, in September, 1830. His parents, John Whitecraft and Rachel Arnett, were also natives of the same county, where they married and moved to Sangamon—now Christian county, in September, 1835. His father died on the old homestead sixteen miles southeast of Springfield, in 1847. His mother was killed by a runaway team while

returning from a fair at Springfield in September, 1875. They were the parents of six sons and a daughter, of whom the subject of this memoir is the youngest. His active life was all spent on the farm in the neighborhood of the old homestead in Christian county. In October, 1873, he purchased the property he now occupies and moved to the city. Mr. Whitecraft married Susan Williams, November 10, 1853. She is the daughter of Josiah Boynton Williams, of Cotton Hill township, Sangamon county, Illinois, where he settled forty-three years ago. Susan was born about three miles north of his present home in January, 1834, and is one of a family of five brothers and four sisters, eight of whom survive. Her parents are both alive, father aged seventy-two, mother sixty-seven years. Two brothers and a sister of Mr. W., reside in Christian county, and one brother in Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. Whitecraft are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. They own five hundred acres of fine farming land and a comfortable home in the city. In politics he is a Republican.

Dudley Wickersham, grocer, 609 Monroe street, has been engaged in that branch of mercantile life, in that location, twelve years. His store is large, being one hundred and fifty-seven feet deep, and amply stocked with the finest staple and fancy groceries in the market. He makes a specialty of the best grades of goods, and his store, which is a model of its class, abounds with the most tempting edibles, in which he conducts a very large retail trade. Col. Wickersham is a Kentuckian by nativity, born in Woodford county, where the first eighteen years of his life were passed on a farm. At that age he began mercantile life as a clerk in the town of Mortonville. In 1844, he came to Springfield, and entered the employ of Col. John Williams, as salesman in his dry goods store. In June, 1846, Mr. Wickersham enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Regiment, Col. E. D. Baker commanding, and served a year in the war with Mexico. He started out as Corporal, and was promoted to Sergeant of Company A. Among the important battles in which he participated was that of Cerro Gordo, where he helped to carry General Shields from the field, in what was then supposed to be a dying condition. Returning home, Mr. Wickersham resumed work for Col. Williams, till he set him up in business in Athens, where he carried on a general store three years, then closed out and came back to Springfield. He became a partner in the dry goods firm of Smith, Edwards & Co.,

which relation continued until he entered the army in September, 1861, as a member of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was appointed by Governor Yates, Lieutenant Colonel, and two months later was elected Colonel. He commanded the regiment through the nearly four years of his military career. He was connected with the army of the frontier, west of the Mississippi, and saw much hard service. Owing to failing health, Colonel Wickersham resigned in May, 1865, and was unable to engage in business for nearly a year. After retiring from the service, he was appointed United States Assessor for the Eighth District, and filled that office several years, at the termination of which he embarked in the grocery trade. Colonel Wickersham is a Mason, and has taken all the degrees of the Order, to Knight Templar. In 1847, he married Miss Margaret Dickey, in Springfield. She was born in Kentucky, but brought up from childhood in Sangamon county, Illinois. They have two surviving children, William, salesman in the store, and Carrie, at home.

James Wickersham, attorney at law, firm of Wines & Wickersham, is a native of Illinois, born in Marion county, and is twenty-four years of age. After attending school there, he came to Springfield, in 1877, and in July of that year began the study of law in the office of ex-Governor John M. Palmer. In December, 1879, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois, and in March, 1881, opened a law office. Previous to that, and up to the fall of 1881, he and his partner, Walter B. Wines, have been engaged in the United States census work, preparing a digest of the criminal laws of the different States as a part of the census report, on crimes and charities. In politics, Mr. Wickersham is a staunch Republican, and was a zealous supporter of Mr. Garfield's principles and administration. Mr. Wickersham married Debbie Bell, in October, 1880, who is a daughter of Isaac Bell, deceased, an early settler of Rochester township. He died the day after Mrs. Bell graduated from the city High School, in June, 1880. Her mother died some years before.

Noble B. Wiggins, of Leland & Wiggins, Leland Hotel, was born in Newburg, Ohio, October 21, 1841, where he lived on a farm and attended school during the winters; when eighteen years of age, he attended Hiram College, Ohio; remained there one year, when he enlisted in Garfield's Regiment, Company G, Forty-second Ohio Infantry Volunteers, September 19 1861, and remained in the service until December 2,

1864, when he was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. He then returned to the farm at Newburgh, Ohio, where he remained two years when he came to Springfield, arriving here April 6, 1867, and was employed as steward in the Leland Hotel, a position which he held until 1874, when he was admitted as a partner, in the firm of Leland & Wiggins. His father, Benjamin L. Wiggins, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, and when a young man drove a wagon from Vermont to Ohio, and peddled tinware and Seth Thomas clocks, finally settling on a farm in Cuyahoga county Ohio, where he remained until his death, July, 1864. His wife was Miss Lucy Bates Wiggins, born in Newburgh, Ohio. She died May 1868; she was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the mother of four children, three living. The subject of this sketch, Noble B. Wiggins, married Miss Clarissa N. Leland, October 21, 1869; she was born in Cleveland, O., and was a daughter of Aaron P. Leland, and Miss Submit (Arnold) Leland. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins attend the First Presbyterian Church, and have a family of three children, viz.: Horace L., Louis N., and Lucy A. Wiggins.

Henry Williams, furniture merchant and undertaker, 420 East Washington street, has carried on this branch of merchandising in Springfield since 1848, and for six years previously worked in the city as a journeyman cabinet maker. The undertaking feature he has conducted over thirty years. His stock embraces a complete assortment of parlor, bed-room and kitchen furniture, and undertaker's supplies, and does a heavy retail trade, acting upon the "nimble shilling" motto, turning over his capital several times a year. Mr. Williams was born in Massachusetts in 1824; came to Illinois in 1839, and located in Brown county; in 1842 settled in Springfield and learned the cabinet trade; in 1850 he married Sarah Wall, who was born in Ireland. They have a family of two sons. The eldest, James H., is with his father in the store, and is serving his second year as alderman from the Second Ward. Both of Mr. Williams' parents were natives of Ireland. His mother is a resident of Sangamon county, aged eighty years; father died some years ago.

Colonel John Williams, one of the pioneer merchants, and one of Sangamon county's most enterprising, highly esteemed and successful business men, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, September 11, 1808. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Wales and settled in Virginia, where his father, James Williams, was born. His maternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish,

of the Presbyterian order, and settled in Pennsylvania. His mother, Hannah Mappin, was born near Pittsburgh, in 1776. After marrying, his parents settled in Kentucky, from whence they moved to Illinois in 1823, and settled on the farm still owned by the subject of this memoir, and where they both ended their earthly life a number of years ago.

Mr. Williams' school privileges were confined to the primitive log school house of Bath county, and chiefly to the winter terms, his summers being occupied with labor on the farm; but being fond of books and study he made the most of what advantages offered. At fourteen years of age he began mercantile life, as store boy, in the store of J. T. Bryan, in Kentucky. He received no salary the first year, and the second year \$50 and board was the compensation. In the fall of 1824, having completed his engagements, he, in company with several of his father's old neighbors, came on horseback to Illinois, and after visiting at his father's house two weeks, proceeded to Springfield, arriving October 11, 1824, and at once entered the employ of Major Elijah Iles as store boy, at a salary of \$10 per month and board. At the end of a year, Mr. Iles credited him with \$150, and offered him for the next year's services \$200, which was accepted, and this was the annual amount received for five successive years of labor. In the fall of 1830, Mr. Iles wishing to retire from business, Mr. Williams bought his stock on four quarterly payments, started out as proprietor of the store, with a capital of \$300, saved from his small salary in the six years. By energetic application and management, the payments of the purchase money were promptly met, and having a good credit the young merchant bought goods to keep up his stock, and by discounting his bills before due, saved paying interest. Pursuing the plan of his predecessor in honorable dealing and strict justice to his customers, success crowned the years of Mr. Williams' life, which, with two brief intermissions, extended over a period of fifty years, as proprietor of the business, beginning in September, 1830, and closing with the sale of the business to C. A. Gehrman in September, 1880. A part of this time he had several different parties successively as partners. During the last twenty-five years George N. Black was in company with him.

In 1864, upon the organization of the First National Bank of Springfield, in which he was the prime mover, Mr. Williams became its President, and held the office about eleven years, when he sold out his stock. When the Spring

field & Northwestern Railroad was being built, Mr. Williams loaned the contractors \$50,000, and other amounts subsequently, amounting in the aggregate to \$200,000. The company being unable to repay the money, he had a receiver appointed, and after four years of his administration, the road was sold in 1878, by order of court, and Mr. Williams became the purchaser. Upon the re-organization of the company, Mr. Williams owning a controlling interest, was made President of the road, which office expired by the sale of his stock in July, 1880, to parties in the interest of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. In the summer of 1872, Mr. Williams, in partnership with George N. Black and S. H. Melvin, formed the Barclay Coal and Mining Company. They sunk the shaft the same year at Barclay, eight miles from Springfield, on the Illinois Central Railroad. The company—now composed of Mr. Williams, George N. Black and Samuel Yocum—owns eighty-seven acres in fee simple, on which they have erected over forty tenement houses, also the coal right of twelve hundred acres, and fifty coal cars. They employ from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five miners, and mine from four hundred to five hundred tons per day. Mr. Williams owns a number of pieces of city property and several farms, principal among them are the homestead of one hundred and forty acres, in and adjoining the corporate limits of Springfield, and a splendid farm of seventeen hundred acres in Menard county, near Athens, where his father first settled. At the breaking out of the late war, Colonel Williams was appointed Commissary General of Illinois, by Governor Yates, which position he filled six months, till the United States Government was prepared to take charge of the troops. He was afterwards appointed at the head of the Sanitary Commission for Illinois, to receive and forward supplies donated to the soldiers. He served in this capacity, without compensation, about two years. He was nominated and run for Congress in this district in 1856, on the Fremont and Fillmore ticket, and ran nearly two thousand ahead of his ticket, but the district being Democratic by about four thousand, he was beaten two thousand one hundred votes. He was one of the Board of Water Commissioners during the building of the City Water Works. Is President of the Barclay Coal Company. Colonel Williams was one of the original Trustees of the Lincoln Monument Association, and still retains that position. He is also a large stockholder and a Director of the Springfield Iron

Company. In 1840, Colonel John Williams united in marriage with Lydia Porter, a native of Livingston county, New York, but a resident of Sangamon county, Illinois, at that time; six children have been born to them, all living, viz: Louisa I., the wife of George N. Black; Albert P., John E., Julia J., the wife of A. Orendorff; George and Henry C. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield.

Samuel J. Willett, merchant tailor, 227 South Sixth street, came to Springfield, Illinois, nineteen years ago, and entered the employ of Woods & Henkle, as cutter in their clothing establishment, some fourteen years ago, continuing in that relation until both proprietors died, when he was made manager of the business for the estate for two years, at the end of which time he opened a merchant tailoring house on his own account. He moved to his present choice location February 1, 1880, and in August, 1881, put in a splendid stock of gentlemen's furnishings. His stock of piece goods is large and elegant, embracing an assortment of the finest American and imported fabrics for men's wear, which are made up to order in the most approved style. He is doing an extensive, growing business.

Mr. Willett was born in Cheshire, England, in 1829; emigrated to the United States in 1851; worked over eleven years at merchant tailoring in New York City, and then came to Springfield. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery; is a member of the Knights of Pythias; is Prelate of Capital Lodge, No. 14; is Past Grand Chancellor for Illinois, having served in that position two terms consecutively; is Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge of Knights of the World. He is also an Odd Fellow, since 1853, and has passed through the degrees of the Grand Lodge. In 1860, Mr. Willett married Miss Emma S. Clark, a native of New York City. They have five surviving children, three daughters and two sons; one son deceased.

Fred Wilms, President and General Manager of the Wabash Coal Company, has been engaged in the coal mining interests of Sangamon county since 1870. He was first connected with the Western Coal and Mining Company, a corporate organization with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000, at first, as its cashier, and later as its manager. The company operated at Riverton, this county, and at Danville, Vermilion county. At Riverton, it re-equipped the old shaft sunk by P. L. Howlett some years before, having secured a ten years' lease of the mine, and worked

a force of one hundred and fifty men, who mined a million bushels of coal per year. This company closed out in 1877. The Wabash Coal Company was organized in March, 1880, with a capital stock of \$40,000, and Fred Wilms was made President and General Manager; William Wilms, Secretary and Treasurer. This company sunk a shaft at Dawson, twelve miles east of Springfield, on the line of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, in the spring and summer of 1880. A five-foot vein of coal of very fine quality was reached at a depth of two hundred and fifty feet. This shaft works one hundred miners, who take out one hundred thousand bushels of coal per month. This company is also operating the old junction mine, situated at Springfield Junction, two miles south of the city, Mr. Wilms having leased it in May, 1879. A hundred and fifty men are employed at this mine, and it yields an average product of one hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels per month. The coal from these mines finds a market chiefly at points east and west on the line of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, as far east as Toledo, and west to Quincy and Hannibal. The company has two retail yards, one in Springfield and one in Jacksonville. They also do a large business in hard coals, both at wholesale and retail.

The subject of this memoir was born in Quincy, Illinois, in 1842; from fourteen to twenty years of age, clerked in a dry goods store in his native city; was then six years in the employ of a wholesale and retail boot and shoe house there, as book-keeper and buyer of the stock. At the expiration of this time he engaged in the same line of business as proprietor. In 1870, he sold out and moved to Springfield and has since devoted his attention to coal mining. He has been President of the Springfield Coal Association three years; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has passed through all the degrees of the order to Knight Templar. In January, 1867, Mr. Wilms married Anna Dickhut, of Quincy, and a daughter of a pioneer in that place. They have two children, Carrie, aged twelve years, and Fred, six years old.

Edwin A. Wilson, real estate and loan agent, and publisher of the Sunday School journals "Labor of Love," and "Food for Lambs," was born in Carroll county, Maryland, in June, 1840; passed most of his early life in Baltimore City, where he received a good English education. During the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, he was employed on clerical duties in the office of the

United States Sanitary Commission; left there in November, 1865, and after visiting Boston and Indianapolis, landed in Springfield, Illinois, in January, 1866, and still being in the service of the Commission, was engaged in examining and classifying the rolls of Illinois soldiers till November of that year, then resigned to locate permanently in Springfield. Engaging in the real estate and insurance business, he carried both on till eight years ago, when he dropped the latter, and has since chiefly devoted his attention to dealing in and improving city real estate. Besides building many houses for others, he has erected some forty residences on his own property, and now owns thirty-seven occupied dwellings. Mr. Wilson was one of the publishers of the book entitled "Reminiscences of Old Settlers," of Sangamon county, in which he invested \$6,000, quite a large per cent of which he has never realized. He is one of the elders of the Third Presbyterian Church, and is Superintendent of its Sunday School. He is publishing two Sunday School journals of the above titles, which are non-sectarian in character, and both are extensively circulated. In 1864, Mr. Wilson united in marriage with Miss Cynthia C. Hannon, in Washington City. She is also a native of Maryland. They have two children of each sex alive.

George Withey, of the firm of Withey & Brothers, Carriage Manufacturers, Washington street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, was born in Somersetshire, England, and is fifty-four years of age. He is one of the five living sons of a family of seven sons and two daughters of James and Jane (Stich) Withey of German ancestry, and who crossed the Atlantic in the spring of 1842, and settled in Sangamon county, Illinois, where the mother died about twelve years ago and the father about seven years ago. The senior Withey was a wagon-maker by trade; the sons took kindly to the sire's calling, and the three who compose the firm, William H., George D., and James, all learned the trade, and two of the brothers have five sons journeymen in the same business and engaged in the factory. The subject of this sketch married Miss M. T. Kimes, born in Knoxville, Tennessee. They have a family of four daughters. In spite of several serious reverses of fortune the Withey Brothers are doing a large and prosperous business, in which they employ an average of thirty men.

Seneca Wood, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 1, 1806; his father and mother died when he was a mere

child, and he was left to take care of himself. He was taken by Enos Coles, a blacksmith; to learn the trade; but as he had a farm, he was busy there instead of the shop, except rainy days, when he could not work out-doors. He remained with Mr. Coles until he was nineteen years of age, then engaged in Belchertown, Massachusetts, to work by the year, at one hundred and twenty dollars; remained there three years, and accumulated a few hundred dollars. He spent one winter in Georgia, peddling clocks for a man named Kendall; the following spring returned to Belchertown, when he hired for two years to the same party he had previously worked for. Taking his hard earned money, he, in company with a man named Wilson, came to Schenectady, New York, when they started a paper. Mr. Wood being the money-man in the enterprise, and being ignorant of the business, it was not a successful undertaking, and he sold out to Wilson, getting what he could out of it; came to Buffalo; from there to Painesville, Ohio, where he spent the summer, and in August started out with a team and light Dearborn wagon for Illinois, and located in Springfield.

In 1835, he entered land in Island Grove township, which he sold to a Mr. Brown, from Kentucky, who bought a large tract of land in that county. Mr. Wood then went to Berlin, where he built the Half-way House, between Jacksonville and Springfield, and kept it for a number of years. Among his guests were Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Forquer, John J. Harding, Daniel Webster, Martin Van Buren, E. D. Baker, and many men who rose to eminence. He married Miss Sarah Ann Todd, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. She was born May 22, 1800. There were eight children, four of whom are living. Mr. Wood held the office of postmaster in Berlin, and was justice of the peace for a number of years.

Henry Wohlgenuth, M. D., may well be placed among those of whom there are so many, so-called "self-made men." He is a native of Germany, was born on the 22d day of May, 1822, in the city of Hanover, and is the eldest son of Frederick and Maria Wohlgenuth, (parental name, Boehne). His parents were of industrious habits, not possessed of large fortunes. His father died at the age of forty-two years, in Germany. His mother died in the year of 1859, at the age of fifty-four, in St. Louis, Missouri. His brother, Christian, died in St. Louis, Missouri, in the year of 1849, of cholera, at the age of twenty-three years. Two sisters are still surviving, both married, and live respectively, one, the

eldest, in Montana Territory, and the younger sister in Illinois.

Henry, from his earliest boyhood, applied himself to industrious and steady habits, availing himself of what means his parents were able to bestow, in obtaining an education, and at the age of sixteen years, he chose the study of medicine, and his chief desire was with an ambition to acquire a thorough knowledge of his chosen profession.

In 1845, unknown to him, and being absent from home, his widowed mother and three children, (one son and two daughters) decided to emigrate to America, and informed of their action, though unprepared for so sudden a change, he decided to go with them. They embarked in a sailing vessel at Bremerhaven, in the month of September, 1845. After a long and tedious voyage of sixty-two days they arrived in New Orleans in the month of November. Having friends living in Illinois, they proceeded on their journey-up the Mississippi, thence the Illinois river, and landed at Beardstown, where they had friends living. In the winter of the same year the Doctor made his way to Springfield, laboring first under many embarrassing disadvantages, poor in health, poor in purse, unacquainted with the language and an entire stranger among the people with whom he had cast his lot. Springfield, then, with not more than three thousand inhabitants, now has grown to be a city of twenty-two thousand or more, what was the woodlands and open prairies has given away to stately mansions and fine cultivated farms.

His determination and honesty of purpose, aided by a sound and well-directed judgment, soon overcame all obstacles. Although his health being much impaired, owing in a great measure to a change of climate, together with the many other disadvantages and embarrassing circumstances, Dr. Wohlgenuth opened an office in the spring of 1846, and began the practice of his profession. Giving himself industriously to his work, he met with marked success, rapidly acquired a knowledge of the language and laid the foundation of an extensive and lucrative practice, his practice extending through a wide circle outside the city, and he was called upon to endure all the hardships incident to a physician's life of about thirty-five years in a country where farm mansions, cultivated fields, and well-worked high-ways with railroads in every direction, have supplanted the log cabins, dreary prairies, heavy timbers, and almost impassable roads that then existed. The resident physicians, of whom there

were some thirteen, besides the scattering ones throughout the country, of whom there were but few, have all passed away except it be one or two in the county, who still survive but no longer engaged in active practice, which leaves Dr. Wohlgemuth, so to say, the pioneer, or oldest physician, in Sangamon county, at an age of sixty years, still vigorous and engaged in active practice.

In August, 1849, Dr. Wohlgemuth was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Wolgamot, a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, who removed to Springfield with her parents in the year of 1840, when she was eleven years old. They have had six children, two of whom died in infancy. The eldest, a daughter, Mariette, was born June 10th, 1850, and died on the 22d day of October, 1872, beloved by all who knew her. The two sons, Henry L., aged twenty-nine, and William, twenty-five, both promising young men, engaged in merchandise pursuits. The only daughter, Minnie Bell, now a promising young lady, was born July 5, 1865.

Generous and public spirited, Dr. Wohlgemuth has contributed largely to the interest and growth of Springfield, and apart from his regular practice, has held many positions of confidence and public trust.

In 1856, he was elected City Physician, in which capacity he acted until that office was combined with that of County Physician. This latter position he held from 1861 to 1863.

In 1863, he was elected Alderman, and held the office till 1866, and was chairman of many important committees. He was for one year a member of the Board of Education, and in 1865 was appointed one of the Water Works Commissioners, and while acting in this capacity, rendered valuable service to the city in the construction of the works.

For many years past, the Doctor has been a member of the Board of Managers of Oak Ridge Cemetery, for most of the time has been its President, and it is justly due in saying, to him is greatly due, as also the gentlemen who were and still are his associates, in making Oak Ridge Cemetery what it is, the pride of Springfield.

He has been for many years an active member of the Masonic fraternity, of Sangamon Lodge, No. 4; is a member of the Chapter and Royal Arch, also a member of Elwood Commandery, No. 6, K. T., since 1859, and is at present its Eminent Commander. He has also been a member of other associations.

To more fully prepare himself for the duties of his profession, the Doctor, in the year of

1854, upon attending lectures, received the degree of M. D. from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. In the advancement of medical science, he has taken a special interest, and at the organization of the Medical Association, was elected its President; is also a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, honorary member of the New York State Medical Society; and in all that pertains to the medical art and the advancement of science, he takes a deep interest. He has amassed a liberal competence. His reputation is that of honor, and unimpeachable.

Christian Wolf, hatter and furrier, Pasfield Block, southwest corner of the square, established this branch of mercantile business in Springfield in 1865, occupying a small store on the north side of the square. Two years after he formed a partnership with John Hablzel, which continued until the spring of 1880, when Mr. Wolf purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor. In 1869, the increase of trade demanded more room, and they moved to the large store, 109, west side of the square, which was abandoned for the present elegant quarters in the new Pasfield block in the fall of 1881. Mr. Wolf carries a stock of the finest hats, caps, furs and gentlemen's furnishings in the market, the largest in the State outside of Chicago, and has an annual retail trade of \$40,000. He makes a specialty of elegant fur goods, of which he sells a large quantity. Mr. Wolf is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1838; after being partially educated there, emigrated to the United States, at the age of sixteen years; lived over five years in Cincinnati, Ohio; went thence to New Albany, Indiana; there carried on the hat business on his own account over two years, after which he located in Springfield, Illinois. He married in New Albany in October, 1861, to Jennie Welch, a native of that city. Their family consists of three children of each sex. In 1877, Mr. Wolf was elected City Alderman from the Sixth Ward on the Republican ticket, without effort on his part, but resigned after a little more than two years of service. He is a member of Capital Lodge No. 465, I. O. O. F., and a member of Brigadier-General I. N. Reece's staff, I. N. G.

Presco Wright, Treasurer of the City of Springfield, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1820. His parents, Presco Wright, Senior, and Jane McKissack, were also natives of that State. The son and subject of this sketch grew to manhood and received an academical education there. He began mercantile

life as a clerk at fourteen years of age; and upon coming to Springfield, in 1849, pursued the same avocation, first as salesman for Jacob Bunn, then for Lewis & Adams, and in 1851 engaged in a general merchandising business, as a member of the firm of Wright & Brown, which continued five years, at the end of which he sold out and retired. During two of those five years, he filled the office of City Treasurer. In the fall of 1856, Mr. Wright was elected Circuit Clerk of Sangamon county for the term of four years, running six hundred votes ahead of his ticket in the city and township, and was the only Democratic candidate elected at that time. Being a pronounced War Democrat, he was elected in 1862 to the office of County Treasurer on the Union ticket, by a handsome majority, and served two years. In 1865, he was appointed Postmaster of the city by Andrew Johnson, and filled the position till 1868; was then appointed Assistant Assessor for the two years following; subsequently, he served two years as Deputy County Clerk, and in the spring of 1879 was elected to his present office, having been twice re-elected since by a liberal majority. At the age of twenty-four, Mr. Wright married Phebe A. Sutton, in New Jersey. They have an adopted daughter, Mettie Wright. Mr. W. is a member of the Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery in the Masonic Order.

James T. Wright, grocer, 421 East Washington street, has been identified with the grocery trade of Springfield for many years. He first started as a delivery clerk, for Forden & Seely; was afterwards employed as salesman; in 1872 became joint proprietor with Mr. Forden, and three years later, sole owner, by purchasing Mr. Forden's interest. In August, 1879, he located in his present store, which is one hundred and fifty-seven by twenty feet in front, and forty feet at the rear end. He occupies two floors, carries a large stock of goods, and has one of the heaviest retail trades in the city in family groceries and country produce. Mr. Wright is a product of Sangamon county, Illinois, born on Round Prairie, in 1840. Thomas Wright came from Kentucky to Sangamon county in an early day, and married Sarah Smith, also of Kentucky, but came here in childhood. Their family consisted of one daughter, and the subject of this sketch. Thomas Wright died when James was fourteen years of age, leaving the widow, who now lives with her son. James left the farm when twenty-two, and settled in the city, which has since been his home. In 1873, he married Mary A. Lloyd, a native of Springfield, who

has borne him one son, Elmer, aged seven years.

Fred H. Zahn, merchant tailor, 135 South Fifth street, Lincoln's old law office, established the business in that room, July 8, 1875, with fifteen dollars capital, having lost everything in becoming surety for friends in the East. Upon arriving in Springfield, in 1873, he worked as a cutter two years. Having good credit with friends in Eastern cities, he was able to start with a fair stock of goods, and keeping nothing but the finest grades of American, English, and French suitings, which are made up in the highest style of the art, his business rapidly grew from \$9,000 the first year to \$2,000 to \$4,000 per month, in which over twenty skilled hands are regularly employed. He also keeps a fine line of ready-made clothing for children.

Mr. Zahn was born in Berlin, Prussia, May 25, 1840; from early childhood was brought up in city of Baltimore, Maryland, where he learned the tailor's trade. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, in the Second Maryland Infantry. In the second battle of Bull Run he was shot through the left lung with a minnie ball which he still carries in his body. After remaining in the hospital six months, he had so far recovered that he started for the front, but being seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, was compelled to return to the hospital, and was afterwards made Hospital Steward, holding that office till mustered out of service in June, 1864. Mr. Zahn married Miss Ellen M. Brown, of Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1872. His father, August Zahn, died June 11, 1881, aged seventy-one, in Baltimore, Maryland, where his mother still resides.

Robert B. Zimmerman, of Zimmerman & Prouty, dealers in wall papers, shades, paints, etc., 427 Washington street, and of R. B. Zimmerman & Co., painters, and decorators and dealers in papers and paints, was born in Center county, State of Pennsylvania, October 5, 1811, and is the son of Ezekiel and Esther Zimmerman, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter born in South Carolina. Her father, William Swanzy, was in General Francis Marion's army at the time of her birth, and he did not see her until a year old. At the age of seventeen years, Mr. Zimmerman began learning the trade of chair-making and house-painting, in Newton—now Elmira—New York, remaining there four years and a half. After spending another year in Tompkins county, he came West, stopped three months in Indianapolis, and made the first chairs used in the Indiana State

Capital; landed in Springfield, November 18, 1835; passed the early summer months in St. Louis, the next year; returned in July, and bought out Mr. Powell, of Phelps & Powell; sold out to Mr. Phelps in 1839, and in company with John A. Mason, carried on a chair manufactory, eighteen months. They then dissolved, and Mr. Z. formed a partnership with A. P. Willard, in the painting business, in 1841. This relation lasted until Mr. Willard's death, in 1865, which occurrence severed a life-long friendship, of the most fraternal nature. For eight years, Mr. Z. carried on business alone; then took two of his employes, Thomas Armstrong, and Henry Bolte, as partners in one house; and about three years ago took Mr. Prouty in partnership in the other establishment. Both firms do a large business, employing from thirty to forty men in the busy season. Mr. Zimmerman settled in Springfield when it was a village of nine hundred inhabitants, and has been an active business man in the place forty-five years. He married Miss Susan P. Seeley, of St. Lawrence county, New York, on December 25, 1838. She died October 30, 1840, leaving a daughter, Susan L., now the widow of E. L. Gross, late of Springfield. Mr. Z. married Mary C. Townsend, of Calidonia county, Vermont, in October, 1845. They had two sons, both deceased. They reared an adopted daughter, Lizzie Zimmerman, now the wife of M. V. Smith, superintendent of the rolling mills at the National Tube Works, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In early life Mr. Zimmerman was a Whig in politics, and late years has been a Republican. He has always been a reader, has been a constant patron of the New York Tribune for forty years, of the Evangelical Alliance, forty-five years, and of the Illinois State Journal, since 1836, and has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1835. Mrs. Zimmerman was very active in Aid-Society work during the war, even going to the front to see that the supplies reached those for whom they were intended.

Frank M. Sperry, Springfield, Illinois, was born at Anna, Union County, Illinois, March 6, 1857, when three or four years of age he moved with his parents to Cobden, Illinois, remained here a short time when he went with his mother south, and remained a couple of years during the war at Memphis, Tennessee, Paducah, Kentucky, Bird's Point, Missouri, and Cairo, Illinois. At the close of the war the family returned to Anna, Illinois, where he remained until nine years of age, when he moved with his parents on his father's fruit farm, one-half mile west of

Cobden, Illinois. He remained here working on the farm and attending the graded schools of Cobden until fifteen years of age, when he was employed as a clerk in the dry goods and clothing store of H. Blumenthal, at Cobden nearly two years. He then attended school one term at Cobden when he came to Springfield, Illinois. He worked here in the Illinois State Journal with his uncle, D. L. Phillips, some fourteen months, when his uncle was appointed Postmaster of the Springfield Post Office, he was then employed here with his uncle until June, 1879, when he went to learn railroading at DuQuoin, Illinois, on the B. & S. I. Railroad, of which his uncle, D. L. Phillips, was President. He remained here as bill clerk in the office of the I. C. and B. & S. I. Railroads, studying telegraphing until the death of his uncle, Major E. T. Phillips, who was station agent. Since that time he has worked for W. J. Young & Co., in Clinton, Iowa, six or eight months. In August, 1880, he returned to Springfield, Illinois, where he was engaged in the sewing machine trade some five or six months. when he began to sell pianos and organs, and in July 20, 1880, was employed by the Inter-State Publishing Company, to assist in writing up Sangamon county for a history, and by whom he is still employed. His father, Captain Isaih M. Sperry, was born at Hoosac Falls, New York. At the outbreaking of the late rebellion he raised Company B, Sixth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, and was commissioned Captain of this company by Governor Yates. At the close of the war he settled on his fruit farm in Union county, Illinois, he was married to Miss Maggie L. (Phillips) Sperry; she was born at Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, she was the youngest of a large family, among whom were Mrs. Governor E. H. Finch, residing at Anna, Illinois, Thos. H. Phillips, lawyer at Anna, Illinois, and D. L. Phillips deceased, of Springfield, Illinois. Captain I. M. Sperry and wife have had twelve children, eleven living, viz: Frank M., Ella M., Fred. B., in business at Anna, Illinois, Ralph P., Aggie, Samuel H., Don. C., Sadie F., Maggie L., Olivia M., and Nellie Sperry. Captain Sperry is a Mason and a member of Jonesboro Lodge. Mrs. Sperry is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The subject of this sketch is a Republican and a strong supporter of that party, and cast his first vote for James A. Garfield who was so cruelly assassinated.

SPRINGFIELD AS A RAILROAD CENTER.

Springfield, the Capital of the State, centrally situated, is fast becoming a great railroad center. On the opposite page is a well executed map,



showing the railroads that now center in the city. This makes the place easily accessible from all parts of the State, and serves to insure the permanency of the Capital. It is to be hoped the citizens will continue wide awake in this matter; that they will give the people every opportunity of easily reaching the place, and affording the manufacturers that are now centering here, competition in freight rates to any part of the Union.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF SPRINGFIELD.

There was a time in the history of Springfield, when the face of a colored man or woman was a rare sight. Before the deep snow, old Aunt Polly, a colored woman, reigned supreme in Springfield. It was not until and after the war that the race made their advent here in large numbers. The first installment of "contrabands" that arrived while the war was in progress were almost as much, objects of curiosity as the first that came. But time has passed, and the colored people of Springfield form an important factor of it. But no more are they "contrabands," or slaves, but American citizens, with all the rights and privileges which the name implies. They are permitted to own property and as much of it as they can accumulate; they are permitted to testify before courts of justice; and above all, they have that right which is so dear to every American citizen, the right of a free ballot. It has been thought proper to represent a few of the number who have settled in Springfield and made it their home, and who feel an interest in the well-being and prosperity of the city. The greater number know what it is to experience the hardships of a slave life, and to enjoy the blessings of freedom.

Rev. Henry Brown, a native of Raleigh, Halifax county, North Carolina, was born April 17, 1823. His father's name was Staten Jones, but he assumed the name of Brown, which name he retained through life. He was a native of North Carolina, and died about 1824. Henry's mother was born in North Carolina, and her maiden name was also Brown. Henry Brown left the State of his nativity about 1835, for Ohio, and one year later to Rush county, Indiana, when he was bound to a family of Quakers at the age of fourteen, and assigned to the ordinary labors of the farm, which he continued until 1843, when, at the early age of twenty, he was united in marriage to Miss Roberts, who lived but about one year. Mr. Brown was

licensed to preach about 1846, and has been a faithful and constant laborer in the Lord's vineyard up to the present time, his ministry having therefore, extended over a period of thirty-five years, during which time many souls have been led out of darkness into the light of Christ. In 1847, Mr. Brown met, at Paris, Illinois, Mrs. Mary A. King, a young widow lady of eighteen years, and the daughter of Allen Williams, a wealthy gentleman of that place. A mutual admiration and a matrimonial engagement was the result of their first meeting, which culminated, a few weeks later, in their marriage at the residence of the lady's parents, in Paris, Illinois. Mr. Brown came to Springfield as early as 1847, and except about four years' residence at Galena and Quincy, has made Springfield his home to the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of five children—Louella, now Mrs. Taylor, Nannie, Thomas T., Katie, and Edward. Thomas T. is a law student in the office of Sterling & Grout, and will probably be admitted to the bar at the May term of the Appellate Court, in 1882. Mr. Brown is a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and was employed by the great Emancipator for a number of years in various capacities, ending only when Mr. Lincoln removed to Washington, in the spring of 1861, to assume the duties of President of the United States. In 1865, when Mr. Lincoln's remains were brought to Springfield, Mr. Brown came, by request, from Quincy, Illinois, and led Mr. Lincoln's old family horse, "Bob," in the funeral procession. At present, Mr. Brown is pastor of the A. M. E. Church at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and resides in Springfield.

William Florville was born about 1806, at Cape Haytien, West India. When the revolution, in 1821-22, occurred, his god-mother took him to Baltimore, Maryland, and kept him in St. Mary's Convent until her death, when he was bound by the Orphan's Court to learn the trade of barber. He then went to New Orleans, thence to St. Louis, and went with others from St. Louis on a hunting excursion up the Mississippi, Illinois and Sangamon rivers, to New Salem, then into Sangamon county the fall of 1831. While approaching the village of Salem, he overtook a tall man wearing a red flannel shirt, and carrying an axe on his shoulder. They fell into a conversation, and walked to a little grocery store together. The tall man was Abraham Lincoln, who soon learned that the stranger was a barber out of money. Mr. Lincoln took him to his boarding house, and told the people his business and situation. That opened the way for an eve-

ning's work among the boarders. The next morning he started on his way rejoicing, and through the advice of Mr. Lincoln, he came to Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Florville was soon recognized by Dr. E. H. Merriman, with whom he was acquainted in Baltimore and St. Louis. Dr. M. enabled him to open a shop in Springfield, the first barber shop in the city. Mr. Florville spent some time in the employ of General James D. Henry. He was married to Phebe Rountree soon after his arrival in Springfield. She was born near Glasgow, Kentucky. She is living in Springfield, Illinois. At the death of her husband, in 1868, she was left a considerable property, consisting of fifteen business and tenement houses in the city of Springfield, and a farm of eighty acres in Rochester township. She is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in Springfield. She is now in her seventy-second year, and resides on East Adams, between Tenth and Eleventh, where she owns a nice residence. She is the mother of six children, four living, viz.: Samuel H. Florville, born in the city of Springfield, Illinois, May 10, 1832. He lived here, attended school, and worked in his father's barber shop, until seventeen years of age, when he struck out for himself. He worked in Chicago and New York City, and also worked in a hair store in Buffalo, New York, one year; then worked at the barber's trade in Madison and Janesville, Wisconsin. In 1865, returned to Springfield, Illinois, where he now has a shop nicely fitted up, at his father's old stand, 602 East Adams street.

He was married to Miss Mary B. Greening in the spring of 1874. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and mother of one child. She died November 23, 1875. Mr. Florville was again married, to Mrs. Annie Wilson, January 10, 1881. She was born in the Maderia Islands. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Samuel H. Florville owns five tenant houses and six lots in the city of Springfield. In politics, he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for A. Lincoln for President of the United States.

George Brent, pastor of Zion Baptist Church, was born near Greensburg, Green county, Kentucky, July 2, 1821. His parents were both slaves, the property of Louis C. Patterson. His father in some manner secured his freedom and moved to Lexington, Kentucky, where, by excellent deportment, he won the regard of many of the best families of white people in that city. George continued to work for his master until August 2, 1850, being placed in a blacksmith shop as soon as he was able to wield the hammer.

The elder Brent enlisted the sympathies of eight persons, among whom was Rev. Mr. Brown, subsequently pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield, and the eight on the date heretofore given signed a note for the sum of \$1,200, to purchase the freedom of George. In one year afterwards they paid the note, and insured the life of George to secure them from loss in case of his death. George, in the meantime, secured a position in a blacksmith shop in Lexington, and working faithfully at his trade, in three years he paid the entire amount of \$1,200, and thus became truly a free man. The year before George secured his freedom, he was married to Mildred Smith, a free-born woman, in Campbellsville, Kentucky. Thirteen children have since been born unto them, only five of whom are now living—two of the dead being killed by a stroke of lightning, an account of which is given on a previous page. While at work in Lexington, Kentucky, he endeavored to learn to read by the aid of a fellow-workman, whom he paid five dollars to teach him. He in time was able to read the Bible, the book of books, and which has since been his constant companion, and almost the only work he has ever read. He learned to write since coming to Springfield. The efforts made to secure the little knowledge obtained, would have discouraged nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of one thousand. In 1857, Mr. Brent and family came to Illinois, and settled on a farm on Richland Prairie, remaining only during the fall and winter. He then took his family to Menard county, where he worked at his trade some two years, when he purchased a farm on Richland Prairie, and moving on to it, continued there about six years, when he purchased a residence at 1417 East Adams street, Springfield, where he has since resided. When twenty-one years of age, Mr. Brent made a profession of religion, and while living in Lexington, Kentucky, commenced to talk in public in an acceptable manner, with probably no thought of ever becoming a regular minister. It was not until May, 1864, that he was regularly ordained to preach the gospel. In May, 1865, he was called to the pastorate of the Zion Baptist Church, where he has since labored to the best of his ability in his Master's cause.

John E. Jackson was born in the City of Springfield, Illinois, August 11, 1845, where he worked for different parties and attended school until October, 1862, when he was employed as messenger boy in the Adjutant General's office until August 24, 1869. He then went to Chicago,

Illinois, and was there employed on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne and C. C. & I. C. Railroads as porter and conductor of a Pullman Palace Sleeper. He remained in this business until 1871, when the big fire in Chicago broke out, and he lost all he had in the fire and came back to his home in Springfield, and was employed in L. H. Coleman's carpet store, where he remained about three years. November 13, 1875, he began to work in the Ridgely National Bank, where he is still employed. He was married to Miss Matilda J. Wright, at Springfield, Illinois, July 9, 1874; the fruits of this marriage is three children, one living, viz: John T. C. Jackson. Mrs. Matilda (Wright) Jackson was born in Huntsville, Missouri, February 11, 1847; she was a daughter of Thomas J. Wright, born in Kentucky; he was a member of the M. E. Church, and came to Springfield, Illinois, in 1836. His wife, Sarah Fortune, was born in Virginia; she is also a member of the M. E. Church. The father of J. E. Jackson was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, July 16, 1804; he was a member of the Baptist Church; he died November 20, 1876. His wife, Matilda Foster, was born in Kentucky; she was a member of the M. E. Church, and died August 26, 1880. J. E. Jackson, the subject of this sketch, has a common school education, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President. He owns a nice residence at 608 South Ninth street, Springfield. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Monroe T. Oglesby, was born near Charleston, South Carolina, October, 1843. When five years of age, he came with his mother to Carlyle, Clinton county, Illinois, where he remained until 1859. He then went to Decatur, Illinois, and worked for a banker there until the fall of 1861, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and worked as cook at the Chenery and St. Nicholas hotels, two years. He then worked in a feed and sale stable for Ward Dana one year, when he learned the barber's trade under Thomas Kilian; remained with him six or seven months, then worked at that trade in Decatur one summer. He then worked in Springfield some months; then run as porter on a Pullman sleeper from Springfield, Illinois, to Lafayette, Indiana, on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, three years. He then worked as barber a year, in Springfield, Illinois, then for different parties until the meeting of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, when he was made a janitor. He then continued his trade until the meeting of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, when he

worked as janitor for Colonel Harlow six months. He then worked for Governor Beveridge as porter and messenger, during his term of office, when he began to work for Governor Cullom, as porter and messenger one year and some months. He then run as porter of a Pullman out of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, six months, when he worked as barber in Springfield, Illinois, one year. Since that time has been top-man at Starne, Dresser & Company's coal shaft, in Springfield, a position he still retains. His father, William W. Oglesby, was born in South Carolina. His wife, Nancy Oglesby, was also born in South Carolina. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Monroe T. Oglesby, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Sarah Fry, January, 1863. The fruits of this marriage is two children, viz.: James W. Oglesby and Annie L. Oglesby. Mrs. Oglesby was born in Sangamon County, Illinois. She was the daughter of Henry Fry and Mary Stonestreet, who were born in Kentucky and both were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Monroe T. Oglesby is a member of the Baptist Church, and he is a steward in Masonic Lodge, No. 3, at Springfield, Illinois. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant, for President. He owns a nice residence at 1724, East Adams street, where he resides. He has only a limited education. He had to work hard for what he has.

William H. Dulf was born in Saline county, Missouri, May 1, 1840. When an infant he went with his parents to Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, and remained there two years, then went to Randolph county, Missouri, and remained there on a farm until 1857, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, stopped here a short time, then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was janitor for H. H. Brown three years. He then went to Springfield, Ohio, and remained there six years, returned to Springfield, Illinois, in 1865; he then worked on a farm near River-ton, Illinois, for Levi Haasbruck, until 1875, when he returned to Springfield, Illinois, where he has since been engaged as porter of the United States Internal Revenue. He was married to Miss Parthena M. Mausell, September 18, 1860, at Springfield, Ohio; she was born in Ohio, January 4, 1841. She is a daughter of John L. Mausell, born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1799. Is now in his eighty-second year. Is a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and is living in Springfield with his son-in-law, Mr. Dulf, a hale, hearty old man. His wife, Elizabeth Battles, was born in Virginia. She was a member of the African Methodist

Episcopal Church, and the mother of six children. She died October, 1833. The father of William H. Dulf, Robert M. Dulf, born in West Virginia. He was a farmer and teamster, and died in 1841. His wife, Elizabeth Lewis, was born in West Virginia. She was a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother of eight children, four living, viz: William H. Dulf, Annie Todd, Lucinda Todd, and Emanuel Todd. All reside in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Dulf and wife have nine children living, viz: Florence E., Emily M., Clara P., Alice L., John W., George E., Frederic O., Ida A. and Beatrice Dulf. Mr. Dulf is a Mason, and a member of Central Lodge, No. 3, Springfield, Illinois, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has a nice house and lot at 1509 East Mason street, where he resides.

George Stevens, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, December, 1815. When two years old he was sold to Vick Buckhart, and went with him to Randolph county, Missouri, and remained with him fifteen years, when he was sold to Jack Viley, and remained with him until 1854, when he was sold to Wm. Eley, and remained with him until the war broke out; he then enlisted under General Scofield and remained with him two years and five months, when he was detailed, on a government gunboat, commanded by Captain's Bell and Hughey, where he remained until the close of the war. He was in the battle at Vicksburg, and went in on the tugboat "Thompson" the night Vicksburg was taken; was in the Big Black Battle, Paw Paw Island, and other battles. At the close of the war he came to Springfield, Illinois, and began to work in a lumber yard for J. P. Tyson on East Jefferson street near the Wabash depot, where he still remains in the same yard but at present owned by Wm. Baker. He was married to Emma Danals, December, 1849. She was born in Randolph county, Missouri, her father was—Danals, and her mother Sallie Danals, born in Virginia; she is a member of the Baptist Church and is now married to Jack Cavanaugh, a Baptist preacher, both are living in Missouri. The father of George Stevens, Washington Stevens, was born in Kentucky; he was a farmer, and his wife, Maria Stevens, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, and died in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. George Stevens are both members of the St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal, Church on Fourth street, and have had eight children, two living, viz: Harry Stevens and Maria Stevens. George Stevens was first married to Caroline Roberson; she had three children, two living,

Alex and Mary Stevens. George Stevens cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President of the United States. He owns a nice lot and house on Fifteenth and Jefferson streets, where he resides.

Robert Gorum was born near Raleigh, North Carolina, June 15, 1851; remained there until 1864, when he went as waiter for Chaplin Beager, in the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry; at the close of the war he came to Springfield, Illinois, and worked at the St. Nicholas Hotel three years. He then worked for John E. Rosette and attended school during the winters for seven years. He then opened a restaurant near the town clock, on Adams street; sold out some eighteen months afterward and went to Kansas City, Missouri, and worked in the State Line House ten months, when he returned to Springfield and was employed at the Leland Hotel for eight years; he was appointed to his present position as usher in Governor Cullom's office at the State House. Robert Gorum was married to Amanda Coleman, October 14, 1875; the fruits of this marriage is four children, viz: Robert C., Thomas E., Ollie R. and Essie Gorum. Mrs. Gorum was born in Missouri; she was a daughter of Ruben Coleman and Eliza Coleman. The parents of Robert Gorum were Robert Gorum, Sr., and Eliza Hinton, who were both members of the Baptist Church. Robert Gorum, Jr., and wife are members of the M. E. Church; he is also a member of I. O. O. F., Lodge No 1824, at Springfield, Illinois. He owns a nice residence on the southwest corner of Scarret and Passfield streets. Cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President.

Thomas Wright was born at Person Court House, North Carolina, March 15, 1813; he was married to Miss Sarah Fortune, December 25, 1840; she was born at Federicksburg, Virginia. They are the parents of twelve children, five of whom are still living, viz: Francis, now Mrs. Rodgers; William, Matilda, now Mrs. Jackson; Gertrude, and Willis F. Gertrude and Willis F. are both graduates of the Springfield High School, the latter a valedictorian of the class of 1881; they are both teachers in Missouri. Mr. Wright owns a farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Cotton Hill and Rochester townships; he also owns a house and three lots in this city; also his large private residence at 204 East Mason street. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant.

Abner Nailor, was born in Prince William county, June 15, 1856, and in the fall of 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Eighth United States

Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He came to Springfield in the fall of 1871. Three years later he began work in the Leland Hotel, where he has remained ever since. He was married to Miss Luella Brown, October, 1871; she was born in Springfield, Illinois; she was a daughter of Rev. Henry Brown, of this city, and was mother of two children, namely: Estella J. and Mary I. August 14, 1879, he was again married to Miss Ella Bannette, born in Paris, Missouri. The fruits of this marriage is one child, Arthur W. William Nailor, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia. He was a carpenter by trade, and was killed in the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Abner Nailor are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Mason, and member of Central Lodge, No. 3, Springfield, Illinois. He was wounded at the battle of Fort Harrison. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. Mrs. N. is a graduate of the Young Ladies' Athenaeum, at Jacksonville, Illinois. She is now teaching music in this city.

John W. Peterson, was born at Falling Water, Virginia. At the close of the war, he came to Pana, Illinois, then to Sangamon county, worked for different parties four or five years, when he learned the barber's trade under James Rayburn, where he remained six or seven months. He again worked for other parties five or six years. In 1874, he opened a barber shop corner of Ninth and Mason, where he still continues business. He was married to Miss Martha Smith, March 5, 1874. She was born in Campbellsville, Kentucky. The fruits of this marriage is three children, viz: Laura, Stella and Charles. Mr. Peterson is deacon of the Zion Baptist Church, of this city, a position he has held for thirteen years. He owns a fine house at 1422, East Monroe. In politics, Republican, and cast his first vote for Grant in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, the parents of the subject of this sketch, were born in Virginia, and are both members of the Methodist Church.

Thomas Killion was born at Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, June 17, 1830. When two years of age his parents took him to Carlyle, Clinton county, Illinois. When fourteen years of age he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and learned the barber trade, remained there two years, when he opened a shop of his own at 112 South Sixth street, Springfield, Illinois. Has been a barber in this city for the past thirty-six years. He is now located at 614 East Washington street, where he has a first-class shop. His father, Thomas Killion, was born in Lexington, Kentucky. He was a doctor. He went from Cali-

fornia to Europe, with other physicians, on a medical tour, and was lost at sea. His wife, Amelia Curtis, was born in Virginia. She was a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother of fourteen children, twelve living, viz: Obedia, Harvey and Henry Killion, Mary A. Beard, Mrs. Francis Scott, Elizabeth Williams, Emily Clems, Oliver, Andrew, John and Thomas, the subject of this sketch, who was married to Miss Margaret Fry, August 18, 1858. She was a daughter of Richard and Mary Fry, who were born in Kentucky. Mrs. Killion died in the fall of 1863. She was the mother of three children, two living, Frank Stephens and Laura Killion. Mr. Killion was married to Jane Smith, who was a daughter of Jacob Smith. The fruits of this marriage is five children, all living, viz: Allie, Georgia, John, Joseph and Bessie. Mrs. Killion had two children by her husband Smith, viz: James and Fred Smith. Mr. Killion owns a nice residence at 1818 East Adams street. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President. Mr. Killion saw the first man hung in Sangamon county. It was a brute named Wilson, who was hung on Vinegar Hill, near where the new State House now stands. He was hung for kicking his wife to death. He also shaved the last two men hung in Sangamon county, the morning they were hung. These men were Lemon and Vanarsdale, who were hung by Sheriff Crafton in the county for killing Saunders, at Pawnee, Illinois, while they were robbing his store.

Noah Thomas was born in Hinds county, Mississippi, July 14, 1842. When twenty-one years of age he then went as hostler for Franklin Fisk, Captain, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. He remained with him until October 30, 1864, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and worked at the blacksmiths' trade. He was married to Harriet E. McDanals, October, 1866. She was born on Wolf Creek, in Sangamon county. After his marriage he worked for Wm. Chamberlin, nearly three years, then worked for J. C. Melton & Tioxell, nearly three years, when, in 1872, he opened a blacksmith-shop on Seventh street, near Everybody's Mill, in which he still continues business. He and wife have had eight children—five living, viz.: Emma L. Thomas, Lizzie A. Thomas, Mary E. Thomas, Nettie Thomas and Josie E. Thomas. Mrs. Thomas, wife of Noah Thomas, was a daughter of Mose. McDanals, born in Kentucky, and Nancy McDanals, born in Kentucky also. The father of Noah Thomas, Thomas J. Thomas, was born in Wayne county, Mississippi; a

member of the Baptist Church, and died during the late war. He was in the Sixth Louisiana Infantry; his wife, Harriet Thomas, is a member of the Baptist Church, and is still living in Hind county, Mississippi. She was the mother of eight children, four living. The subject of this sketch, Noah Thomas, has a nice house and lot, his residence, on East Carpenter street. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President.

William Holt was born on a plantation about seventeen miles north of Jacksonville, North Carolina, February 1, 1836. He lived there as a slave of Allen Jones until twenty-six years of age, when he was sold to a speculator, Stephen Page, who took him to Greensboro, North Carolina, where he was sold to Dr. B. F. Arington. One year after he went with the Doctor to Raleigh, North Carolina, where he remained until Sherman was expected, when he was sold to Henry Hazel; remained with him one week, when he was freed. He was then employed at Sherman's headquarters as cook for Major Dayton until July 19, 1865, when he came to St. Louis, Missouri, and hired to a man named Douglas, and went with him to Arkansas; was at Pine Bluff and Little Rock three months, then came to Cairo, Illinois, and was employed as janitor in the Judge Bross' building nearly three years, then worked in the old Richmond Hotel in Chicago, five months, and St. James one month, then came to Springfield, Illinois, since worked in the Leland Hotel six or seven months, then worked for Jake Strawn on a farm twelve miles east of Jacksonville, Illinois, and in Jacksonville some seven or eight months; then came back to Springfield and worked in the Leland Hotel until four years ago. Since that time has done janitor work; is the present janitor of the Second Presbyterian Church. He was married to Mary J. Beatty, July 24, 1873; she was born in Indiana. She was a daughter of Isaac Beatty, born in Tennessee. He was a member of the A. M. E. Church. His wife, Julia Brown, was born in Maryland. The father of William Holt, John Holt, was born on Brice's creek, North Carolina. He was a member of the A. M. E. Church, and began preaching when he was eighteen. His wife, Susan Starkey, was born in North Carolina. She was also a member of the A. M. E. Church, and mother of sixteen children. Mr. and Mrs. William Holt are members of the A. M. E. Church, at Springfield, and have one child, Matilda E. Holt. Mr. Holt is steward of the Second A. M. E. Church. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President. He owns a nice residence at No. 1522, East Capitol Avenue.

William Fry was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, November 27, 1846. When eighteen years of age, he came to Springfield and began to work as assistant miller and engineer in the Metropolitan Mills; remained there until 1865, when he began work in the Illinois Mills; remained in these mills four years and ten months, then went to Lincoln, Illinois, and worked in the Elliott Mills and Elevator four or five months, when he returned to Springfield and began work at the Leland Hotel as engineer; remained there six months, then was chief engineer in the Illinois Mills eleven months, when he took the position as chief engineer at the Riverton Paper Mills, remained there four months, then August, 1872, he began work in the Excelsior Mills as chief engineer, a position he still holds. His father, Henry Fry, was born in Kentucky; he was a farmer; he died January 2, 1875. His wife, Louisa Bell, was born in Danville, Kentucky. She is a member of the M. E. Church and has had nine children, five living, viz: Fannie Dyer, Mary Mosby, Annie Fry, Joshua Fry and William Fry, the subject of this sketch, is a member of the Central Masonic Lodge, No. 3, at Springfield, Illinois. He has a common school education and attended school at Springfield, Illinois; cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President.

Gustavus B. George was born on a farm in Wilson county, Tennessee, May 4, 1836, when nineteen years of age he went to Clinton county, Illinois, and worked on a farm eleven years, then worked at Alton, Illinois, as blacksmith, two years, when he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, and served two years and six months, he then went to Clinton county, Illinois, and married Miss Mary Gains, March 7, 1865. She was born in Carlyle county, Illinois, November 30, 1851; she was a daughter of Anthony Gaines, born in Tennessee and Sarah J. Cole, born in South Carolina; the fruits of this marriage is six children, viz.: Mary J. George, Mattie, William A., Clara, Benjamin and Nettie George. After his marriage, he farmed in Clinton county, Illinois, five or six years, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and has worked in this city for different parties ever since; is at present working in Elder's tin and stove store. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 3, at Springfield, Illinois, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President.

Clark Duncan, was born in Logan County, Kentucky, October 15, 1848. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Colored

Infantry, and was shortly afterward made first Sergeant in Co. B., Sixth Cavalry, (col'd.); remained in the service about two years, and when he was mustered out near Helena, Arkansas, he then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained three or four months, then went to Russellville, Kentucky, and remained there nearly three years, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and remained some eight months, then returned to Russellville, Kentucky. Some six weeks after he returned to Springfield, Illinois, and began work at the Leland Hotel, where he now is. He was married to Miss Julia Chavious April 28, 1871, she was born in the city of Springfield, Illinois; is a daughter of Malan Chavious—born in Kentucky. He was a barber, by trade, and died May 29, 1879. His wife, Alseen Florville, was born in Springfield, Illinois; she is a member of the Baptist Church, and is living in Springfield, Illinois. The father of Clark Duncan, George Duncan, was born in Logan County, Kentucky. His mother, Louisa Orendoff, was born in Kentucky; she was a member of the M. E. Church, and is living in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Clark Duncan and wife have three children, viz: Alcee M., Otis B. and Ada L. Mrs. Duncan is a member of the M. E. Church, Mr. Duncan is a Knight Templar, Mason, and Senior Warden in Lodge No. 3, at Springfield, Illinois, and his wife is Grand Treasurer of the Grand Court of Illinois. He owns a nice residence at 312 North Thirtieth Street, has a common school education, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant, for President.

Mary Faro, widow of Joseph Faro, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, December, 1830. July 1861, she was married to Joseph Faro. He was born in Trumbull County, Kentucky. His parents were Joseph Faro, Sr., and Hannah Faro. Joseph Faro, Jr., was first married to Hettie Davis, and they had ten children, six living, viz: Joseph, Daniel, Ada, Carrie, Laura and Martha. His second wife, Mary Faro, the subject of this sketch, had two children, both dead. Joseph Faro, Jr., her husband, was a member of the M. E. Church, and a farmer—died October 15, 1878. Mrs. Faro is a member of the M. E. Church, on Fourth Street. Her father, Abson Taylor, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, as was his mother, Jane Taylor, they were members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Faro has a nice residence at 313 North Tenth Street, where she resides.

William Hatcher was born on his father's farm in Chesterfield District, South Carolina. May 13, 1817; his father died when he was

some six years of age; when eight years of age he struck out for himself. He remained in South Carolina until eighteen years of age. He then ran a cotton boat on the Pee Dee river, South Carolina, a few months, then served an apprenticeship three years and learned the trade of bricklayer. In 1855, he went to Indianapolis, Indiana; remained there three years, and married Miss Minerva Fair, June, 1856. He then removed to Paris, Illinois, and worked at his trade seven years; then moved to Battle Creek, Michigan, and remained there until 1865, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, where he now resides, and is still working at his trade of bricklaying. His father, Griffin Hatcher, was born in South Carolina; he was a farmer, and died in 1823. The wife of Griffin Hatcher, Susan Cooper, was born in South Carolina; her father was a Frenchman and her mother an Indian. Mr. and Mrs. William Hatcher are members of the M. E. Church; in politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Pope, for President of the United States. Mr. Hatcher owns a nice residence at 919 East Carpenter, where he resides. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 4, at Springfield, Illinois.

Madison Veal, was born in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, March 9, 1844, he lived there until June 11, 1863, when he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, and discharged at Camp Butler, Illinois, October, 1865. He then worked at the Howlett Distillery at Riverton one winter and spring; then worked on a farm for J. H. Murphy, at Auburn, Illinois, one year and five months, when he worked for L. B. Adams on a farm seven years, then visited his old home in Mississippi, returned to Springfield, and worked on a farm for Enoch Snyder one year; then began to work for F. Tracy, where he now remains. His father, William Veal, was born in Tennessee; he is living near Woodsville, Mississippi; his wife, Mary Brent, was born at Holly Grove, Mississippi, she is a member of the Baptist Church, and is living in Mississippi. Madison Veal was married to Miss Laura Cheetam, May 5, 1871, she was born near Goodrich Landing, Louisiana; she was a daughter of Henry and Melonia Cheetam. Madison Veal and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Springfield, Illinois. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President. He lives at 1039 Spring street, in Springfield, Illinois.

Louis A. Jones, was born on Cassiday's Plantation, near Bowling Green, the county seat of

Barren county, Kentucky, July 4, 1852. When six years of age, he was sold and taken with his mother to Oakalona, Mississippi; two years after he was made free and began to work for Captain Conover, who is now living in Cass county, Illinois. At the close of the war he went with Captain Conover to Cass county, and remained three years, and was in Livingston county one year, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and worked for J. B. Spaulding, in a nursery, at Riverton, one year; then laid track on the Wabash Railroad from Jacksonville, Illinois, to Alexander, Illinois, one summer; then was messenger boy three years for Charles Matheny, Sr.; he then worked as messenger boy for R. F. Ruth, two years; then, March 2, 1877, he began to work as messenger boy, and worked for him two years and two months when he kept a provision store on Monroe, between Fourth and Fifth streets, eighteen months, when he was employed in the office of Railroad and Warehouse Commission as janitor, a position he still retains. He was married to Miss Ada Chavons, May 13, 1879; she was born in Decatur, Illinois, December 12, 1856; was a daughter of Malon Chavons; died May 29, 1879. The father of Louis Jones, John T. Jones, was born in Kentucky; he was a farmer, and died in the fall of 1859; his wife, Nancy J. Cassidy, was born in Kentucky. Mr. Jones and wife have one child, Julia M., born February 29, 1879. Mr. Jones is a Mason, and a member of Blue Lodge, No. 3, at Springfield, Illinois; and his wife is a member of Shiloh Court, No. 1, and Eastern Star Chapter, No. 2.

Thomas Fry was born in Kentucky, June 14, 1844. When an infant, he came with his parents to Sangamon county, Illinois, and lived on a farm near Springfield with his father, until 1860, when he went to Minnesota, and farmed two years there, then returned to Sangamon county and farmed until 1867, when he began to work at the Leland Hotel, where he still remains. His father, Richard Fry, was born in Kentucky, and came to Springfield in 1844. He died in 1866. His wife, Mary Fry, was born in Kentucky. She was the mother of ten children, six living, viz., Thomas, Sarah Oglesby, Amanda Nelson, Mary, John, and Robert. Thomas Fry, the subject of this sketch, has a common school education. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President.

Elius Rollins was born on a farm near Vincennes, Knox county, Indiana, October 1843. When seventeen years of age he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained about two years, when he returned to Vincennes, Indiana,

and worked at various places up to the time he came to Springfield. He is at present employed in the carpet department of Kimber & Ragsdale, which position he has held for the last fourteen years. He married Miss Sarah Oglesby, March 10, 1871. She was a member of the M. E. Church, and died in 1876. He was again married to Mary E. Taborn, May 10, 1877. She was born in Springfield, Illinois, June 15, 1859. She was a daughter of Burton Taborn, who was born in Alabama, and died in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Rollins are members of the M. E. Church. They have one child, Jussu M., born July 9, 1881. Mr. Rollins is a Master Mason of Central Lodge, No. 3, at Springfield. Mrs. R. is a member of Shiloh Court No. 1, Eastern Star Chapter No. 2. Mr. R. has a fair education, which he has obtained by studying nights. He owns a fine residence at 1127, East Mason street.

William Head, born at San Domingo, West Indies, March 16, 1822. When eight years of age, he was kidnapped by a slave ship and taken to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was sold to Dodson & Sons' estate. He remained in bondage until eighteen years of age. He then ran as cook and second engineer on the Ohio river until 1861, when he went into the army as body servant for Colonel Veach. While at the battle of Shiloh he was struck by a piece of shell, while carrying Colonel Morgan from the field, breaking both his legs. He remained with Colonel Veach two years; then went to St. Louis, where he remained for two years; then came to Springfield, Illinois, filling different positions, for about seven years, when he opened a restaurant on Eleventh and Mason streets, where he still continues in business. He now owns his business building, also his large and commodious residence, and two lots adjoining. He was married first to Miss Martha Lewis. She was the mother of one child. He was married to his present wife Clarinda Butler, September 25, 1863. She was born in Kentucky and was the daughter of Samuel and Jane Buckner, born in Virginia. The parents of the subject of this sketch were born in the West Indies. Mr. and Mrs. Head, Jr., are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. In politics, he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant in 1868.

Henry Beard was born in South Carolina, March, 1833. When an infant he was taken to the home of S. Craven, where he remained until he was twenty years of age. At the close of the war he came to Springfield, Illinois, where he learned the barber's trade, of Thomas Killion,

remaining with him about one year, then opened a shop at 625 East Washington street, where he still continues business. He married Mrs. Mary A. Truxley, (*nee* Killion.) The fruits of this marriage was one child, George. Mr. and Mrs. Beard are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. Mr. Beard is steward of the Church. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President, in 1868.

The biographical sketches of the colored people of the city of Springfield, given in this chapter, represents only a few of the large number who reside here, but those selected for biograph-

ical men are from the best class of the colored race; many of whom are fairly educated, though not a few of them were born slaves, for years suffered and toiled under the galling yoke of the cruelest tyranny ever visited on any portion of the human race, African slavery.

It is a fact worthy of mention in this connection, that the transition from slavery and consequent ignorance to a condition of citizenship and comparative education stands without a parallel in either modern or ancient history, and the unprejudicial observer of events must predict, for the future of the African race, a grand and glorious future.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

Auburn township is in the extreme southern portion of the county, and is bounded on the north by Chatham, on the east by Pawnee, on the west by Talkington, and south by Macoupin county. It comprises all of congressional township thirteen, north of range six west, and a part of township thirteen, range five west.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlement made within the limits of the township was in 1818. Sometime during that year the following named located their claims and erected their cabins:

Jacob Ellis, on the north half of section fifteen, township thirteen, north of range six west.

James Black on the northwest quarter of section fourteen, same town and range.

Samuel Vancil, on southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eleven. Mr. Vancil was about fifty years of age when he arrived here, in November, 1818. Mr. Vancil died in 1828.

John Wallace, on the northeast half of section two.

In 1819, a few more families came to the township, of whom were the following:

George Lott, on the north half of [the northwest quarter of section thirty-three.

William Woods, on the south half of sections twenty-one and twenty-two. Mr. Wood has been dead many years.

Jesse Wilson and Joseph Thomas, on the north half of section eighteen. (Evidently an error—not 18-46).

In 1820, Daniel Kessler made a settlement on section fourteen, where he built and run the first blacksmith shop in the township.

Edward White, the same year, settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two. Mr. White in a short time sold his claim to John Durlay, who, in 1821, built on the

premises a small distillery. (Distillery part is evidently wrong).

Thomas Black was a settler in 1819, and erected a cabin on section 6-5. He was born in South Carolina, moved from there to Kentucky, where he was married, and then to Southern Illinois in 1811. Mr. Black died in 1851, aged 84 years.

Robert Orr came in 1826, as did also George Wimmer—the latter is still living. Andrew Orr came in 1818 and Robert in 1826.

Among others of the early settlers, were Israel Thompson, William Johnson, Henry Hunt.

Henry Gatlin settled on section twenty-one, in 1818. On this farm is a well known spring, since known as the Gatlin spring, now known as the "Haydon spring." Mr. Gatlin has been dead many years and his family scattered.

James Fletcher settled just north of Gatlin, in 1828. He died two years afterwards.

Samuel McElvain came in 1828, and settled on Sugar creek, on section twenty-two. Mr. McElvain was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. He was a good man, and was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church in Auburn from its organization at his house, in 1830, till his death, in 1848. Preaching was held at his house for many years.

Jeremiah Atell came from Adair county, Kentucky, in 1829, and settled on section fifteen. He subsequently removed to McDonough county, where he died.

Daniel Kessler came in 1820, and settled about a mile and a half southeast of the present village of Auburn. He died in 1828.

Micajah Organ came in 1828, and settled on section twenty-one. He was from Jessamine county, Kentucky. After remaining in the township a number of years, he moved to Virden, Illinois, and there died.

James and George Wallace came in 1822, from South Carolina. George died here in 1840, but James, in 1835, moved to Macon county, Illinois, where he died some ten years later.

Robert Crow was originally from Virginia, but came to Auburn from Christian county, Kentucky, in 1822. He was a miller by trade, and engaged in milling some years after his arrival here. Mr. Crow died in Auburn township, September 23, 1840.

Benjamin Kessler came in 1826.

John Roach came in 1829, and subsequently died in Logan county.

William Caldwell was from Jessamine county, Kentucky, and settled in Auburn in 1836. He was a man of great public spirit, and while a citizen of Kentucky, served as sheriff of his county, and was twice a member of the legislature. He also served Sangamon county twice in the legislature. He died in 1844.

Thomas Black came to Sangamon county April 9, 1819. He was born in South Carolina in 1768, and went from there to Christian county, Kentucky, where he was married to Edith A. Pyle. From Kentucky they moved to Southern Illinois, just before the "Shakes"—meaning the earthquake of 1811, that sunk New Madrid, Missouri. They fled in terror back to Kentucky; but finding the earth did not all sink, they returned to Southern Illinois, and moved to what has since become Auburn township, in Sangamon county. Mrs. Edith A. Black died April 15, 1822, and Thomas Black was married in 1823 or '4 to Mrs. Rebecca Viney, whose maiden name was Shiles. She died February 13, 1851, and Mr. Black died November 3, 1851, aged eighty-four years, both where he settled in 1819.

Robert Crow was born in 1781, in Wythe county, Virginia, and was married in that State, then moved to Christian county, Kentucky, and subsequently to Sangamon county, arriving in 1822 in what is now Auburn township. Mr. Crow died September 23, 1840.

Alvin Cross was born in Madison county, Kentucky, and when a young man moved to Humphreys county, Tennessee, where he married Margaret Forbes. Subsequently he moved to Johnson county, Illinois, and from there to Sangamon county, arriving January, 1829, in what is now called Auburn township. He lived a few years, and died in 1849.

James Nuckolls was born January 5, 1777, in Botetourt county, Virginia, and the family moving to Grayson county, same State, he was there married January 5, 1804, to Janey Swift, who

was born March 2, 1781, in that county. In 1818, moved to Madison county, Illinois, and moved to what became Sangamon county, arriving in 1820, in what is now Auburn township. Mr. Nuckolls died in 1859.

James Patton, one of the best known of the early pioneers of Auburn township, was born March 17, 1791, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland. When a child, his parents moved to Stanton, Virginia, and from there to Clark county, Kentucky, in 1798. There James was apprenticed to the tanning business, and in 1808 the family moved to Christian county, where he joined them in 1810, having finished his apprenticeship. James Patton and Polly Husband were there married, April, 1855. Subsequently they moved to what became Auburn township, in Sangamon county, arriving in the spring of 1820. Mrs. Polly Patton died February 15, 1844, and James Patton was married in 1846, to Mrs. Lettie Nifong, who died February 6, 1856, and he was married August 1, 1865, to Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory. She died June 23, 1875. He was always known as Colonel Patton, a title he acquired in connection with early military training in the county. He established a tannery soon after he settled in the county, and supplied the early settlers with leather for miles around. The nearest mill to him at the time he settled there was at Edwardsville, sixty miles south. He was in better circumstances than most of the early settlers, and when he saw a family laboring under disadvantages, he interested himself in their welfare, and assisted them in many ways. Noah Mason, of Springfield, speaking of their early experience in the new country, says: "My father found a true friend in the now venerable Colonel James Patton, which lasted to the end of his life, and is gratefully remembered by his descendants." He was strictly honorable in all his transactions, and was highly esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances. He was a generous, noble-hearted man; no one in distress ever applied to him in vain. Although not a classical scholar, he was better educated than many of the early settlers of the country, and being possessed of fine common sense and excellent judgment, he was frequently called upon by his neighbors to arbitrate their disputes, and so keen was his sense of justice, and so correct was his judgment, that he rarely failed to settle their difficulties, and thereby save them much trouble and expense. His father was a tanner, and dealt largely in leather, saddlery and harness, in the city of Baltimore. He equipped one of General Washington's regiments during

the Revolutionary War. Colonel Patton died where he located when he first came to the county, two and one-half miles southeast of Auburn, September 12, 1877, leaving a large number of descendants, the most of whom reside in this county.

Joseph Poley was born in Logan county, Kentucky. His father was a native of France, and was educated there with a view of becoming a Lutheran minister. When he came to America he abandoned the ministry, married in Logan county, and raised a family. Joseph was married there and came to Illinois and settled in Auburn township in 1829. Joseph Poley died August 17, 1866, and his widow, Mrs. Frances Poley, resides at the family homestead, two and a half miles southeast of Auburn, Sangamon county, Illinois. Joseph Poley acted as Justice of the Peace for many years; he was a man whose counsels were often sought by his neighbors. His advice, when followed, always led to the settlement of difficulties without litigation, and in a peaceful and friendly manner.

Mr. Poley brought some money with him to the county, but his greatest success was after coming here. He left his heirs the title to three thousand acres of land, two thousand five hundred of it was in one body. He died in 1867.

Nicholas Pyle and wife, with their two youngest sons, came to Auburn township in 1825. Mr. Pyle died in 1829.

Power, in his history of the early settlers, thus speaks of Johan Jacob Rauch:

Johan Jacob Rauch was born July 25, 1796, in Stutgardt, Wirtemberg, Germany. He came to America in 1818, and was eleven weeks on the passage from Amsterdam, arriving at Philadelphia in September. He entered into an agreement, before starting, with a man who came on the same vessel, by which that gentleman was to pay his passage across the ocean in exchange for labor Mr. Rauch was to perform. He had fulfilled part of the agreement before starting, and acted as servant to the gentleman and his wife on board the vessel. On arriving at Philadelphia, he found that the money had not been paid. The only excuse the man made was that his wife objected to it. In the early history of the American colonies, some of them enacted laws under which emigrants might be sold at auction to pay for their passage across the ocean. The custom still prevailed at the time Mr. Rauch arrived in the country, but I have thus far failed to learn that there was any law for it at that time. Seventy dollars was the amount demanded by the owners of the vessel, and he was

put up at auction to raise the money. The lowest, and perhaps the only bid, was to pay the money on consideration of his serving three years in return, at hard labor, as the following paper will show:

PHILADELPHIA.

This Indenture Witnesseth: That Johan Jacob Rauch, of his own free will, to go to Alabama Territory, hath bound himself servant to Francis C. Clapper, of Philadelphia, merchant, for the consideration of \$70, paid to Lewis, Haven & Co., for his passage from Amsterdam; as, also, for other good causes, be, the said Johan Jacob Rauch, hath bound and put himself, and by these presents doth bind and put himself, servant to the said Francis C. Clapper, to serve him, his executors, administrators, and assigns, from the day of the date hereof, for and during the full term of three years, from thence next ensuing. During all which term the said servant, his said master, his executors, administrators, and assigns, faithfully shall serve, and that honestly and obediently in all things, as a good and faithful servant ought to do. And the said Francis C. Clapper, his executors, administrators, and assigns, during the said term, shall find and provide for the said servant sufficient meat, drink, apparel, washing and lodging, and to give him, at the end of the term, two complete suits of clothes, one thereof to be new. And for the true performance hereof both the said parties bind themselves firmly unto each other by these presents. In witness whereof they have interchangeably set their hands and seals. Dated the second day of October, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and eighteen.

F. C. CLAPPER.

Bound before Conrad Wile, Register.

Mr. Rauch was at once sent to Alabama, and labored faithfully for two and a half years, the principal part of the time at boat-building, and must have earned many times the value of the money paid out for him. His food and clothing during the whole of that time was of the very worst description, in addition to which, he was treated to all manner of indignities on account of his lack of knowledge of our language, and for any other cause which the caprice or malignity of those with whom he was associated might suggest. Six months before the expiration of his time his hardships became intolerable. He left Alabama and made his way into Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, arriving in 1821. There he found German people who gave him employment by which he was soon able to cloth himself decently, and began to save money. He worked

both in wood and stone as the opportunity for either presented itself. October 24, 1824, he was married to Pauline Poley, sister to Joseph Poley. Soon after his marriage he built a saw-mill on a small stream, and occasionally worked at his trades, doing a good business. As Mr. Rauch learned more of the influence of slavery, he resolved to seek a free country in which to bring up his family. He accordingly removed with his wife and two children, to Illinois, arriving October, 1829, in Sangamon county. In December he bought three-fourths of section thirty-three, which is in the southern tier of sections in this county. It is in Auburn township, between the towns of Auburn and Virden. The stream called Sugar creek ran through his land, and among the first things he did was to build a saw and grist-mill, and for many years Rauch's mill was known far and near, and hundreds of weary emigrants found rest under his roof, his house being on the road from Springfield to St. Louis.

John Jacob Rauch died November 23, 1843, where he settled in 1829; His widow, Mrs. Pauline Rauch, resides there with her son Charles. It is in Sangamon county, near Virden, Macoupin county, Illinois.

Mr. Rauch left his family with the title to a sufficient quantity of land to make a good farm for each one; with a large amount of personal property, and his children are among the most respected citizens of the county. When we consider that he was twenty-two years of age at the time he came to America, without a knowledge of our language, compelled to lose so much of the best time of his life to pay for the privilege of coming, and that he died before he was fifty years of age, his success was wonderful, and it is highly probable that his early death was caused by over exertion. Although he had been so treacherously dealt with on coming to the country, and for the first three years after his arrival; yet his abhorrence of anything like repudiating a contract was such, that he charged his sons if the duplicate to the contract by which he was robbed of his three years time, should ever be presented, they should pay the whole seventy dollars, for the reason that he had not rendered the last six months service, and that because it was physically impossible for him to endure it. In the later years of his life, when pondering on the hardships and indignities he had endured, he wrote in German on the margin of the contract quoted, "Jacob Rauch says this indenture was not good." He doubtless alluded to the fact that it was not binding because it was never signed by himself. The back of the indenture bears an

inscription, also in German, in his own handwriting. It appears to have been more intended as an expression of a sentiment than an address to any particular one of his children. It is in these words:

"Dear child, you had better remain in a low station of life; the higher you stand the more you may be humbled; and the Lord will love you better, for He is the Most High, and does great things by means of the lowly.

JACOB RAUCH."

James Wallace, was born in 1776, in Pendleton district, South Carolina, of Scotch Presbyterian parents. They being Whigs, were driven from their home by the British and Tories, previous to his advent in the world, and he was born in a camp. On arriving at the age of manhood he went to Nova Scotia, and was there married to Ann Doole. About 1816, he moved back to South Carolina. Having lived where all men were free, on his return to his native State, it appeared to him as though slavery was indeed "the sum of all villainies," and he determined to seek a land of freedom in which to bring up his family. He accordingly moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving November 3, 1822, in what is now Auburn township, one mile south of the present town of Auburn. Subsequently he removed to Macon county, and died in 1845.

William Wood was born in Knox county, Tennessee, and came to Sangamon county and Auburn, in the fall of 1818.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in the township was erected in 1828, of logs, and was situated on the premises of James Patton, and was known in after years as the "Patton School House." The first school taught in this building was by William Fritz. There are now eight school houses and ten whole and fractional school districts in the township. The school houses have a total valuation of \$14,000. Schools are kept about nine months in the year.

CHURCHES.

The first church was erected by the Old School Presbyterians in 1845. It was a modest frame structure, and was located in the edge of the woods, just west of Crow's old mill. It was used some years, and subsequently moved to the village of Auburn and used as a dwelling house. There are now eight church buildings in the township, of which six are in the village of Auburn.

It is not known where the first religious services were held in the township, but Revs. James Sims, Rivers Cormack and Peter Cartwright were early Methodist Episcopal ministers; Elder Simon Lindley, the first Baptist, and Rev. J. G. Bergen, one of the first Presbyterian ministers. The first church organization was doubtless that of the Old School Presbyterians, organized in 1830, at the house of Samuel McElvain, which yet exists.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage in the township was that of Gideon Vancill and Phoebe Wilson, in March, 1820. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James Sims, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was for many years supposed this was the first couple married in the county.

A daughter was born to the foregoing couple in 1821, and supposed to be the first birth in the township.

The first death was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Samuel Vancill, who died in the fall of 1819, and was buried in what is now called the "Winmer burying ground." An incident occurred at the time of this death that exhibits one of the dangers that beset the early settlers. While the friends were gathered around the dying bed, it was discovered that a prairie fire was rapidly approaching, propelled by a strong westerly wind. The grass, seven or eight feet in height, was as dry as powder. By the most vigorous exertions in keeping the end of the cabin near the fire, wet, the house was saved, but all the hay stocked for winter feeding, was destroyed. In the midst of the excitement the sick woman breathed her last.

The first tan-yard was established in 1826, by James Patton.

The first orchards were planted by Robert Crow and Philip Wineman, in 1825, and the first cider was made by the latter a few years later.

MILLS.

The early settler had great difficulty in securing mill privileges, and the building of a mill in any neighborhood was hailed as a joyful event.

The first grist mill in Auburn township was built by James Sims, and stood on the north part of the Wineman farms, east of the present village of Auburn.

The first water mill was only for sawing lumber, and was built in 1825-6 by Robert Crow, on Sugar creek, about a mile northeast of the present village of Auburn. The mill was subse-

quently rebuilt by E and W. D. Crow, sons of Robert, and a pair of burrs attached.

The second water mill, which was both a saw- and grist-mill, was built by Jacob Rauch, some six miles above Crow's, some years later. Not long after James Wallace erected a saw-mill on the creek, between the two. Nearly all traces of these mills are now obliterated.

The first steam mill was built in 1838, by A. & G. Eastman, on the branch, about a quarter of a mile north of the present village of Auburn. This was also a grist-mill. The engine and machinery were afterwards removed and taken to Springfield.

In 1856-7, Bond & Ely erected an extensive steam flouring mill in the village, at a cost of \$15,000, which finally ruined the projectors, and it afterwards fell into the hands of J. U. Grove, who, in 1864, used the engine, boiler, and machinery, in the outfit of a new mill in Carlinville.

There are now two grist-mills in the township, one owned by Morris, Harris & Co., in the village, and the other situated South of Auburn, and owned by Joseph Poley, Jr.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The face of the country is generally level, except along the water courses, where it is undulating. The soil is unsurpassed in richness, and is well adapted to corn, oats and grass. Spring wheat yields well. The land is about all under cultivation.

The timber land comprises about one-sixth of the territory, and is mostly of a good quality, consisting of white, red, black, Spanish and bur-oaks, scaly bark and white hickory, sugar and white maple, ash, black walnut, sycamore, cherry, red and slippery elm, black and honey locust, hackberry, cottonwood, linden or basswood, and mulberry.

WATER COURSES.

The principal stream is Sugar creek, which rises in Macoupin county, and entering the township in section thirty-two, flows in a north-east course, emerging from the township on section one. Panther creek, a branch of Sugar creek, also runs in a northeasterly course through sections thirty, nineteen, twenty, seventeen, eight, nine, four and three, into Chatham township, where it joins Sugar creek. Kessler branch and Little Painter creek also water the town.

ORGANIC.

Auburn township was organized in 1861, and the first election held in April of the same year.

The following named were then elected: Supervisor, Mathew Patton; Town Clerk, M. G. Wadsworth; Assessor, N. C. Brooks; Collector, A. S. Orr; Overseer of the Poor, W. D. Wheeler; Road Commissioners, E. Stout, Peter Yates, John R. Fletcher; Constables, William H. Wine-man, James Rauch; Justices of the Peace, Joseph McKinney, A. Rauch. At this election there were one hundred and fifty-eight votes cast.

On the organization of the township it comprised only Congressional township thirteen, range six west. In 1869 a part of Pawnee was added, consisting of twelve sections on the west. This change was made for the reason that it was more convenient for the voters living in the two mile range taken off, to meet with Auburn than Pawnee. The township now comprises forty-eight sections or square miles.

The following is a complete list of the town officers for the time mentioned:

1862.—Supervisor, Mathew Patton, senior; Town Clerk, M. G. Wadsworth; Assessor, L. B. Richardson; Collector, J. G. Spencer.

1863.—Supervisor, Mathew Patton, senior; Town Clerk, Mathew Patton, junior; Assessor, J. W. Ten Brook; Collector, William C. Brooks.

1864.—Supervisor, L. B. Richardson; Town Clerk, E. M. Tucker; Assessor, J. H. Hart; Collector, W. C. Brooks.

1865.—Supervisor, J. W. Ten Brook; Town Clerk, M. G. Wadsworth; Assessor, Charles Rauch; Collector, W. C. Brooks.

1866.—Supervisor, A. S. Davenport; Town Clerk, John Piper; Assessor, Jas. M. Stout; Collector, Jesse Plain.

1867.—Supervisor, John Buck; Town Clerk, John W. Hart; Assessor, L. M. Bumgarner; Collector, M. G. Wadsworth.

1868.—Supervisor, Matthew Patton, senior; Town Clerk, John McInnes; Assessor, D. F. Kessler; Collector, W. W. Lowdermilk.

1869.—Supervisor, Mathew Patton, senior; Town Clerk, M. G. Wadsworth; Assessor, S. P. Hart; Collector, W. W. Lowdermilk.

1870.—Supervisor, J. M. Lochridge; Town Clerk, D. W. Savage; Assessor, M. G. Wadsworth; Collector, W. W. Lowdermilk.

1871.—Supervisor, J. M. Lochridge; Town Clerk, A. D. Sanders; Assessor, W. H. Wine-man; Collector, S. P. Hart.

1872.—Supervisor, J. M. Lochridge; Town Clerk, A. D. Sanders; Assessor, O. J. Sanders; Collector, M. G. Wadsworth.

1873.—Supervisor, J. S. Organ; Town Clerk, D. W. Savage (appointed); Assessor, W. H. Wineman; Collector, M. G. Wadsworth.

1874.—Supervisor, J. S. Organ; Town Clerk, Chas. Scholes; Assessor, J. T. Welch; Collector, M. G. Wadsworth.

1875.—Supervisor, J. S. Organ; Town Clerk, Jas. H. Burtle; Assessor, J. T. Welch; Collector, M. G. Wadsworth.

1876.—Supervisor, J. S. Organ; Town Clerk, A. M. Gordon; Assessor, J. T. Welch; Collector, Wm. Burtle.

1877.—Supervisor, F. J. Nuckolls; Town Clerk, J. W. Lowdermilk; Assessor, Wm. Brownell; Collector, M. G. Wadsworth.

1878.—Supervisor, A. S. Davenport; Town Clerk, D. W. Savage; Assessor, Geo. W. Hut-ton; Collector, M. G. Wadsworth.

1879.—Supervisor, A. S. Davenport; Town Clerk, D. W. Savage; Assessor, A. S. Orr; Collector, M. G. Wadsworth.

1880.—Supervisor, L. B. McCarter; Town Clerk, D. W. Savage; Assessor, A. S. Orr; Collector, M. G. Wadsworth.

1881.—Supervisor, J. A. Able; Town Clerk, D. W. Savage; Assessor, J. S. Organ; Collector, Elihu Stout.

Three hundred and sixty-seven votes were polled at last township election, April, 1881.

OLD AUBURN.*

The original Auburn, of which the present town is a namesake, occupied some forty or fifty acres of the east half of section three. The spot where the public square was situated is in the northeast quarter of three. Patton street, in the west part of this town, if continued far enough would strike the centre of it. The town was laid out by Asa and George Eastman, in 1835. The land was bought from Messrs. Godfrey & Gilman, Alton. The town was named "Auburn" by Miss Hannah M. Eastman, (now Mrs. Brown) sister of the proprietors. The place was very pleasantly located, the square comprising quite an elevation, that commanded a fine view.

In 1840, Auburn contained but five or six dwellings. A two-story tavern, built by the Eastmans, stood on the west side of, and facing the square. This was occupied by William S. Swaney, an Ohio man, with a large family, a blacksmith by trade, who kept a man working in the shop, and devoted the greater part of his own time to trips abroad in his buggy, being absent, frequently, weeks at a time. It was ac-

*From a Sketch in the Auburn Citizen, by the Editor.

cepted as general rumor that he handled cards very successfully and that this was the secret of his mysterious journeys. There came a time when he failed to return. Weeks rolled into months, and finally the papers reported the finding of the body of a man who had evidently been murdered, near Ewington, in the east part of the State. The clothing was described quite minutely. The widow visited the place and fully identified the clothing. The body had been dead sometime when found, and was already buried. It was supposed that some gambling comrade whom Swaney had fleeced, had taken this means to obtain revenge and re-secure his wealth, for no money was found upon his body.

On the north side of the square, and fronting it, stood a story and a half house, occupied by Asa Eastman and family, consisting of himself and wife, and little boy, his sisters, Misses Ann H. and Hannah M., and brother, George; Wm. B. Fonday, (a cousin of Mrs. Eastman,) who afterwards settled, married and died in Springfield, was a boarder there. Rev. Wm. C. Greenleaf and lady, lived in a small house just north of the latter. Mr. G. had a small nursery on his premises, from which fruit trees were dispensed to the farmers of the neighborhood, and the good man delivered excellent practical discourses to the people on the Lord's day. Just west of Mr. Eastman dwelt Platt S. Carter and wife; young married people, from Litchfield county, Connecticut, who had recently emigrated west to take possession of the farm that Mr. C. had recently opened west of town. North of this house stood a log house, occupied by a Maryland family, Evan John, his wife, and children, Martha, George and Edith. With these, boarded Elwood Ewing, a fellow countryman of Mr. J. He was a cabinet-maker, and had a shop in the rear of the house.

A family—man and wife—named Daniels, from Missouri, lived temporarily in the school house, (there being no school that winter.) This was the only building east of the public square. A substantial two-story house had been commenced the previous summer, on the south side of the square, for Mrs. Susan Eastman, step-mother of the Eastmans above mentioned, and was occupied during the following winter by two families; Mrs. Eastman, her son, S. F. and step-daughters, and Daniel Wadsworth, who with family, four in number, had just removed from Maine. Mr. David Eastman and family, wife and sons, Augustus F., Charles H. and George L. lived just southeast, but out of the town limits.

The two-story house above alluded to, (the Eastmans having several years previously removed from the town,) was finally purchased by Peter S. Freeman, a blacksmith of Chatham, who had bought a tract of land near Elm Grove, some six or seven miles southwest of this. He attempted to remove the house to said tract, across the open prairie, with ox teams. The building was a very heavy one, everything being of hard timber. It was a tedious journey, occupying, I think nearly a whole summer. The labor was finally accomplished with thirty yoke of oxen. The blacksmith's bills for mending broken chains, etc., were a pretty serious matter to Mr. Freeman.

It seemed a pity that so pretty a site as that of the old town should be abandoned for so unpromising a one as the northeast quarter of section ten then appeared—much of it a mere swamp—but railroad corporations possess no bowels of compassion, the practical more than the beautiful being their object.

A vigorous and persistent effort was made by the residents of the old town to get the Alton & Sangamon Railroad Company (the original name of this road) to locate a water tank and station directly east of the town, expecting that in that event the intervening land would be eventually converted into lots and connect with the old town. Messrs. Roach & Organ (William Roach and George L. Organ) erected, in 1852 or 1853, what was then considered a substantial store building, on the west side of the track on the above-named site, hoping that this would be a material inducement to the company to locate the new station there. Mr. Philip Wineman, meanwhile, was offering the company more valuable temptations to locate the town further south. The struggle between the two factions was long and fierce, many persons taking sides one way or the other, but Mr. Wineman finally prevailed. When Roach & Organ found their cause hopelessly lost, they picked up their building and moved it to the new town, on the lot now occupied by F. M. Nicols' carpenter shop, from whence it was afterward removed to the east side of the square, and is the building now occupied by P. W. Jones, as a grocery.

The residents of the old town remained and nursed their disappointment as long as they could, and finally yielded to the pressure, and several of them transported their houses—small one-story buildings—to the rival town. Israel Davis' present residence is one of these buildings, and I think one or two others are still extant, in the east part of town. As to the re-

maining ones, one took fire and burned down, and the others were eventually torn down and hauled off, not a building being left except Mr. D. Wadsworth's house and out-houses in the south part. Mr. Asa Eastman, of Springfield, who had become proprietor of the unsold lots, bought out the claims from the various lot owners, petitioned the State Legislature for a vacation of the town, and Mr. Eastman sold the land to Madison Curvey; it was converted into a cornfield, and thus fades Old Auburn, as a town, from the public view.

THE VILLAGE OF AUBURN.

On the 24th day of February, 1853, Philip Wineman had platted and recorded a new village, comprising the north part of the east half of the northeast quarter of section ten, township thirteen, range six, west, under the name of Wineman.* This village was located about one mile south of the old village of Auburn, and on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Wineman subsequently made two additions to the original plat, one on the north end the other on the south. In 1854, John Buck laid out some lots adjoining on the west, and in 1858, made an addition on the north and west of the latter. These, with "Wineman," and additions, were incorporated by the legislature at its session of 1864-5, under the name of Auburn, the old village bearing this name having ceased to exist. The first election under this charter was held in the spring of 1865. The records of the village being lost or misplaced, only the officers of the present year are given, as follows: D. Mason, S. F. Goodwin, J. A. Able, Fred Faust, B. F. Hutton and J. R. Harris; William Harris, Village Constable; A. S. Davenport, Police Magistrate; W. H. Gibbins, Clerk.

One hundred and fifty-six votes were cast at this election.

RELIGIOUS.

Auburn village and township is represented by eight religious denominations and eight church edifices.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

A class of this denomination was organized at Harlan's Grove, in Chatham township, previous to 1830, which met for some years at the house of John French. Services were held here with more or less frequency until 1841, when they began to be held in old Auburn, where they were continued until the congregation began to worship in the present village. In 1855, the congregation erected a house of wor-

ship, which they continued to occupy until 1863. They subsequently disposed of it to the Baptist and then to the Catholic brethren, and built a second house, at a cost of about \$2,000. At present, the church holds services every other Sunday. For a time Auburn was in the Sangamon circuit, and then in Virden circuit. In 1876, it was placed in Auburn circuit, with Rev. W. S. Matthews as pastor. Mr. Matthews was followed by the following named, in order given: Revs. Johnson, Slater, Beckhart, and Sloan, the present pastor. Abraham Gist, R. McCoy R. W. Savage, and Daniel Wadsworth, are the present trustees. The present membership of the church is quite large. A Sunday School was organized in 1855, which has had regular meetings ever since. R. McCoy is the present Superintendent.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

The Auburn congregation of the Presbyterian Church organized June 3, 1854, in the Baptist Church building, on Sugar creek, by Rev. W. C. Bell, with the following named members: John Wallace, A. S. Orr, James H. Keysler, Benjamin Kessler, Sr., Mary A. Kessler, Elizabeth Organ, Catharine Kessler, Sarah Gates, H. C. A. Viney, C. Viney, Thomas Black, David F. Kessler, Rebecca A. Kenney, James M. Hart, Evaline Wallace, George W. Wallace, John Hart, Phebe Hart, Joseph Johnson, Wealth Johnson, Martha A. Storia, Rebecca Drennan, Henderson Seals, Levi Johnson, Harriet Kessler, James T. Kenney, Francis Cassity, Maria Johnson.

John Wallace, James H. Keysler, and John Hart were chosen elders, and A. S. Orr, Deacon. For some years the congregation worshipped in the meeting house of other denominations and in school houses. The first house of worship erected by the congregation was in 1863; and was situated about three fourths of a mile south of the village of Auburn. In 1874, this house was removed to a point three miles south of the village, and is now known as the Walnut Grove Church, and is occupied by a part of the congregation. In the winter of 1874, a new house of worship was erected in the village at a cost of \$3,000, with a sitting capacity of five hundred.

Since 1863, there have been three hundred conversions in the church, but on account of removals and deaths the active membership has been reduced to about fifty.

The following named ministers have had charge of the congregation: W. C. Bell, W. C. Roach, G. W. Reynolds and W. Knowles. W. Knowles had charge from March, 1864, to



E. F. McConnell

March, 1867. From 1867 to 1873, the pulpit was occupied by the following: Revs. F. Bridgman, W. M. Schenck, W. C. Bell and S. R. Shull. W. Knowles, the present incumbent has occupied the pulpit since September, 1873.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church building in Auburn was sold for debt in 1867, and purchased by the Baptists, who occupied it until 1871, when they sold it to the Catholics, and erected the present building at a cost of \$5,000.

The church was organized on Sugar creek, March 23, 1843, and known as the Sugar Creek Baptist Church, with the following named members: C. Wrightsman and wife, George Winnier and wife, John Dill and Joshua Mackey. Elder Thomas Taylor was the minister who officiated at its organization. Elder Alfred Brown was the first pastor, about 1844. Elders—Morris Bailey, Thomas Taylor, L. B. Richardson, William Meigs, Joseph Wightsman, Harver, Debo and Kitzmiller. The first house of worship was erected in 1851, the congregation furnishing the heavy timber and shingles, C. Ewing furnishing the balance of the material and building the house for \$300. This house was sold in 1871 for \$50.00, the congregation having been transferred to Auburn. Since the church was transferred, the pastors serving have been: Revs. M. V. Kitzmiller, A. Gross, A. H. Scott, M. C. Clark, Mr. Chapin and Calvin Allen, the latter being the present pastor. The Sunday school was organized in 1868.

ST. BENEDICT'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was purchased by the Catholic people of Auburn and vicinity, of the Baptist denomination, in the year 1871. It is the oldest church building in the town, having been erected by the Methodists in the year of 1856. Previous to its purchase, the Catholics were obliged to attend services at Virden and Sugar Creek, and consequently looked forward anxiously to the time when they would have a little church of their own, and in their midst, in which to worship God according to the behests of their faith. This opportunity came when the Baptists resolved to erect a larger and more imposing edifice for Divine service. The sum paid by the Catholics for the old church building was \$750. It was immediately fitted up for Catholic service and was dedicated by Rt. Rev. P. J. Baltes, on April 12, 1872. Since that time, the congregations, though small and not possessed of a very large amount of worldly wealth, has shown remarkable spirit in the support of their church.

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Besides the amount originally paid for the church, over \$1,000 has been expended in improving and beautifying it. The membership numbers about two hundred souls altogether, and a Sunday school class of seventy children, none of whom was over fifteen years of age, received the sacrament of confirmation at the hands of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of this diocese, less than a year ago. This church was formerly under the spiritual charge of the Catholic priest, of Virden, but since December, 1878, a regular pastor has resided in Auburn, with the two parishes of Auburn and Sugar Creek, under his charge. Those two congregations have since purchased a nice pastoral residence, situated one block from the church, on North Waverly street, and furnished it for occupancy at a cost of \$2,000. At present the parishes are under the Pastorate of Rev. D. J. Ryan.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Church in Auburn was organized in 1868, with A. G. Harney and A. M. Black as elders, and John Piper and M. S. Wadsworth as deacons. There had previously for years been occasional preaching, but no regular organization. A house of worship was commenced in the spring of 1869, thirty-two by fifty feet. The membership was small and financially weak. With only \$600 on the subscription list, a part of which was to be paid in work, and a part in materials, and a good part of it contributed by persons outside of the church, the work was commenced by two of the members, who were carpenters. The money was used up, and the two brethren started out on foot, visiting congregations in this and other counties to solicit money to carry on the work. As fast as means could be procured, it was worked up. No debts were incurred, and the house was not completed until 1876, although it was used for a long time in an unfinished state.

The congregation has never added much to its membership, and has not been able to keep up regular services but a part of the time. The following have been employed as pastors at different times: Elder John L. Wilson, P. D. Vermilion, A. P. Sears, Jos. B. Allen, and Dr. J. U. Smith, though many others have held protracted meetings.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Advent Christian Church, of Auburn, was organized in the fall of 1868, by Elder A. S. Calkins, who at this time was Pastor of a church of the same faith and order at Carlinville, Macoupin county, Illinois. The organization of the

church grew out of a revival meeting held in the old Baptist House, on the east side of the railroad. During the progress of this meeting, upwards of forty professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and publicly put on Christ by baptism. After the close of the meeting a request was made on the part of several of the leading men of the town, to be organized into a church of Gospel order. Accordingly a meeting was called to consider the matter, and after some exchange of thoughts, a short church covenant was read, as follows: "We, the undersigned, believing the Bible to be a sufficient rule of faith and practice, do agree to take the Bible as our only creed, making Christian character the only test of Christian fellowship, and that we will meet together to worship God, and to exhort one another, and so much the more as we see the day approaching."

After the reading of the article some forty persons subscribed their names thereunto, after which they chose two Deacons, and one ruling Elder, with one Clerk and Treasurer. The church thus organized, hired the lower hall of the Masonic building, in which they worshipped the most of the time until they built the present house in which they now worship. The house was built in 1871, costing about \$5,000, Mr. David Martin taking the contract, since which time there has been some changes in the membership of the church. Death having removed several from our original members, and quite a number moved to other states, has reduced the numbers of the original members. But others having been added, the membership remains about the same as at first. Some improvement has been made the present year on the house, both inside and out. The society is clear of debt, sustaining a Sabbath school every Sunday morning, prayer meeting every Thursday night, with preaching every two weeks, by Elder D. E. Mansfield, the present pastor of the church, assisted by his wife, Elder Calkins having had Pastorial charge some eight years after its organization.

BENEVOLENT AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The village is represented by one lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and one Chapter, sketches of which accompany this chapter; also, one lodge of Odd Fellows, and one of United Workmen. For many years the Good Templars had an efficient organization in the village, and much good was the result of their efforts.

MASONIC.

Ark and Anchor Lodge, No. 354, A. F. and A. M., was organized under dispensation, May 3,

1860, and a charter granted October 3, of the same year. Its first officers were, Daniel Wadsworth, W. M.; Matthew Patton, Sr., S. W.; Francis H. Clark, J. W. Its charter members were Daniel Wadsworth, Matthew Patton, Sr., Francis H. Clark, William R. Head, Thomas J. Nuckolls, John N. Kenney, Thomas J. English, David Clark, Isaac Colean. Its principal elective officers since organization have been as follows:

1861.—F. H. Clark, W. M.; Matthew Patton, S. W.; D. Wadsworth, J. W.; Joseph McKinney, Secretary.

1862.—F. H. Clark, W. M.; Joseph McKinney, S. W.; J. Nuckolls, J. W.; J. M. Nuckolls, Secretary.

1863.—Joseph McKinney, W. M.; J. M. Stone, S. W.; J. C. Spencer, J. W.; D. Wadsworth, Secretary.

1864.—J. W. Stout, W. M.; Jas. W. Patton, S. W.; A. C. Spencer, J. W.; D. Wadsworth, Secretary.

1865.—J. W. Stone, W. M.; J. McNuckolls, S. W.; J. G. Spencer, J. W.; A. S. Davenport, Secretary.

1866.—J. G. Spencer, W. M.; J. M. Bennington, S. W.; W. H. Wineman, J. W.; A. S. Davenport, Secretary.

1867.—J. M. Bennington, W. M.; Joseph Dodds, S. W.; D. D. Martin, J. W.; A. S. Davenport, Secretary.

1868.—Jos. Dodds, W. M.; J. G. Spencer, S. W.; Jas. A. Drennan, J. W.; John Piper, Secretary.

1869.—J. M. Stone, W. M.; J. G. Spencer, S. W.; W. P. Brooker, J. W.; J. W. Hart, Secretary.

1870.—Joseph Dodds, W. M.; A. Jamieson, S. W.; C. M. Caldwell, J. W.; W. H. Coleman, Secretary.

1871.—J. M. Stone, W. M.; A. Jamieson, S. W.; W. H. Wineman, J. W.; M. G. Wadsworth, Secretary.

1872.—J. M. Stone, W. M.; D. D. Martin, S. W.; Jas. H. Ogg, J. W.; M. G. Wadsworth, Secretary.

1873.—D. D. Martin, W. M.; E. M. Tucker, S. W.; Elisha Poley, J. W.; M. G. Wadsworth, Secretary.

1874.—E. M. Tucker, W. M.; E. Poley, S. W.; Geo. E. Ledgerwood, J. W.; M. G. Wadsworth, Secretary.

1875.—J. M. Stone, W. M.; A. P. Stone, S. W.; G. E. Ledgerwood, J. W.; M. G. Wadsworth, Secretary.

1876.—T. J. Nuckolls, W. M.; E. M. Tucker, S. W.; A. P. Lorton, J. W.; M. G. Wadsworth, Secretary.

1877.—D. Wadsworth, W. M.; W. H. Coleman, S. W.; R. T. Cleavenger, J. W.; M. G. Wadsworth, Secretary.

1878.—George Sinniger, W. M.; J. W. Nuckolls, S. W.; Elijah Bradley, J. W.; M. G. Wadsworth, Secretary.

1879.—George Sinniger, W. M.; W. H. Wine-man, S. W.; E. Bradley, J. W.; M. G. Wadsworth, Secretary.

1880.—J. E. Robinson, W. M.; B. R. Crumpter, S. W.; E. T. Stone, J. W.; M. G. Wadsworth, Secretary.

1881.—Benjamin R. Crumpter, W. M.; L. C. Taylor, S. W.; A. P. Lorton, J. W.; M. G. Wadsworth, Secretary.

The remaining officers for 1881, are as follows: W. Knowles, Chaplain; William D. Patton, Treasurer; O. M. Cheney, S. D.; James Able, J. D.; George Sinniger, Sr. Steward; D. D. Martin, Jr. Steward, A. Davenport, Tyler.

Since its organization the lodge has lost by death, J. M. Nuckolls, W. H. H. Bennington, B. P. Dodds, D. M. Easley, J. M. Hunter, T. J. Hutton, J. S. Campbell, Matthew Patton, Sr., J. T. Scott.

The present membership is seventy-one, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition.

Auburn Chapter, No. 92, A. F. and A. M., was organized December 26, 1865, and charter granted October 5, 1866. Its first officers were: J. N. Williams, H. P.; Matt Patton, Sr. King; J. M. Bennington, Scribe; A. S. Davenport, Secretary; Wm. H. Wineman, Treasurer; Thos. J. Nuckolls, C. H.; J. M. Stout, P. S.; J. M. Wells, R. A. C.; J. G. Spencer, M. 3d V.; D. Wadsworth, M. 2d V.; John Piper, M. 1st V.; Jesse Plain, Tyler. Its present membership is fifty-nine, with the following named officers:

George Sinniger, H. P.; W. H. Wineman, King; L. B. McCartor, Scribe; D. D. Martin, C. M.; George E. Ledgerwood, R. S.; E. E. Bradley, R. A. C.; J. A. Able, M. 3d V.; C. M. Caldwell, M. 2d V.; J. N. Kermay, M. 1st V.; W. M. Hummel, Treasurer; R. B. Crumpter, Secretary; Rev. W. Knowles, Chaplain; A. S. Davenport, Tyler.

ODD FELLOWS.

Auburn Lodge, No. 543, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 18, 1874, with James M. Wyatt, J. N. Squier, Stephen Farnam, A. A. Lowdermilk, and J. N. Gibson, as charter members. Since that time it has initiated about one

hundred persons and now has a membership of sixty-six. This lodge has paid about \$300 for sick and funeral benefits, and has nearly \$500 in its treasury. In 1878, two members of this lodge, J. W. Lowdermilk and A. D. Sanders, established at Springfield, Illinois, the Odd Fellows Herald, one of the most influential society papers in the United States. The present officers of Auburn Lodge are: Henry Dawson, Jr., N. G.; J. A. Garber, V. G.; H. H. White, Secretary; Philip Faust, Treasurer, and J. W. Lowdermilk, Representative to the Grand Lodge.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Auburn Lodge No. 49, A. O. U. W., was instituted March 14, 1877, by Deputy G. M. W. T. L. Matthews, of Virginia, Illinois, with thirty-three charter members. The first officers were as follows: W. W. Lowdermilk, P. M. W.; G. W. Murray, M. W.; A. D. Sanders, F.; H. M. Hart, O.; G. W. Hutton, Rdr.; A. A. Harney, Fin., and W. H. Harris, Rec. Life insurance being one of the prominent features of this order, and the Grand Lodge, reports not being satisfactory to some, during the summer of '77, a large number of members withdrew, until at one time the roll showed but thirteen members in good standing. By the united efforts of these, the membership was increased to twenty, the number now on the roll. The present officers are: C. M. Caldwell, P. M. W.; J. W. Lowdermilk, M. W.; C. J. Sanders, F.; W. Knowles, O. and Deputy G. M. W.; W. A. Wallace, Rdr.; H. M. Hart, Fin. and W. H. Hummel, Rec. But one death has occurred among the members of this lodge, that of Bro. John McKay who died August 21, 1879. Being composed of good men, this lodge is in an excellent financial condition, a good feeling prevails, its meetings are well attended and splendid prospects are before it.

AUBURN BANK.

This bank was organized in April, 1872, by H. Stevens and Samuel Lewis as the Exchange Bank of Auburn, with the former as President, and the latter as Cashier. It was conducted by them until May, 1874, when G. W. Hutton, I. J. and B. F. Poley, and J. M. and Samuel Lewis became the proprietors, I. J. Poley succeeding H. Stevens as President. In 1875, I. J. Poley and G. W. Hutton purchased the interest of J. M. and S. Lewis, Mr. Hutton becoming Cashier.

In January, 1877, T. S. Parks, Esq., purchased I. J. Poley's interest, and in the succeeding April that of G. W. Hutton becoming sole proprietor.

As President and proprietor, Mr. Parks has managed the business since that time. The present officers are: T. S. Parks, President, and J. W. Lowdermilk, Cashier. When Mr. Parks first took charge of the bank it was doing a limited business, but by close attention to its affairs and indefatigable energy, he has succeeded in placing it on a solid basis, and the bank is at this time in an excellent financial condition with a constantly increasing deposit.

MANUFACTORIES.

Auburn may not be able to boast of extensive manufactories, but it has a wagon and carriage factory that turns out more work than any like institution in the county.

Morse's Wagon, Carriage, and Agricultural Implement Manufactory was established in 1856, as a wagon and repair shop, by Mr. Babcock. In 1857, Robert E. Morse bought out the concern; and has since been the sole proprietor. It was then a small institution, in which a few wagons were made, and general repair work was done. Immediately after purchasing, Mr. Morse began to enlarge the business and capacity of the factory, and from time to time increased its size, until in 1880 the shop had attained quite large dimensions, and employed about twenty men.

On the night of the 15th of May, 1868, the factory proper was totally destroyed by fire, with a loss in building and machinery of \$10,000. The warehouse was saved, in which was a considerable quantity of partially and wholly completed work. Mr. Morse began to re-build in the fall, and the brick portion of the structure, one hundred and eight by sixty feet, was ready for the workmen in the spring of 1881. The capital invested is over \$30,000, and employment is given to from fifteen to twenty hands, with a capacity for completing a lumber or spring wagon or buggy per day, besides carrying forward the large amount of job and repair work done. A set of hands is employed for carriage and spring wagon work, and a set for farm wagons. A feature is also made of manufacturing plows, harrows, and cultivators for the general trade. Two traveling men are kept on the road, who find market for the work chiefly through the central counties of Illinois.

GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE.

Auburn is not a village of mushroom growth, but has had a steady increase in its population and business from the beginning. It now numbers more inhabitants than at any previous time in its history. It is the largest town in the

county, outside of Springfield, and the only one that has its weekly newspaper.

THE AUBURN CITIZEN.

As a history of this paper is given in the chapter on the Press, it is unnecessary now to repeat in this connection; but it is but due the Citizen to say that as a local paper it is superior to three-fourths of the papers in the State, printed in villages of twice the size of Auburn. The columns of a local paper are usually an index of the enterprise of a town. If filled with live advertisements of the business men of the place, the town is judged by the outsider to be a live town. The judgment of the people in this case is correct ninety-nine times out of a hundred.

BUSINESS OF AUBURN.

The first merchandise sold in Auburn was in 1853, by Ham & Poley. In the quarter of a century that has passed, many others have engaged in business here, some of whom have met with success; others have had reverses.

To give the reader of this volume in the future, an idea of the business of the place in 1881, the following directory is appended, as compiled in October of that year:

Dry Goods—Hutton & Wallace, Smith & Hamlin.

Groceries—Cassity & Nicoles, L. B. McCarton, Gordon & Harvey, Patton & Stone.

Drugs, Paints, &c.—Patton & Stone, C. H. Wineman.

Hardware—Geo. Sinniger, Patton & Stone.

Restaurants—Simpson & Epling, Yoakley & Burnett, Harris & Corzin.

Saloons—P. W. Jones, W. H. Wineman, Titus Jones.

Stationery—Geo. W. Hutton, Patton & Stone,

Millineries—Mrs. M. S. Hart.

Harness and Saddles—C. L. Bridges

Agricultural Implements—R. E. Morse, D. D. Martin.

Gentlemen's Furnishing House—Etrick & Lemkey.

Furniture and Undertaking—H. M. Hart.

Boot and Shoe Making—J. P. & W. H. Norcross, G. W. Giley.

Blacksmiths—R. E. Morse, Tinkle & Gray, J. W. Hederick.

Auburn Bank—Thos. S. Parks, President; J. W. Lowdermilk, Cashier.

Wagon-making—R. E. Morse, R. Drury.

Resident Clergymen—D. R. Mansfield, Advent-Christian; A. Sloan, Methodist; D. J. Ryan, Catholic; Allen, Baptist.

Physicians—J. R. Trott, M. S. Wheeler, L. P. Taylor.

Coal Shaft, Tile and Brick Factory—Dawson, Poley & Co.

Lumber, Lime &c.—W. H. Hummel.

Grain Elevator—P. S. Bronaugh & Co.

Flour Mill and Grain—Morris, Harris & Co.

Auburn Citizen—M. G. Wadsworth.

Meat Shop—P. Faust.

Livery Stable—Wm. Harris.

Barbers—O. M. Cheney, Chapman & Wizard.

POST OFFICE.

The Auburn post office was established in the early part of 1839, in the old town, David Eastman, postmaster. Previous to this date there has been no office nearer than the Sugar Creek postoffice, kept at John L. Drennan's stage stand, five miles northeast. Mr. Eastman was postmaster until 1842, when Daniel Wadsworth was appointed under Tyler. He retained the office until 1852, when the railroad (now C. & A.) drew the business to the new town. From that time until the present, the office has been filled by the following, in their regular rotation: H. Tibbatt, Benjamin Kessler, John Bond, N. P. Brooks, R. N. Han, A. M. Black, A. S. Davenport, J. W. Ayers, W. W. Lowdermilk, and George W. Hutton, the present appointee. Up to Mr. Lowdermilk's incumbency, the office has been kept in the east part of the town. Mr. Lowdermilk removed it to the public square, where it has since remained.

This is now a third-class office, with a salary of \$1,000. Fifteen years ago, the delivering capacity amounted to fifty boxes, all told. Now the office has upwards of three hundred and fifty. The revenue for the year ending September 30, 1881, was \$2,332.99. The number of pieces of mail matter during the first week of December, 1880 (the only time during the year that any record was kept,) was one thousand six hundred and twenty-one pieces. The following letter explains itself:

PUBLISHER SANGAMON COUNTY HISTORY.—
Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, to furnish you a statement of the amount of business at this office, in the money order department, during the first fiscal year and the last, I submit to you the following:

The first order was applied for July 22, 1872, by William W. Lowdermilk, then postmaster, payable to Herman Redlick, Springfield, Illinois, for \$14.

There were issued during the fiscal year's business, four hundred and one orders, amount-

ing to \$5,377.55; and for the last fiscal year, ending July 22, 1881, there were issued one thousand one hundred and ninety-one orders, amounting to \$12,122.45.

I will add that at the time the money order office was established, in July 22, 1872, there was no bank here, and the greater part of the business of the village of Auburn and vicinity, was done through the money order office, while at the present time the heavier part of the business is done through the Auburn bank.

Yours truly, G. W. HUTTON, P. M.

The history of Auburn township is continued by giving short biographical sketches of a large number of the most prominent citizens of the township, many of whom came here in an early day, and were foremost in developing the wild prairies into one of the finest townships of agricultural lands in this great State.

Jacob Anthony, post office, Virden, Macoupin county; son of Jacob and Eva Anthony; father born in New York, about 1788; mother born in Raenselear county, New York, in 1790; father of English extraction; mother of German extraction. They were married in the State of New York, and had twelve children—six sons and six daughters. The subject of this sketch was born October 26, 1801, in Sharon, Skoharie county, New York, and served a regular apprenticeship to the carpenter trade, following it most of his life. In the fall of 1843, was married to Miss Margaret Lacy, daughter of Elliott and Sarah Lacy; father born in North Carolina; mother born in Tennessee. They have five children living: William, James, Mary, Martha and Agnes. Mr. Anthony owns two hundred acres of valuable land, well improved. His advantages of early education was such as the county schools afforded in his day. His son John was a member of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died from disease contracted in the army.

John Beechly, farmer and real estate dealer, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 20th day of September, 1820, son of Michael and Susannah Beechly; father of German descent and a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he bought a farm and remained there until his death, which occurred about 1859. There was a family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters.

The subject of this sketch came to Sangamon county in 1868, where he engaged in farming, since which time he has been engaged in various

branches of business, prominent among them is dealing in real estate, having charge of many farms and loaning money, etc. Mr. Beechly married Miss Susan Garber, daughter of John Garber, of Virginia, where she was born in 1826. By this union there was a family of ten children, six of whom are living: Nancy, now Mrs. J. J. Meyers, of Kansas; Hettie, now Mrs. John W. Hart, of Auburn; Allen, Susan, Milton and Laura. Mr. B. has a farm of two hundred acres of land, valued at \$100 per acre. The entire farm is worth \$20,000; is a large farmer; handles considerable stock, and raising in one year three thousand five hundred bushels of wheat; is a member of the German Baptist Church.

Thomas Black, Sr., Auburn, Illinois, son of Thomas and Edith Black father born in South Carolina, October 25, 1768, mother born in Kentucky. They were married in Christian county, Kentucky, moved to Sangamon county, April 9, 1819. They came with horse teams, camped out at nights, carried their household goods in the wagon with them, located in what is now Auburn township, the land grant settled upon being about a hundred and twenty acres.

Their family consisted of four sons and three daughters, all born in Kentucky: Sarah, born July 3, 1796; David, September 17, 1798; Elizabeth, March 6, 1803; Nancy, August 4, 1806; John, August 8, 1809; Thomas, September 3, 1813; Carter T., January 24, 1818.

The subject of this sketch was the sixth child. He was married March 7, 1855, to Miss Mary Jane Wallace, daughter of John and Eveline Wallace, her father was born in Nova Scotia, June 17, 1808; her mother was born November 20, 1813; Mr. Black was born November 1, 1835; they have three children, all daughters: Malah Edith, born November 8, 1861; Mary Francis, January 7, 1868; Marchie Elia, March 12, 1871; father died, November 20, 1854; mother died, August 20, 1876. Carter T. Black is living in Bates county, Missouri, is a contractor for buildings; he is the youngest of the family, and the only remaining brother of Thomas Black, Sr.; owns quite a large farm, valued at \$60 per acre. Mr. Black is of German extraction, Mrs. Black of Scotch and German. The early education of both were such as the country schools of their day would afford.

Charles N. Brown, farmer, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Kennebec, Maine, on the 14th day of November, 1840; son of William and Sarah (Smiley) Brown; father a native of New Hampshire, and mother of Maine. His father was twice married; his first wife was Maria How-

ard, by whom he had five children, one of whom has lived to manhood, Ambrose H., who was a soldier in the Third Maine Infantry, and was captured in the first battle of Bull Run, and was taken prisoner and incarcerated in Libby Prison, where he starved to death. The second family consisted of seven children, five of whom are living, Mary, Charles, Henry W., Mariah S., and Warren F. Henry was a soldier in the late war and was taken prisoner at Spotsylvania Court House, taken to Andersonville Prison, where he was kept for eight months. Charles N. came to Sangamon county in 1860, where he became acquainted with Miss Matilda E. Foster and was married in December 1864. Mr. Brown enlisted in 1861 in the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, three months' service, being one of the first to enlist in the regiment, and remained until the expiration of his term, when he re-enlisted in the Ninth Volunteer Infantry, Company K. He participated in several hot engagements, among them were Fort Donalson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and others; was wounded at the battle of Fort Donalson in the arm and leg, where he carries the ball at the present time. In politics he is a Republican.

William Brownell, druggist, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Ball township, Sangamon county, on the tenth day of December, 1822; son of John and Nancy (Pulliam) Brownell, a daughter of Robert Pulliam, the first settler in Sangamon county, coming as early as 1817, and built the first log cabin in Ball township. Mr. John Brownell came to the State in 1818, and located on Sugar creek, where he embarked in farming and in various other branches of business. He is still living in Auburn township, at the advanced age of eighty-one, and is probably the oldest living resident of the county. There was a family of eleven children. Mr. William Brownell, the oldest son, remained at home, and on account of his father's health, took charge of the business until 1863. In 1848, married Miss Elizabeth Bridges, daughter of George Bridges, of Harrison county, Kentucky; she was born in Harrison county, Kentucky. By this union there was a family of six children; four of whom are living, Jane, Isabel, and Columbus V.; John W. died October 25, 1881, of consumption. She died February 14, 1869. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and was loved and respected by all who knew her. In December, 1869, married Miss Elizabeth Vaughn; she was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, March 3, 1840. There were two children, one of whom is still living, Ora Viola. In 1863, he came to Auburn,

where he embarked in the drug business, and bought and repaired the hotel, which he run for twelve years. Auburn, at that time, was a small place, there being but two buildings on the west side of the railroad. Mr. B. has been identified with Auburn and vicinity all his life; has seen it from its wild, uncultivated prairies, to one of the finest agricultural sections in the State. Has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people, as police magistrate, school director, etc. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Ark and Anchor Lodge, No. 354, of Auburn. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

Sudden Change.—Reminiscences by Mr. William Brownell.—He says a man by the name of Welch was relating how, at the time of the sudden change, that he had chickens which were on a fence at the time the cold wave struck them were blown off into the slush, and as soon as they struck the ground would freeze in their tracks; when a Dutchman who heard him tell it; said that at the time, his wife was making a kettle of hominy over the fire-place, and the top of it was frozen over about two inches; he took a hatchet, chopped into it, and found it boiling furiously in the center. Mr. Brownell had a cousin driving stage from Springfield to Mechanicsburg, and at the time of the sudden change, was passing Clear Lake, and had driven into the lake when the blast struck him, and before he could get his team out, the wagon had frozen in, and in order to extract his team, had to cut his harness and leave the wagon, and jump on his team with his mail bag and make for Mechanicsburg, which he reached in a frozen condition. On the following day he returned to the lake, cut out the wagon and took it to town.

John Buck (deceased), Auburn, Illinois, was born in Lanesborough, Massachusetts, January 3, 1797, son of Ebenezer and Ann Talcott, natives of Connecticut, where they were married and raised a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of which lived to be adults.

Mr. John Buck was married in Lanesborough, Massachusetts, to Miss Cynthia Brown, by whom there were three children, viz., Edwin, Franklin, and Mary N. Mrs. Buck died in Lewis county, New York, November 27, 1836, when he became acquainted with Miss Avis Rich, whom he married. She was born in Lewis county, New York, June 15, 1819. By this union there was one child, Mary L., born in Lewis county, New York, January 3, 1843.

In 1853, Mr. Buck, with his family, left New York and came to Sangamon county, and bought

a large tract of land near Auburn. In 1854-55, laid out what is known as Buck's Addition to the Village of Auburn. Being a liberal man, donated several lots, besides donating the ground for a public square, Masonic Hall, and Methodist Church. Through his influence, has succeeded in building up a flourishing little village.

Mr. Buck died August 23, 1880, leaving a large number of friends to mourn his loss. Mr. Buck, in politics, was a Republican; held several local offices of trust, representing his township as Supervisor.

Mrs. Buck has a grandchild living with her—Miss Jennie Antisdale, a daughter of Nancy Ann Antisdale, who died, leaving an only child.

William Burtle, Esq., Auburn, Illinois, was born in Grayson county, Kentucky, on the 9th day of August, 1822; son of Wm. Burtle and Sarah Ogden, who emigrated to Sangamon county in 1826, coming with a team and located in Ball township. After renting one year, purchased land and made a farm, where he remained until his death, which occurred July 24, 1860. Mother died February 11, 1868. The subject of this sketch was four years old when he came to the county, and has been identified with the county since. September 4, 1856, married Miss Elizabeth White, who was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, December 28, 1829. The fruits of this marriage were five children, one of which is living, he was born in Auburn, May 9, 1864. Mr. B. came to Ball township when there was but ten to twelve families in the township, and the prairies were unbroken, the deer and wolves roving over them, and has lived to see it one of the most thickly populated townships which now compose the county of Sangamon. Mr. B. has held several local offices of trust in the county and representing them in the Board of Supervisors, and is at present a justice of the peace. Is a member of the Catholic Church, being brought up as one. In an early day has hauled wheat to Macoupin Point and sold it for six and one-half cents, and has raised pork for one dollar and twenty-five per hundred.

Elder Alanson S. Calkins, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Delaware county, New York, on the 27th day of October, 1823, son of Smith and Cornelia (Foster) Calkins; father and mother were of English descent whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower and located in Connecticut, where his father was born. When a young man, he moved to Delaware county, New York, where he remained several years and then returned to Connecticut, where he died in 1839, and his mother died the previous year. Mr.

Calkins was very young when his father died and was thrown onto his own resources to battle against a cold world. December 29, 1849, married Miss Dina C. Bennett, daughter of William and Sarah (Bronson) Bennett, natives of Connecticut, where she was born October 10, 1832. By this marriage there was one child, Sarah B., who was born in Connecticut, June 5, 1849. They remained in Connecticut a few years, came to LaSalle county, Illinois, where they remained a short time, when they went to Hancock county, where he had charge of the church near Carthage. They remained there one year. They then returned to LaSalle county, when he organized several churches and supplied their pulpits. From there he came to Springfield, Illinois, where he held several meetings. From there he had a call at Collinsville, where he held several protracted meetings and supplied the pulpit one year. He then came to Auburn where he established a church and has remained since. His first meetings were well attended and a good number connected themselves with the church. In 1870, they erected a church edifice, the dimensions being forty by fifty, a frame building large enough to accommodate the congregation. There is a Sabbath school in connection with the church which is in a prosperous condition. The present officers: Superintendent, Thomas Parks; Bible class teacher, Allen Gordon; teachers, Miss Parks, Alice Welch, Caroline Spencer, Sarah Conklin. The average attendance now is about twenty-five.

L. B. McCarton, grocer, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Shelby county, Ohio, January 16, 1835; son of Colin B. and Mary (Black) McCarton; there was a family of three children, two sons and one daughter, L. B., Julia, and Colin B. His father was a millwright by trade, which he followed until his death, which occurred in Cass county, Indiana, in 1837. His mother is still living with Mr. McCarton. L. B. was reared on a farm and received a liberal education; married Miss Sarah A. Fortney, a daughter of Jacob and Ann Fortney of Pennsylvania, who were early settlers of Ohio; she was born September 1837. The fruits of this union are six children, five of whom are living, Oscar, Charles L., Mary, Frank and Viola. Mr. McC. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member of A. O. U. W., of Auburn. Mr. and Mrs. McC. are members of the Presbyterian Church. Coming to this county in 1866 he embarked in farming, which he followed until 1868, when he engaged in his present business, groceries and provisions. In politics he is a Republican, has held several

local offices of trust, and in 1880 represented the town as supervisor.

Royce McCoy, carpenter and joiner, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Washington county, Indiana, December 4, 1826; son of Royce, Sr., and Malinda (Pound) McCoy; his father was a pioneer preacher, preaching Sunday and working on a farm through the week; he died in Indiana in 1836; his mother living some years later, died in 1866; they died as they had lived, sincere Christians. Royce, Jr., was reared on a farm, and received what schooling the country afforded at the time. When seventeen years of age, he was apprenticed as a wagon-maker, where he remained about two years; he then went to Fulton county, where he was employed at his trade for a couple of years. In 1847, came to Morgan county; previous to coming, and when twenty years of age, married Mary Hattabough, who died July 11, 1849. Two years later he married Mrs. Mary Barton, widow of Henry Barton, a native of North Carolina, and born in 1827. In 1856, came to Auburn; there were two houses on the west side of the railroad, where Auburn now stands, and at that time the town was called Wineman, after a man by the name of Philip Wineman, who first laid out the town. Mr. McCoy has been identified with Auburn from its infancy, and has always worked for its best interest. Is a member of the M. E. church, and has been identified with it for thirty years.

Henry Dawson, Jr., Superintendent of Tile, Brick and Auburn Coal Shaft, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Richland county, Ohio, on the 16th day of December, 1855; son of Henry, Sr., and Rebecca (Carvan) Dawson; father a native of England; mother of Ohio. His mother died in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1875. In 1878, came to Auburn, where he was cashier of the Auburn Bank over two years; he gave up that position and engaged in his present occupation. Married Miss Minnie Van Zile, daughter of Abram Van Zile, of Hancock county, Illinois. She was born in Rutland county, Vermont, in 1857. The fruits of this marriage are two children—Minnie Inez and Henry, Jr. Mr. Dawson is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Auburn, and the A. O. U. W. In politics is a Republican. Mrs. D. is a member of the Baptist Church.

Andrew Eagan, brickmaker, Auburn township, section twenty-eight, was born in Kilkeney county, Ireland, in 1842. When a child his parents emigrated to the United States, and landed in New Orleans, thence by river to Jersey county, Illinois, where he followed farming, and

where his parents died soon after coming to the State, which left the subject of this sketch an orphan, and he was forced to fight the battles of life alone. In 1870, he married Miss Mary Vancil, a daughter of Simeon Vancil, an early settler of the county, where she was born in 1844. There are three children—Annie Ella, Katie May, and Fannie Emma. In 1861, enlisted in the Eleventh Missouri Infantry, Company C, Captain M. M. Warren; participated in all the engagements of the regiment, some of the principal being: New Madrid or Island No. 10, siege of Corinth, Iuka, battle of Corinth, when he was wounded near the ear by a buck-shot; also siege of Vicksburg, when he was again wounded, by a ball, on the top of his head, being in the service nearly four years; mustered out at St. Louis, January 19, 1866. Is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church.

William A. McElvain, farmer, section sixteen, Auburn township, was born in Adair county, Kentucky, December 1, 1822; son of Samuel and Penelope (Abell) McElvain, natives of Virginia, and of Irish descent. They were married January 4, 1816, in Adair county, Kentucky. The fruits of this marriage were six children, three sons and three daughters, five of whom lived to be men and women, viz: Harriet N., Margaret J., William A., James E., Theresa M.; Jeremiah A. died in infancy. In 1828, they emigrated to Sangamon county, and located in Auburn township, where he took up government land and made a farm from the wild prairie. He left Kentucky with a four horse team, coming overland, camping out. They moved into a log cabin, sixteen by sixteen feet, with a dirt chimney, and their furniture was of the plainest kind. They were a little crowded, there being a family of nine who remained there through the winter. At that time, Springfield was their nearest trading post, and for their milling, they went to Mr. Thomas Black's, who had a mill which was run by a horse, where they ground corn. Mr. McElvain says he has pounded and grated corn all day long for the use of the family; has hauled corn to Springfield and sold it for six and one-fourth cents per bushel, and also has hauled wheat with ox-teams to St. Louis, taking from seven to nine days to make the trip, and sell his load for thirty-five cents per bushel, pork selling then at \$1.25, net. At the time they came here there were but few schools and churches, Mr. McElvain being a member of the Presbyterian Church. In connection with Jeremiah Abell, a Presbyterian minister, organized the first Sab-

bath school in the township. His house was a home for all preachers who traveled through this vicinity, and many a time Elder Cartwright has stayed at his father's house. His father participated in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of New Orleans, and at the close of the war walked from New Orleans to Kentucky, and was so thin and spare when he arrived there that he could span himself with his hands. He died April 1, 1848. Mother died September 29, 1855. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church, and died in the faith. The subject of this sketch came to the county when he was six years of age and remained at home until his father's death, when he took charge of his father's affairs. After his father's death, his own and mother's health failed, and they traveled extensively through the northern part of Maine and the Red River country, being for days and weeks among the Indians. Mr. McElvain has traveled through fourteen different States and Territories. After spending one summer they returned, with their health greatly improved.

November 1, 1853, married Miss Angeline Lowell; born in Sangamon county, August 29, 1832. There was a family of eight children, six of whom are living. Howard A., Samuel S., James W., Nellie J., Margaret A., Elizabeth G. Mr. McElvain has a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres, all of which is under good cultivation, and valued at \$75 an acre.

Mr. McElvain has been identified with the county nearly all his life, and has seen it developed from the broad, wide prairies, to a beautifully cultivated country.

Philip Faust, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Rhine, Prussia, on the 5th day of February, 1850. When twenty-two years of age, came to the United States, landing in Philadelphia, where he remained a short time, then to Chicago, where he was employed as a butcher, and remained a few months, when he went to Bloomington for a short time, thence to Lincoln, from there to Auburn, where he commenced his present business. In 1880, Mr. Faust drew in a lottery the Patty House, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, valued at \$95,000. The Patty Brothers, who got up the scheme, being rascals, he was swindled out of nearly the whole, which by rights belonged to him. Mr. Faust married Miss Katie Naland. She was born in Auburn. The fruits of this marriage are two children, Julia and Berdie. Mr. Faust is a member of Ark and Anchor Lodge, No. 543, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 354, Auburn. In politics, is a Democrat.

John R. Fletcher, deceased, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Kentucky, September 15, 1827; son of James and Jane Fletcher. There was a family of sixteen children, eleven of which lived to be men and women. James Fletcher emigrated with his family to Sangamon county in 1828, and located on Sugar creek, Auburn township, where he died the following year. His mother died October, 1853. They were members of the old school, Presbyterian, and died as they had lived sincere Christians, and loved and respected by all who knew them. John R. was a mere boy when he came to the county, he was reared on a farm and received a liberal education. January 16, 1851, married Miss Margaret J. Kessler, a daughter of Benj. Kessler, of Auburn, where she was born September 26, 1831. By this union there was a family of seven children, two of whom are living, Anna S., now Mrs. Wm. H. Hunter and Jennie V. Mr. Fletcher died August 16, 1870; was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was a kind husband and an indulgent father, and was mourned by a large body of friends.

Nathan Fletcher, retired farmer, section sixteen, post office, Auburn, was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, on the 8th day of March, 1816; son of James and Jane (McElvain) Fletcher; father of English descent and mother of Scotch and Irish. They were married in Virginia, where one child was born, when they emigrated to Kentucky in 1801, and located in Simpson county, where he carried on a farm in connection with the wheel-wright business. Their family consisted of sixteen children, ten of whom lived to be men and women, viz: Job L., Margaret, James W., Mary, Nathan, Elizabeth, Rebecca, John, Martha and Nancy, who were born in Sangamon county, three of whom are living at the present writing. In 1828, his father left his home in Kentucky with an ox-team and wagon, with one horse in front, with his large family for the far West, or the wilds of Illinois; traveling slow, camping out and cooking their own meals, taking some three weeks to make the journey, and locating where Mr. Organ now resides, moving into a log cabin sixteen by sixteen feet, with puncheon floors, and a hole between the logs for light, without glass. Their bedsteads were of the Jackson style. They remained in the cabin about eighteen months, when they moved to a larger and more commodious house of hewn logs, where his father died in 1830. Nathan remained at home until he was twenty-eight years old, when he married Margaret Baxter, she was born in Adair

county, Kentucky, November 27, 1827. By this union there were six children, all of whom are living, James B., born December 5, 1849; Thomas A., born October 23, 1851, Martha, born February 11, 1853, Henry M., and Lucretia, born April 22, 1856. Mr. Fletcher commenced on a forty acre tract thirty-six years ago, without means, and by hard work and good judgment has accumulated a fine property, and is the owner of four hundred and thirty-six acres of land, which he has divided up among his children. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. F. is a Republican in politics, and has held several local offices of trust. In an early day their trading post was at Springfield, twenty miles away, and he has known his mother to take a pail of butter on horseback, go to Springfield, do her trading and return the same day. He also remembers after his father died that they had a field of five or six acres of wheat, which his mother and himself put up, cutting it with a reap-hook or what is called a sickle; his mother being about fifty years old at the time.

Leonard Foster (deceased), Auburn, Illinois, was born about 1830; son of George and Sarah Foster, who came to the county in an early day, where they raised a family of eight children, all of which lived to be men and women. In December, 1857, he married Miss Elvira Gates, a daughter of John and Lucinda Gates, of Kentucky, where she was born March 25, 1835. By this union there were eight children, seven of whom are living, viz: Alice, born June 9, 1859; Flora, born September 6, 1860; George E., born November 4, 1861; Mary, born February 3, 1865; William E., born May 30, 1867; Minnie, born January 12, 1870; Etta, born August 5, 1873. Mrs. Foster is living on the old homestead, where they first commenced keeping house, where she has spent many happy hours, and some very sad ones. Mr. Foster died May 8, 1880. He was a kind and good husband and father, and was respected by all who knew him. He died leaving the family in comfortable circumstances, with a farm of two hundred and ten acres of land, valued at \$60 an acre.

Benjamin O. Foster, farmer and stock raiser, post office Auburn, section 27; was born in Kennebec, Maine, on the nineteenth day of October, 1833, son of Otis and Phoebe (Goodwin) Foster. In 1843, his parents emigrated to Sangamon county, Illinois, where they rented a farm in Auburn township, for three years, when they bought a farm one and a-half miles northwest of

where Auburn now stands, there being no Auburn at that time, and made a farm out of the wild prairie. Mr. Foster left his old home in Maine in limited circumstances, went by water to New Orleans in a sailing vessel, and thence by steamer up the river. Arriving in Auburn, his means were nearly exhausted, the first few years they lived in a log cabin, sixteen by twenty, with split clapboards for a roof, through which the snow would sift and cover their beds in winter.

The subject of this sketch was a boy when he came to the county, received what schooling the county afforded at the time. In 1864, he married Miss Caroline Poley, daughter of Joseph and Francis Poley. She was born in Auburn township, December 16, 1839.

There are three children, Florence P., born October 7, 1865; Amina C., born February 28, 1870; Frank L., born October 28, 1872. They commenced their married life on a farm near Brush Creek, where they remained four years. Mrs. Foster's health failing, in the fall of 1868, they went to California, where he bought a farm, where he remained until the Spring of 1874, returned to Illinois, with the intention of selling out his interest here and returning. Being unable to sell here at anything near a reasonable figure, he returned to California, where he had left his home just as they had been keeping house, sold out, and returned to Auburn, where he bought a home for the better chance of educating his children, and embarked in the milling business, in company with the Poley family. Not liking it, he sold his interest and bought the land where he now resides. Mr. Foster is a large and wealthy farmer of the township, owning six hundred acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$70 per acre; raises two hundred acres of corn; one hundred and fifty acres of wheat; forty acres of oats; turns out fifty head of hogs; fifty head of cattle; fifteen head of horses, and five hundred sheep.

Andrew Gates, farmer, P. O. Virden, Sec. 32. Was born in Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, on the 17th day of January, 1807, son of Michael and Catherine (Groves) Gates. Father of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, and mother a native of North Carolina, where they were married, and soon after came to Kentucky, where he embarked in farming. The family consisted of ten children, seven of whom lived to be men and women, of which at the present writing there are but two living, Mrs. Fanny Poley and the subject of this sketch. In the spring of 1830, his father and a portion of the family started for the far West, (leaving the older sister

and Mrs. Gates in Kentucky until the following spring,) and located on the place where Mr. John Ten Brook now resides. The family coming through with an ox team and cart, and doing their own cooking. On February 13, 1833, Andrew married Miss Lucinda Wood, daughter of William and Polly Wood, who came to Madison county, Illinois, in 1812, where they were married in 1814. In October, 1818, came to Sangamon county. She was born in Madison county, December 31st, 1816. The fruits of this marriage was twelve children, four of whom are living.

Mr. and Mrs. Gates' early married life was spent in a log cabin sixteen by sixteen. Puncture floors, and a clay and stick chimney, and for a window, cut out a log. Many a time Mr. Gates was called to St. Louis on business, leaving his young wife home night after night to hear the wolves howl at the door. Their trading post was at Springfield, generally patronizing Colonel John Williams, and for their milling would take a grist on horse-back and go to Thomas Black's old mill, run by horse power. Mr. Gates is a member of the German Baptist Church, and Mrs. Gates and children members of the Baptist. Mr. Gates has resided in the county for more than a half century. Has seen the rough and smooth side of a new country. Coming in limited circumstances, but by hard work and good management has accumulated a fine property, owning at one time seven hundred acres of land, valued at \$35,000, leaving his family comfortably located, giving each a farm.

J. A. Garber, builder and contractor, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, March 1, 1853, son of John and Susan (Beechley) Garber, father a native of Virginia, and mother of Ohio, and were married in Ohio, where he embarked in farming and remained until 1851, when he moved to Miami county, Indiana, where they remained ten years, when they came to Sangamon county, where he still remains. There was a family of nine children, five boys and four girls, all of which lived to be men and women. J. H. worked on a farm until 1873, when he commenced the trade of carpentering, under the teaching of his present partner, Mr. Nicols. He married Miss Mary Josephine Bridges, a daughter of C. L. Bridges, of Auburn. She was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, July 28, 1860. By this union, there were two children, one of whom is living, Arthur B. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Auburn.

John H. McGlothlin, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Alton, Madison county, Illinois, on

the 24th day of February, 1837. Son of William and Mary (Kennedy) McGlothlin, natives of Kentucky. In 1836, his parents emigrated to Alton, when he embarked in the cabinet business, where he remained a short time, when he went to Carrolton, where he bought a farm and remained some years; then went to Kansas, where he remained until 1859, when he came to Auburn township and located on the place where Mr. Ten Broek now resides. He is at present living in Shelby county, Missouri, at the age of eighty years. The subject of this sketch, in 1863, took a trip to California, in company with the Rauch brothers, of Auburn township, where he was employed by the month, receiving \$60 per month, running a mowing machine. He was afterwards employed on a vegetable ranch, where he remained a short time, bought it and peddled vegetables through the mines, accumulating about \$3,000. In 1866, returned to Sangamon county, rented land, and in 1869, married Miss Rebecca Rauch, who was born in Auburn township November 6, 1839. There are four children—Luella B., Horace G., Charles A. and Lena R. Has been identified with the Democratic party; has held the office of Road Commissioner. Has two hundred and sixty acres of land, valued at \$20,000. Raises one hundred acres of corn, one hundred of wheat. In 1880, raised two hundred acres, which averaged twenty-eight bushels per acre, and fourteen acres that averaged forty-six bushels per acre.

Samuel F. Goodwin, retired, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Kennebec county, Maine, July 23, 1809, son of Daniel and Sarah (Haskell) Goodwin. His father's family consisted of seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to be men and women. His father was a natural mechanic and his boys took to the trade and became thorough workmen. Mr. Goodwin learned the trade of carpenter and joiner of Daniel Wadsworth and remained with him until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1832, went to Boston where he followed his trade until 1839, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, when he became acquainted with Miss Caroline E. Welch, his present wife, remaining there three years. In 1842, returned to Boston and remained there until the summer of 1843, when he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, and while on the way to Boston was married in Providence, Rhode Island. Arriving in Boston, they started out in their new life, he prosecuting his trade until 1852, when he was employed by E. & G. G. Hook, organ factory, where his time was occupied for five years. Hearing much of the

west, he concluded to come to Illinois, where he located in Auburn, boarding for a few months, until he had time to erect a dwelling, being the first of any size, on the west side of the railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have met with sad bereavements, having a family of three sons and three daughters, all of which have passed away. Mr. G. has property in Auburn valued at \$10,000.

A. M. Gordon, grocer, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, on the nineteenth day of November, 1834. Son of William and Mary Gordon, *nee* Taylor, who emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois in 1825, and located in Schuyler county, where he took up land and made a farm, where he remained until 1840, when he moved to Rushville, where he held the office of deputy sheriff; remaining until his term of office expired, when he returned to his farm, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1844; mother died in 1853. A. M. remained on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he, in company with three other brothers, embarked in the dry goods trade, in which he continued about three years, when his health failed and he went to Texas, where he remained a short time, when he purchased a couple of ponies, and in company with a brother came through on horseback to Illinois. The following spring, in company with an elder brother who was troubled with a lung disease, went to Texas, where they remained one year. He then came back to Illinois, where he remained one year, and at the Pike's Peak excitement, in company with George Gates, started out with an ox-team for the gold-fields, making the trip in two months, and stayed in the mines two years. Returned to Illinois in 1861; enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D; was engaged in the battles of New Madrid, Shiloh, Stone River, with Sherman on the march to the sea, as far as Jonesboro, when he was taken sick and sent back to Nashville, where he participated in the battle of Nashville, under General Thomas; was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, after which he returned to Hamilton and embarked in farming. After coming to Auburn, put up a hay-press, which he run two years, when he embarked in his present business. Married in 1863, to Miss Mintie Welch. She was born in McDonough county, in 1848. Four children blessed this union, three of whom are living: Viola F., Blanche L. and Eva—Grace died October 7, 1881. Member of the Second Advent Church.

H. H. Hurnly, farmer and stock raiser, post office Auburn, was born in Lancaster county,

Pennsylvania, on the 15th day of March, 1828, son of Jacob and Barbara (Hershey) Harnly, natives of Switzerland. There were nine children by this union, six of which lived to be adults. His father is still living, at the advanced age of eighty years. His mother died at the age of fifty-six. Mr. H., the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. August 15, 1854, married Miss Elizabeth Horner. She was born in the same county, May 14, 1837. The fruits of this marriage were twelve children, nine of whom are living, viz., Mary, born July 16, 1857; Elizabeth, born July 23, 1859; Henry J., born February 23, 1862; Andrew, born February 13, 1864; John, born June 21, 1866; David, born August 15, 1868; Joseph and Benjamin (twins), born September 9, 1870; Fanny, born December 16, 1872, and died October 5, 1876; Susanna, born in Illinois, March 29, 1876; and two died in infancy.

February 25, 1875, came to Sangamon county, Illinois, and located in Auburn township, where he purchased a farm of two hundred and twenty-two acres of land, valued at \$75 an acre—\$16,650.

The family are members of the German Baptist Church.

John R. Harris, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Carrick, Tipperary county, Ireland, near the river Suir, May 17, 1852; son of Thomas L. and Mary A. Doran, who were married June 15, 1840. Father born September 22, 1814; mother, March 4, 1821. Previous to coming to the United States, his father was employed in boating for a Quaker firm, which he followed until he came to the States, being in 1849 or 1850; leaving his family in Ireland. He landed in New York, where he remained about six months. Having some friends in Newark, New Jersey, he went there, where he remained a couple of years. From there, went to New Orleans, where he was employed at various work, and remained one year, when he came to Chatham, this county, in the summer of 1855; the same year that his family came. After arriving in the county, went to work for William Lockard, Sr. He was afterwards employed by the railroad company, and had charge of the pumps at Sugar creek and Virden, for which he received \$52 per month, at that time considered good wages; he remained in that business until the wind-mills took the place of horse power, and then was engaged as switchman, etc., which he followed until his death, which occurred November 25, 1870; mother died July 1, 1880. John R. married Miss Katie Young, daughter of Garrard Young, an early set-

tler of the county; she was born in 1861. The fruits of this marriage is one son, Garrard Thomas, born July 3, 1881. Members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Harris has a beautiful residence in the village, valued at \$2,500.

William Harris, livery and feed stable Auburn, Illinois; was born in Tipperary, Ireland, December 19, 1842; son of Thomas and Mary Doran, natives of Ireland. The subject of this sketch was reared in Auburn township, where he has followed various occupations. In 1870, married Miss Mary Ahern; she was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, May 20, 1852. The fruits of this marriage is six children. Thomas B., born January 22, 1872; William V., born March 25, 1873; George O., October 21, 1876; Leo Edward, February 8, 1877; Francis D., September 27, 1879, and Charles J., April 6, 1881. Mr. Harris enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, Company B, in 1862, and served four years and six days, and participated in all the engagements of the regiment. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church of Auburn.

George P. Harris, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Ireland on the 10th day of March, 1847. His parents emigrated to the States when he was quite young, and first located in New Jersey. Shortly afterward they removed to Auburn, Sangamon county, where George P. received a practical education. In March, 1866, was employed on the Chicago & Alton Railroad as carpenter, and remained with them up to 1874. He was afterwards employed by the Wabash Railroad as time keeper at Litchfield; was afterwards employed as conductor of a construction train, having charge of a gang of men on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, between Jacksonville and Louisiana, Missouri. In the spring of 1879, bought the Auburn Flouring Mill and the firm is now as Morris, Harris & Co. He married Miss Mary E. Cook June 25, 1873, daughter of Francis M. and Sarah E. (Harland) Cook. She was born in Chatham township February 23, 1852. They were blessed by two children, Agnes, born March 20, 1874, she died July 23, 1875, Sarah Scott, born November 2, 1875. Mr. Harris is one of the enterprising men of the township, and has been identified with its interest all his life.

John W. Hart, stock dealer, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, on the 21st day of October, 1843. Son of Millington Hart and Mary A. Majors, natives of Kentucky, whose parents emigrated to the country when mere children, and located in Morgan county, where his father followed farming, and remained

there until his death, which occurred in 1846. Mother died December 25, 1879. The family consisted of four children—three boys and one girl—mother keeping her family together after his father's death. His mother married Mr. George W. Wimmer, one of the early pioneers of the county. The sons remained with their mother a few years, when they started out for themselves, when nineteen years of age. The subject of this sketch embarked in school teaching, which he followed for six years, when he was employed by the Chicago & Alton Railroad as agent, for a couple of years, and afterward for one year clerked in a store, for Wineman & Williams. Here he met and afterward married Miss Hattie Beechley, whose parents came from Dayton, Ohio. She was born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1833. The fruits of this marriage were three children, two of whom are living. Louisa Earl died when thirteen months old, Arthur Albert and Sterling Perry still living. In 1870, embarked in the lumber trade, which he made a success, and sold out March 9, 1881, since which time has been dealing in stock; member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge 354, of Auburn. Mr. H. is a native of this State; his father died when he was three years old, leaving him a poor boy, but by close attention to business has accumulated a fine property and home.

Henry M. Hart, furniture dealer, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, on the 13th day of February, 1850. Son of John M. and Phoebe (Frost) Hart. John M. was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, March 8, 1816. His parents emigrated from South Carolina in an early day to Kentucky, where he embarked in farming. There were a family of thirteen children, ten of which lived to be adults—five sons and five daughters. He emigrated to Sangamon county in the winter of 1829, and located on Spring creek, coming through with teams, camping out and doing their own cooking. He remained on Spring creek but a short time, when he went to Morgan county, where he bought land and made a farm. John M. remained on the farm when his father died. At twenty-two years of age he married Miss Phoebe Frost, daughter of Jedediah Frost, who were pioneers of Sangamon county, but afterwards of Montgomery county. Nine children blessed this union, four of whom are living, viz: James M., Nancy J., Henry M., Emma C. Mr. Hart's people came to this county in limited circumstances, occupying the first winter a log cabin, fourteen by sixteen, one room, puncheon

floor, no window. Mr. Hart is one of the old and honored pioneers of the county, and has lived to see it from its infancy to one of the most flourishing and populous counties in the State. Mr. Hart is a member of the Baptist Church. The subject of this sketch, when fifteen years old, was apprenticed with D. D. Martin to the carpenter trade, where he remained one year. He was afterwards employed by McCoy & Stearns for five years. He then embarked in business on his own hook, contracting and building, which he followed about two years, when he formed a partnership with a man by the name of Nichols, and prosecuted the same business about a year and a half, when he purchased his present business, which he has followed since. In 1872, married Miss Mary A. Wrightsman. She was born in Sangamon county, September 7th, 1854. There are three children, Grace T., Bertha A. and Paul W. Mr. Hart is a member of the A. O. U. W., Auburn, Lodge No. 49. Also a member of the Sugar Creek Baptist Church.

William Humphry, Virden, Illinois, son of Squire and Sarah Humphry; father born in Rhode Island, September 20, 1789, mother in Cherry Valley, New York, 1799. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Sweet, daughter of Erastus Sweet. The grandfather and grandmother of William Humphry were born in Rhode Island, and both were of English extraction. His great-grandfather was born in 1737, and served in the English army against the French and Indians, and afterwards in the Revolutionary war as Colonel in the Colonial army; was a prisoner in Quebec nine months.

Father and mother married in 1815, in Ohio. Father died in Ohio, April 4, 1843. Mother died in Ohio, February, 1847. They had eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, all growing to maturity: Lydia, Susan, Sarah, Hannah, Cyrus, William, Elizabeth, Nathan, Emma, Walter, Amelia. Hannah died in 1850. Lydia died in 1873.

The subject of this sketch was the sixth child, and was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, April 16, 1824, and was married to Miss Sarah Stocker, daughter of Adam and Sarah Stocker, in 1844; remained there until 1850, when he came to Morgan county, this State, and in 1855 came to Sangamon county, and improved the farm where he now resides. The fruits of their marriage were ten children, three sons and seven daughters: Caroline E., born January 13, 1846; Squire H., born December 13, 1846; Sarah M., born August 31, 1848; Otis, born December 30, 1850;

Mary J., born November 4, 1851; Charles W., born August 26, 1854; Susan E., born August 22, 1857; Ida K., born January 4, 1859; Illinois, born December 18, 1860; Lillian A., born April 24, 1863. Charles W. died November 7, 1855; Mary J. died December 10, 1858. Mrs. Humphry died May 29, 1864.

Mr. Humphry, at the age of fifty-seven years, resides on his beautiful and finely cultivated farm of three hundred and sixty acres.

Wm. H. Husband, Auburn, Illinois, son of Harmon and Sarah Husband. His father was born in North Carolina, April 10, 1791, and mother in South Carolina, November 12, 1790. They were married in Christian county, Kentucky, in 1811; were the parents of twelve children: Evelina, born April 1, 1813; Elizabeth, October 1, 1814; Polly, November 18, 1816; Jane, July 18, 1818; Martha, January 22, 1820; Susan, October 29, 1821, born in Kentucky; James E. D., January 2, 1824; Martha, February 24, 1826; John Q. A., February 14, 1828; Sarah R. and Wm. H., July 5, 1831; Emily, July 17, 1834, born in Illinois; Harmon, died February 14, 1848; Susan, July 31, 1850; Elizabeth M., December 23, 1851; Martha, March 8, 1856; Sarah, April 20, 1881. Father and mother with their family, came to Sangamon county in 1820, with teams across the country, in company with Flower Husbands and family, James Patton and family, and grandfather and grandmother Husbands, who made their home with James Patton, until the death of Mrs. Patton. Grandfather Husbands died December 20, 1842, about eighty-one years of age, and was buried in the family burying ground, on the farm of Flower Husbands. After his death the grandmother came to live with her son Harmon, and remained there until his death, and then lived with her grand-daughter, Mrs. Elihu Stout, and died there. They settled on Sugar creek, and commenced farming, when government land came into market in 1823, when they entered several hundred acres, and improved a farm of three hundred and thirty-six acres, where his children now reside. He made a specialty of raising wheat and flax for the manufacture of cloth to be made into clothing. About 1839 or 1840, he bought the first threshing machine that was used in the county. It was a tread power machine. The school advantages of the children were such as subscription schools of the day afforded.

Benjamin F. Hutton, deceased, Auburn, Illinois, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, on the 11th day of October, 1815, son of Samuel and Mary (Levi) Hutton, native of South Carolina.

They were married in 1835. In 1823, Mr. Benjamin F. Hutton emigrated to Sangamon county, and located on Sugar creek, in Auburn township, where he became acquainted with Miss Lucinda Mason, a daughter of Noah and Lucinda (Stilson) Mason, who emigrated to the county in 1824. Soon after marrying, they left for Henry county, Iowa. At that time the Indians were very troublesome. But with a strong heart he made a claim on which he built a log cabin sixteen by sixteen, living on a dirt floor, their chimney being made out of clay and sticks, and their furniture was of the rudest kind. Thus Mrs. Hutton, who is still living, says she started out from Sangamon county with an ox-team, that being her wedding trip. Few at the present time would hardly think of taking their wedding trip with an ox-team and lumber wagon. They remained in Iowa until 1845, when he sold out and returned to Sangamon county, Spring creek, where he lived until 1850, when he came to Chatham township, where he purchased a large tract of land, some five hundred acres, and remained there until his death, which occurred on July 10, 1877, leaving a widow and seven children, one of whom has died since. The children are as follows: Noah M., Mary A., Benjamin F., George W., and John. In 1861, he enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, Company B. and his son Noah, enlisting in the same regiment; was a member of the Advent Church, and one of the principal movers in building the church. Mr. H. came to the county in limited circumstances, and by good judgment accumulated a fine property. Mrs. Hutton is at present making her home with her son, George W., who was born on Spring creek, Illinois, August 8, 1847; was reared on a farm, and received a business education. In 1874, embarked in the grain business as Poley, Hutton & Co. Two years later he was made Cashier of the Auburn Bank. He was afterwards appointed postmaster of Auburn by President Hayes, and is at present engaged in the mercantile business as the firm of Hutton & Wallace; February 4, 1879, married Miss Maggie Harris. She was born in Auburn, August 27, 1858. There is one child, Ursula H. She was born July 31, 1881.

Moses A. Jones, retired farmer, was born in Hart county, Kentucky, July 21, 1820. Son of Alexander and Susan (Woosley) Jones, who were natives of Kentucky, and farmers by occupation. In 1821, moved to Fairfield, Wayne county, Illinois, where they resided six years, after which he moved to Sangamon county, in 1827, and located on Sugar creek, Ball township,

where he engaged in farming. His mother died January 20, 1844; and his father on October 22, of the same year. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, and brought up with a thorough knowledge of the farm, receiving only a common school education in the common schools of this county, and January 18, 1846, he married Nancy Armstrong, who was born February 16, 1824; immediately after their marriage they began farming in moderate circumstances; their family consisted of eleven children, of which ten are still living, viz: Caroline, now Mrs. Patton; Elizabeth A., now Mrs. H. A. Peabody; Lafayette, Thomas A., James B., Robert W., John M., Andrew J., Eliza B. and Charlotte F. In the meantime, Mr. Jones moved to Christian county, Illinois, where he resided four years, and returned again to this county, since which time he has continued to reside in the county. He is the owner of five hundred and thirty-three acres of land in Sangamon county. In November, 1881, he gave up to his sons the charge of the farm, and moved to the quiet little town of Auburn, where he now is comfortably situated. In politics he has always been a supporter of the Democratic party.

Benjamin Kessler, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Belmont county, Virginia, December 28, 1803, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Clare) Kessler; father of German descent, and born in Maryland, and mother of Virginia; were married in Virginia where they reside; family of twelve children, eleven of whom lived to be men and women; father was a farmer, lived and died in Virginia, and mother died in Virginia. In 1827, left his native State for the Sangamon country, having heard much of its broad prairies; also, having an uncle who was living here by the name of David Kessler, who died while they were on the road to the State. After arriving, he hired out by the month for \$10, and worked one year for that wages. In September, 1830, married Miss Mary Ann Wallace, daughter of James and Annie Wallace, *nee* Duill, who came from South Carolina in 1822, and located in Auburn township, one mile south of where Auburn now stands. She was born in Nova Scotia, October 18, 1812. In September, 1880, they had their golden wedding, having lived together half a century. There was a large concourse of people and they were recipients of some valuable presents, among which were a gold-headed cane, and an easy chair. Their family consisted of seven children, all of which are living. Margaret J., James H., Harriet E., David F., Mary A. and Benjamin L. Soon after coming to the

State, purchased sixty acres of land, where Mr. Charles Rauch now lives. He afterwards sold and purchased other lands, and at one time had between seven hundred and eight hundred acres. Mr. K. is one of the pioneers of the county, and has lived to see it pass from a wild, uncultivated wilderness to a thickly and densely populated country.

Jacob Kessler, farmer, section twenty-two, Auburn, was born in Virginia, February 5, 1820; son of Benjamin and Margaret (Clair) Kessler, who was a native of Virginia. The fruits of this marriage were twelve children, eleven of whom lived to be adults. The subject of this sketch, the youngest, was reared on a farm and received a common school education; when twenty years of age, his father died. On March 3, 1842, married Miss Menerva A. Oliver; she was the daughter of James K. Oliver; she was born May 7, 1826. There was a family of eleven, eight of whom are living, viz: Leannah, William W., Barnett, Benjamin C., Madorah C., Mollie A., Charles S., Georgia V. On the 22d day of May, 1857, came to Sangamon county, Illinois, and located in Auburn township, where he has followed farming since, with the exception of two years. Has fifty-five and two-thirds acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre. In politics, is a Democrat.

Rev. Wiley Knowles, B. S., Auburn, Illinois, was born in Gibson county, Indiana, August 17, 1835. The sixth year of his life found him in a little log school house, puncheon floor and slab seats. In the fall of '48 his parents moved to Menard county, Illinois; from this time forward his opportunities for school were limited. He professed religion in 1850, and being impressed with the duty of preaching, presented himself to Sangamon Presbytery. Being licensed by said Presbytery, was assigned the Apple Creek Circuit, and proved himself an efficient worker in his Master's cause. Many amusing incidents attended these labors. On his first visit to the several congregations, many would keep looking for the preacher, not expecting the strange, awkward-looking boy, to be the man. In the autumn of 1860, entered the High School at Owensville. November 12, 1861, was mustered into the United States Army—Fifty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. Was at the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River and others. At the terrible battle of Stone River, he was wounded in both hands, while nobly defending the cause of freedom. April 22, 1863, was honorably discharged, and entered again upon ministerial labor. December 1, 1864, was

joined in marriage to Miss Anna Ripson. Was ordained and continued three years, when he found his health failing. Retiring for a time, concluded to enter Lincoln University, the winter term of 1868. He continued an earnest and successful student, graduating with the class of 1872. He grasped readily the truths of science, and made, practically, a fund of knowledge. He was a leader in the Athenian Society, and was often assigned parts of honor and trust. Since graduation, he has been actively engaged in the interest of souls. Mr. Knowles is a pleasant and logical speaker, and truly zealous in his Master's cause, and great good will attend his labors.

Horace Landon, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Auburn, was born in Jersey county, Illinois, January 16, 1842; son of William D. and Alvira (Cowan) Landon. In 1830, his father left Vermont with team, for the wild prairies of Illinois, at that time there being but few settlements in the State; arriving after a journey of about two months, in Greene county, where he located, at that time a part of Jersey county; where he worked by the month. In 1837 he married Mrs. Alvira Cowan, wife of William Cowan, (deceased), her former husband, by whom he had ten children, eight of whom are living, viz: Oscar and Austin, twins, Horace, Alice, now Mrs. B. F. Workman; Mary, now Mrs. Merriam; Emma, now Mrs. Andrew Everts; William, Sarah, now Mrs. T. S. Chapman; an attorney at Jerseyville. Mr. Landon commenced in Illinois a poor boy, and by good judgment and hard work has made a large property and at his death had one thousand acres of valuable land to divide among his children. He died in 1873 at the age of sixty; mother is still living. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1866, married Miss Flora A. Converse, daughter of Uriah C., formerly of Bridgeport, Vermont. She was born in Greene county, December 29, 1849. There was a family of seven children, five of whom are living, Ella M., born August 9, 1867; Eugene, born May 22, 1869; Charles, born April 8, 1871; Mabel, born June 9, 1877; Frank, born May 29, 1881. Mr. Landon has a fine farm of five hundred acres, all of which he has under a high state of cultivation, and valued at \$65 per acre. His yearly crops are as follows: corn, eighty acres; wheat, eighty acres; oats, thirty acres; some sixty head of hogs, and feeds four car loads of cattle.

Joseph Lanham, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Auburn. Was born in Marion coun-

ty, Kentucky, on the 23d day of September, 1837. Son of Edward and Elizabeth (Bland) Lanham. The family consisted of twelve children, six of which are living. Mary, Nancy, Annie, Manda, Thomas, James, Joseph. March 4, 1850, his parents left their Kentucky home and started for Illinois, coming by water to St. Louis, from there to Greene county, where he located, and where he remained until his death, which occurred January 4, 1867. Mother died July, 1869. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a limited school education. In 1871, married Mrs. Mary Stout, widow of William Stout. She was born in Jersey county, Illinois, February 3, 1841. There are three children: Ida M., born July 15, 1872; Ollie E., born July 15, 1872; Charles H., born December 29, 1877. Has three hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which is beautifully located, under a high state of cultivation, and valued at \$65 per acre. Mr. L. commenced a poor boy, and by his own exertions has accumulated a fine property and home, and is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county.

H. W. Larrabee, farmer and stock raiser, section 30, post office, Virden, was born in Somerset county, Maine, on the 2d day of August, 1830. Son of William and Sarah (Plummer) Larrabee. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, when he received a common school education. When twenty-two years of age tried his fortune among the gold fields of California. He shipped from New York *via* the Isthmus, and from there in a sailing vessel, with three hundred passengers on board, which was a poor and rickety old bark. There were thirty-five days' rations placed on the boat, this being the time in which the trip should be made. It was some time longer, and the rations and water running short, the passengers were only allowed one biscuit and a half a pint of water a day. They were at the point of mutiny, but finally landed in California, after many of the passengers dying from the heat and for the want of proper food and water. He engaged in mining, where he remained one year and a half. Making a "stake," he returned to Maine, where he married Miss Julia A. Leighton, daughter of Abigail Leighton, of Maine, in 1855. The fruits of this marriage was five children, four of whom are living—Sadie J., Ella, Minnie and Charles. Mr. Larrabee has a beautiful farm of eighty acres, which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. L. has been identified with the county, socially, for twenty-one years, and is one of its well-to-do farmers.

John M. Lockridge, farmer and stock raiser, post office Auburn, Illinois, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 18th day of January, 1814; son of John and Margie (Killough) Lockridge, who were natives of Kentucky, of Scotch and Irish descent. They were married in Montgomery county. There was a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, eight of whom lived to manhood and womanhood. In 1826, his parents emigrated to Owen county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm and remained until 1838, when he came to Sangamon county. Previous to bringing his family, he and the subject of this sketch came out, purchased three hundred acres of land, and built a log cabin on Lick creek, where he remained until the year 1850. Meeting with some financial embarrassments, he concluded to go to California to retrieve his losses, but while on the way, died, and never arrived at his destination. His mother died in 1866, a sincere Christian, and was loved and respected by all who knew her. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1840, he married Miss Jane Nuckolls, a daughter of James and Jane Nuckolls, who were early settlers of the county; she was born in Madison county, Illinois, in October, 1819. By this marriage there were seven children, five of whom are living, John W., James M., Andrew H., Robert H., and Charles; two daughters, Martha J. and Margaret, died in childhood. In 1854, he commenced on his present home, with no capital but good strong arms and a strong will, and by good management and hard work, has accumulated a fine property and home, and is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county. He owns four hundred and forty-five acres of land, valued at \$85 per acre, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, and the premium farm of the township. He raised one hundred and fifty acres of corn, which will average forty bushels per acre; ninety acres of wheat, fifteen bushels per acre; owns seventy-five head of hogs and one hundred head of steers. Mr. L. has held the office of supervisor of the township for several years, and also held other local offices of trust. In politics, he was an old line Whig until the time of the organization of the Republican party, joining that, and has officiated with it since. Mr. Lockridge has been identified with the county over forty years, and has lived to see the wild prairies of Illinois, from their virgin soil to one of the best cultivated and richest counties in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Lockridge are members of the Presbyterian Church.

W. W. Lowdermilk, Auburn, Illinois, was born in North Carolina on the 10th day of August, 1843, is the son of William and Lorinda (Laws) Lowdermilk, father of German descent and mother of Scotch. They emigrated from North Carolina to East Tennessee, when the subject of this sketch was a child and remained there on a farm until he was thirteen years old, when they moved to Macoupin county, in 1858. He remained on a farm with his parents until he was sixteen, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Co. B., under Captain Furguson, mustered in at Springfield, August 6th, 1862. He participated in several engagements, the first being at Holly Springs, also Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Siege and capture of Vicksburg, and battles of Jackson, Miss. In June following, went on expedition against General Forrest and at an engagement at Guntown was wounded in the left arm, which caused the loss of that member. He was a prisoner in Macon and Andersonville for about ten months, where he suffered all the privations of those horrid pens. After being exchanged at Vicksburg came home and attended school, and in the Fall of 1865, married Miss Elizabeth Roberts, by this marriage there are two children, Hattie and Arthur. In 1866 was appointed deputy post master, and in March, 1867, received the appointment under Johnson's administration, and held that office continually up to and including six months of Hayes' administration. During this time he established the Auburn Herald, the first newspaper published in Auburn, which he edited and published for about six months, at which time the paper passed into the hands of Mr. Wadsworth, the present owner and editor. Retiring from the post office, Mr. Lowdermilk concluded to go West and settle, but not liking the out-look returned to Springfield. In 1881, Mr. L. received the appointment of Assistant Private Secretary to Governor Cullom, which office he now fills.

William Luth, farmer and stock raiser, section thirty-five, post office Virden; was born in Michaelsburg, Germany, September 8, 1826. Came to the United States in 1857 in a sailing vessel, and was eight weeks in making the trip, landed in New York City, where he remained a short time, when he went to Chicago, where he worked at his trade of blacksmithing. From there he went to Bloomington, Illinois, where he engaged to work on a farm, but remained only a couple of months; from there went to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade three months, then

to Sangamon county, where he married Mrs. Martha Owens, a daughter of Jacob Shutt. She was born in Muhlenburg, Kentucky, April 30, 1825. By this marriage there was three children, one of which is living, William Luth, Jr., born July 28, 1866. Mrs. Luth was previously married to Elias Owens, by whom she had ten children, six are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Luth have a beautiful farm of two hundred acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre.

David D. Martin, manufacturer and dealer in agricultural implements, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 28, 1831, son of David and Caroline (Wilcox) Martin, who emigrated to Alton, Illinois, in an early day, where he organized the first I. O. O. F. Lodge in Alton, where he died the same year. He was buried by the order, the funeral being one of the largest ever seen, many lodges coming from St. Louis. His mother was again married to a man by the name of Samuel Avis. She died in St. Louis in 1842. Of the original family there was two sons and two daughters, viz: Henry F., of Macoupin county, who has figured extensively against the court house folly, and was elected to the State Legislature of that district; Sarah, who died from the bite of a rattlesnake, when twelve years of age; David D. and Caroline.

The subject of this sketch remained with his mother until her death, when the family was scattered, being cast onto the cold world without a cent. For some years he worked around making enough to keep soul and body together, working two years for five dollars per month, and paying for his washing out of that. Afterwards commenced selling books, which he followed until he was twenty years of age, when he formed the acquaintance of Maranda Buck who was born June, 1833. By this union there were nine children, five of whom are living, viz: Henry J., David I., Willie L., Lillie and Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Martin commenced life in very limited circumstances. After buying his license and paying the minister for marrying them, had sixty cents, and a horse valued at twenty-five dollars, and his wife got a cow as a dowry from her mother, and that they sold for ten dollars to buy their set-out which consisted of two knives and two forks, a set of plates and tea cups and saucers, a set of chairs made by hand, and for their table, used a dry goods box. Their domicile was a log cabin eighteen by eighteen, with puncheon floor, an old-fashioned fire place with stone jambs and clay and stick chimney, etc.

Thus they started out, and as Mr. Martin says, it was some of their happiest moments, owing no one, enough to eat, with good strong hearts, they pulled through, and by hard work and good management, have accumulated a fine property and home. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

John C. Moore, Virden, Macoupin county, son of Henry and Mary Moore. Father born in Somerset County, N. J., in 1801, and his mother was a native of the same State. Both were descended from German ancestry. Father's occupation, a farmer. They were married in New Jersey, and had five children, to-wit: John, Eliza, Sarah, Catharine, William. Catharine and Matilda both died in New York State. Father again married to Miss Sarah Allen. She was the daughter of Gideon and Mrs. Allen. The subject of this sketch was the first child of this union, born March 25, 1825, in New Jersey. In October 9, 1847, he married Miss Catharine Compton, daughter of Moore and Mary Compton. They have one child, Howard Malcom Moore, born Nov. 23, 1848, in New Jersey. Came to Jersey County, Ill., in 1856, and remained there about a year, then came to Sangamon County, where he owns 200 acres of valuable land. Mr. M. attended the county schools until sixteen years of age and then entered the Suffield Literary Institute of Connecticut. After leaving there taught school in New Jersey for ten years.

Robert E. Morse, manufacturer and dealer in wagons, buggies and agricultural implements, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Sidney, Maine, August 23d, 1833. Son of Samuel and Sarah (Taylor) Morse. Father now living in Maine at the advanced age of 90. There were a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters. The subject of this sketch was the ninth child. Left home when a mere boy. At the age of ten years went to work for a Quaker by the name of Captain Sherman, on a farm, summers, and receiving three to four weeks of schooling winters. There being a shop on the place he soon became acquainted with their use. After leaving Captain Sherman he engaged with a man by the name of Alonzo Davis, where he remained two years, getting for his first year's work \$15, as an apprentice, but most of his time was spent on the farm. He then went to Bangor with the idea of finishing his trade, where he became acquainted with B. H. Thorns, who manufactured and repaired Concord coaches, and remained one year. Thence to Boston by steamer, and a greener boy, as he says, never struck the

Hub. From Boston went to Dedham, where he was employed in a wheel factory, at \$35 per month, where his part of the work was driving spokes. Not fancying the work, he went to Worcester, but remained a short time, when he left there and went to Concord, where he was employed by E. R. Thayer, and remained three years. When he got the Western fever in his head from what he had heard from a man by the name of E. G. Loring, who had located in Winona, Minnesota, and had returned to Concord for his family. Taking his advice he came West, and located in Winona, at that time a small town. Nothing but small shanties, and the chilling winds, and drinking the Mississippi water, made him sick, and was also sick of town, concluded he would leave. Took a boat and came down as far as Davenport, and from there went to Iowa City, where he made the acquaintance of a young man, and he not being satisfied started out for Omaha, Nebraska. Being desirous of obtaining land, they proceeded beyond the Pawnee village, where they found land and pitched their tents, having taken provisions along with them. They remained until they had eaten up their provisions, then returned to Omaha, where he left his friend, embarked on a steamer, which he will always remember by the class of men it had on board. By the description given by Mr. Morse they were the border ruffians. Long hair, slouched hats, with a bowie knife and a revolver in their belts, and were looking for a d—d Abolitionist. Came down to St. Joe, where he remained over one night, took the first boat for St. Louis. From there came to Girard, Illinois, where he stopped over night, but not liking the appearance of the town went to Springfield, but not finding work engaged to a man in the country by the name of William Search. He became acquainted with a man by the name of Babcock, who persuaded him to come to Auburn, where he purchased a small shop of James Babcock, eighteen by twenty-four, which he paid for by finishing and making eighteen wagons.

F. M. Nicoles, builder and contractor, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Cass county, Indiana, on the 31st day of May, 1841. His father, Nathaniel D., was a native of Virginia, where he left in an early day, and went to Ohio. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. When eighteen years of age, went to learn a trade, and remained one year, which he followed up until 1862, when he started for the gold fields, and got as far as Denver, where he enlisted in

the Third Colorado Cavalry. He was in one engagement, under General Shippington, fighting, and was in the service over one year, when he received an honorable discharge. Married Miss Mary J. Hollipater. She was born in Ohio, November 6, 1841. There were three children, two of whom are living: Etta Adrian, Isadore Jentiliska, member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 543, of Auburn, and also member of the Encampment at Springfield. Also the family are members of the Christian Church.

William Norcross, boot and shoemaker, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, on the second day of October, 1824; son of Samuel F. and Elizabeth (Britton) Norcross. There was a family of thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters. The Norcross family was well represented in the Union Army, there being six who enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey volunteers. Samuel, who contracted a disease and died in 1865; George, Joseph, Jonathan, who was killed at Chancellorville, Elisha and Wesley. William, the subject of this sketch, enlisted in the One Hundred and First Regiment Illinois volunteers, Company G., and mustered in at Jacksonville, September 2, 1862. He participated in the following engagements: Holly Springs, Mississippi, where six companies were captured by the Rebels, companies A, B, G and H, only saving themselves by retreating to Coldwater, where the Irish Legion was then stationed, where they repelled the attack by Van Dorn, of seven thousand cavalry. Afterwards was attached to the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, and detached as scouts; from thence to Vicksburg, and on the twenty-fifth of March, run the batteries on the United States steam ram *Switzerland*, for which the men on board got a furlough for meritorious conduct, by U. S. Grant. After the expirations of their furloughs, they joined their regiment at Union City, Tennessee, being in September, 1863; thence to Bridgeport, Alabama, took part in a midnight fight; from there to the battle of Mission Ridge; thence to Knoxville, to release Burnside, when Longstreet held him besieged, and immediately after the siege returned to Chattanooga, marching across the country bare-footed, without shoes, with their feet bleeding so they could be tracked by the blood from their feet. May 2, 1864, started on the Atlanta campaign, and employed the enemy at Kingston, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, and entered the city of Atlanta on the second day of September, 1864, being the first regiment in the city. At the time of Sher-

man's March to the Sea was detailed as Forage Master of the first division of ordinance train, of the Twentieth Army Corps, and remained with Sherman until he arrived in Washington. Was mustered out at Bladensburg, Virginia, June 9, 1865; from there came to Springfield, where they were discharged and paid off June 20, 1865. He then returned to Waverly, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business, and remained there four years, when he worked at farming for a short time; he afterwards engaged in railroading for a short time. In 1872, he came to Auburn, where he has followed his trade since; married Miss Martha H. Pittit. She was born October 1, 1824. The fruits of this union was nine children, seven of whom are living, viz: Merrietta, Job, Joseph R., William Jr., Albert, Walter and Ella. Previous to coming to the State, Mr. Norcross held the office of Assessor and Collector of Burlington township, New Jersey. Mr. Norcross came to the State in 1855, where he remained a short time, when he returned to New Jersey. In 1857 he returned to the West, where he has remained since, not living at any time, over sixteen miles from Auburn.

W. D. Patton, Auburn, Illinois, was born in this township on the 23d day of January, 1845; son of Mathew and Margaret (McElvain) Patton, natives of Kentucky. His grandfather Patton emigrated to Sangamon county in 1820, and located about two and a half miles southeast of Auburn. The family consisted of three sons and two daughters. When his father came to the county was a small boy; was reared on a farm to manhood, married and settled in the township, and raised a family of six grown children, two daughters and four sons. He remained on a farm until a few years previous to his death, when he moved to Auburn, where he died September 16, 1879; mother died June 2, 1865. On January 23d, 1867, married Sarah J. Mackey, who still lives. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a liberal education. In 1873, went to Pawnee township, where he engaged in farming for several years, when he embarked in merchandising, where he remained two years, and in the spring of 1875 came to Auburn where he engaged in the drug business the following November, and in 1880 the firm of Patton & Stout, was formed. In August, 1865, married Miss Addie M. Black, daughter of John Black. She was born May 25, 1847. There was one child, Minnie F., born December 24, 1867. His wife, Addie, died January 26, 1875, loved and respected by all who knew her. For his second wife he married Miss

Caroline A. Jones, daughter of M. A. Jones of Ball township, born in Christian county, March 7, 1849. The fruits of this union was one child, Mabel Jones Patton; she was born in Auburn, Illinois, on the 7th day of November, 1879. Mr. Patton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Ark and Anchor Lodge, No. 354, and of Auburn Chapter, No. 92. Mr. Patton is a man with good business abilities, and has been identified with the county all his life, and has seen it change from its broad wild prairies, to one of the best cultivated counties in the State. At this writing the firm of Patton & Stout are doing an extensive business in the line of drugs, medicines and druggists' sundries, wall paper, books and stationery, pocket and table cutlery, jewelry and hardware; also a complete line of groceries, handled in connection with country produce.

Dawson, Poley & Co., Auburn, Illinois, manufacturers of drain tile, brick, and proprietors of the Auburn Coal Shaft. Among the leading business interests of Auburn, we are pleased to mention the above firm. In the year 1878, Henry Dawson, Sr., and James K. Ruder embarked in the manufacturing of tile and brick, and continued up to February, 1881; in the meantime, opening up the Auburn Coal Shaft. In February, 1881, a company was formed, as follows: Henry Dawson, Sr., Henry Dawson, Jr., Benjamin F. Poley, C. M. Poley and L. E. Ruder. A six and one-half foot vein of coal is found two hundred and sixty-eight feet from the surface, and will compare favorably with any in this section of the country. Their capacity for making brick is one million per year, and tile, five hundred thousand to six hundred thousand. They employ about forty men. In June, 1881, the shaft caught fire and destroyed the most of their buildings, causing a damage of \$5,500. The capital stock is estimated at \$20,000.

Charles Rauch, farmer, postoffice Virden, Macoupin County, Ills., was born in Muhlenburg, County, Ky., on the 28th day of December, 1827; son of Jacob and Pauline (Poley) Rauch, who was married in 1824; two children being born in Kentucky, Andrew and Charles; and in 1829, he left his home in Kentucky and came to Illinois, in wagons, camping out and driving their stock, and located in Auburn Township, where he purchased land and made a farm. Soon after coming to the country, built what was known far and near as Rauch Mills, one of the first grist and sawmills in this part of the country that was run by water. Coming to the country in limited means, but by good management and close application to business, accumulated a fine property

and at his early death, owned 2,000 acres of land, dying at the age of forty-seven, in 1843. Mother died February 5, 1880. She was a member of the German Baptist church and died as she had lived—a sincere Christian. Mr. Charles Rauch has been identified with the county for more than a half century and has seen the various changes. Married Miss Mary Brooks, daughter of Wm. C. and Sarah Brooks, of Delaware. She was born June 22, 1838. There are a family of six children, three daughters and three sons, viz: Louise E., born November 3, 1861; Jennie B., born April 13, 1863; James C., born June 14, 1865; John B., February 24, 1868; Grace, born January 11, 1878; Charles M., born August 24, 1881. In politics, a Democrat, and has held several local offices in the gift of the people. Has two hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre.

Andrew Rauch, farmer; post office, Virden; was born in Muhlenburg, Kentucky, on the 14th day of August, 1825; son of Jacob and Pauline Rauch. Andrew came to the county with his parents, when he was four years old, and has spent over half a century in Auburn township. June 13, 1854, he married Miss Margaret E. Cassidy daughter of Alexander Cassidy, who was one of the pioneers of the county; she was born in Kentucky, October 13, 1833. There were nine children, six of whom are living—Frank, born August 18, 1857; Clara, born February 19, 1861; Emma, born February 7, 1864; Elmer, born July 20, 1867; Allie, born September 6, 1872, and Edgar G., born November 8, 1876. Mr. Rauch has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people, holding some township office ever since he was twenty-one years of age. Mr. Rauch has been in the county nearly all his life, and has seen all the changes, from a vast, wild prairie, to one of the best cultivated portions of the State, and can well be claimed as one of its pioneers. Is a member of the Masonic Order, Virden Lodge, No. 161.

Father D. J. Ryan, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Peoria, Peoria county, Illinois, on the 3d day of August, 1852. Son of William and Margaret (Keller) Ryan, natives of Ireland; father emigrating in 1847, and mother in 1850, and were married in 1851. There was born to them a family of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. His father died June 9, 1880, at the age of sixty-four. When the subject of this sketch was two years old, his parents moved to Marshall county, where he remained on a farm until he was

thirteen years of age, when he went to LaSalle, where he commenced his preparatory studies, and remained there about a year and a half. Thence went to Niagara Falls, New York, where he finished his classical and divinity studies. In 1876, he commenced his first mission, at Grafton, Illinois, where he remained one year, and in the fall of 1876, came to Auburn, Illinois, where he has the charge of Auburn, Sugar Creek and Christian county congregations.

Jacob W. Shutt, farmer, section thirty-five, post office Virden, was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wagoner) Shutt; was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, on the 10th day of October, 1834. His father was of German descent, and was born in North Carolina; mother a native of Georgia, born July 31, 1799. In 1810, came to Muhlenburg, Kentucky, where they were married. There were thirteen children, ten of whom lived to be men and women. In 1829, they emigrated to Sangamon county, where he bought a small piece of land of a man by the name of Black. Being in limited circumstances, he had to commence at the bottom and work up. Mr. S. accumulated a fine property prior to his death, owning five hundred acres of valuable prairie. He died in 1856. He had to put up with all the privations of the pioneers, going to Springfield and St. Louis with his grain and to do his trading, with ox-teams. When coming from St. Louis, was overtaken by the darkness, and lost his way, and had to remain until morning. The country was full of wolves at that time, and it was anything but pleasant to lie and hear the wolves howl.

Jacob W. was reared on a farm, and received an elementary school education. When twenty-one years of age, went to work for himself. When twenty-six, he married Miss Susan C. Gates, daughter of Daniel Gates, of Kentucky. By this marriage, there were six children, one of which died in infancy. The living are as follows: Laura C., Charles M., Elizabeth L., Amos E., Phineas E. Mr. S. died April 1, 1873. For his second wife, married Miss Fannie Bevins, of Kentucky, where she was born in 1844. By this union, there were three children, two of whom, James J. and Lewis B., are still living. Mr. S. has one hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, with a fine home, valued at \$10,000. He has been identified with the county all his life, and has seen all its various changes.

George Senniger, hardware merchant, Auburn, Ills. Among the principal business interests of Auburn we are pleased to mention Mr. George

Senniger, who embarked in business in 1874, as the firm of Buck & Senniger. The following year, Captain W. H. Hummel bought the interest of Mr. Buck and continued in business up to 1878, when he bought his interest, and is at present sole proprietor. He carries a full line of shelf goods, stoves and everything else that is usually kept in a first-class store. He manufactures all his tin-ware, roofing and spouting. Mr. S. is located on the northwest corner of the square, in a large and commodious building twenty by sixty, two-story frame building, and carries a stock of \$3,000. Mr. Senniger was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, December 28th, 1837. When seventeen years old he was apprenticed, where he remained four years. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, nine months men, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Previous to entering the army in 1861, he married Miss Mary DeBaugh. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1841. The fruits of this marriage was nine children, eight of whom are living, Mary F., George J., David V., Allie, Julia, John, Louis and Charles. Mr. S. is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic Order, Ark and Anchor Lodge No. 354, Auburn, Chapter and Commandery.

John F. Smith, of the dry goods firm of Smith & Hamlin, Auburn, Illinois, is a native of Germany, and was born in 1842. Being of an adventurous turn of mind, he emigrated to America, alone, in 1856. After spending a year in Chicago he came to Springfield, and has since been a resident of Sangamon county, save two years (1867 and 1868) spent as book-keeper in a bank at Carbondale, Illinois. In 1869, Mr. Smith located in Pawnee, Sangamon county, as a general merchant, and carried on business there until 1876, when failing health compelled him to sell out. During the first year at Pawnee his sales were \$11,000, and in 1875 they aggregated \$43,000. The rapid increase of \$32,000 in six years, in a village eleven miles from a railroad, demonstrated the business qualifications of the man. After closing out, he settled nearly three years on a farm near Pawnee; when, having recuperated his health, at the solicitation of his friend, J. A. Abel, he re-entered the mercantile business in Auburn, in September, 1879, with a stock of general merchandise, embracing dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, hats, caps and notions. Frank L. Hamlin bought Mr. Abel's interest in April, 1881. The firm carries a stock of \$13,000 to \$15,000, and has an annual trade

of \$40,000; the sales of 1881 being twenty-five per cent. larger than those of 1880. Besides his commercial interests, Mr. Smith, in company with Mr. Abel, has been engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock, of which they ship about one hundred and twenty-five cars a year. In 1870, Mr. Smith married Mary E. Jarred, who was born in Indiana, in 1846, but reared in Sangamon county, Illinois. They have two children—Pearly, aged eleven years, and Lelia, eight years old. Mr. Smith was made a Mason in Pawnee, in 1869-70, and has taken the Royal Arch Degree; is also a member of I. O. O. F., Auburn Lodge. Mrs. Smith's father resides at Crow's Mill, Sangamon county, Illinois. Her mother died in 1869. Mr. Smith's parents both survive, and with four of their six children, reside in Germany. His only brother in this country lives in Northern Iowa.

Elihu Stout, farmer and stock raiser, post office Auburn, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, January 30, 1816; son of Philemon and Penelope (Anderson) Stout. They were married in Kentucky, about 1810. There was a family of twelve children, six of whom lived to be men and women. In 1836, his father left his home in Kentucky for the Sangamo country, with team, where they arrived in due course of time, camping out on the way. It was customary in an early day, if they met movers, to ask them where they were going; remembers of asking a party (when they were coming through) where he was going, and he said to Iowa; being foreign to him, as he had never heard of Iowa before. Mr. Stout located in Ball township, where Philemon Stout now resides, where he bought an improved farm of three hundred and fifty acres, with eighty acres under cultivation, with a log cabin with two rooms, and known as the Dr. Dailey place, where his father remained until his death, which occurred in 1845. He was a member of the Baptist Church. At his death, was a large land owner, and one of the large and wealthy farmers of the county. The subject of this sketch married for his first wife, Miss Rebecca P. A. Patton, daughter of Colonel James Patton, by whom there was three children, two of which grew to manhood, James M. and Philemon. Mrs. Rebecca Stout died September 21, 1852; and Elihu Stout married Mrs. Sarah J. Moore, whose maiden name was Williams. By this union there was five children, Thomas E. and Charles H.; three died in infancy. Mrs. Sarah J. Stout died September 17, 1866. For his third wife, married Mrs. Margaret E. Davis, whose maiden name was Williams. Mr. Stout

has held several local offices of trust; has been a member of the Baptist Church for thirty-eight years. Is one of the large and influential farmers of the county, owning at one time seven hundred acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$65 per acre. Mr. Stout has been identified with the county for forty-five years, and has lived to see the wild uncultivated prairies converted into one of the finest counties in the State.

L. C. Taylor, M. D. Auburn, Illinois, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, on the 9th day of April, 1854. Son of Ninian R. and Catharine (Halbut) Taylor. Mother a native of Virginia, and father a native of Illinois, who came to the county in an early day and located on a farm, which he followed for a number of years. Is at present engaged in the hardware and grocery business, at Williamsville. The Doctor received a good business education. In 1872, commenced reading medicine, with Dr. J. M. West, of Springfield, where he remained about four years; in the meantime, attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1874 and 1875, attended Bellevue Medical College, where he graduated. He then returned to Springfield, where he entered into company with Dr. West, and remained one year, when he came to Auburn, where he has followed his profession since. The Doctor is a member of the District Medical Society; also of the I. O. O. F., and Masonic Lodge, No. 354.

William P. Taylor, farmer, section twenty-five, postoffice at Auburn, Illinois, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, December 22, 1835. Son of George and Polly E. (Tucker) Taylor, natives of Kentucky. Emigrated in an early day to Morgan county, where he made a farm and raised a family of ten children, all of whom are living at this writing, the youngest being thirty-one years old, and the oldest fifty-one. His father came to the county in limited circumstances, but by good management and hard work has accumulated a fine property, and to-day is living a retired life in Jacksonville, and himself and wife have lived together over half a century. William P. married Miss Mary McKain, in 1861. She was the daughter of John McKain, a native of Ireland. She was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 21st, 1840. By this union there were six children, five of whom are living: William W., Ulysses W., Mary F., Laura E., George E. Has one hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which are under a high state of cultivation; value, \$60 per acre.

John Ten Brook, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Virden, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of February, 1811, son of Jacob and Richard (Tate) Ten Brook, of German descent; mother being born on the ocean just previous to being landed in New York. His grand-fathers, Ten Brook and Tate were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. There were three children of his father's, two of whom are living, William, now a resident of Douglas county, Illinois, and the subject of this sketch. In 1820, his father moved to Ohio, near Cincinnati, where he followed farming, and remained five years. He then removed to Parks county, Indiana, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of timber land, and commenced to make a farm, remaining there until his death. In 1833, married Miss Mary Wilkins, a daughter of Michael Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1813. There were ten children, five of whom are living, viz: Joseph, Martha, George, M. D., Annie and Ashbell. In 1860, his family having a throat disease, thought perhaps a change would be beneficial, he sold out and went to Springfield, Missouri. Mr. T. saw that there was trouble brewing, so he concluded as he had considerable gold that the bushwhackers would want to count it for him, but not needing any help that way, made up his mind to return to Sangamon county, Illinois, knowing that it was one of the best farming sections in the State, and settled on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Ten Brook has a farm of three hundred and forty-six acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at seventy-five dollars per acre.

J. R. Trott, M. D., was born in Lenn, April 22, 1837; son of James J., and Rachel (Adair) Trott. His father was of Irish and mother of Scottish descent. His mother was a relative of Gen. Adair, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His father was a missionary, and his field of labor was among the Cherokee Indians. The subject of this sketch attained only a common school education, and at eighteen years old took up the study of medicine and his preceptor, Dr. J. T. Evans, whom he studied under three years, and graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in 1857. He then took a trip in the Western States and Territories, and for several years was in the west; in 1863, returned to Morgan county, Ill., where he took up the practice of his profession and continued up to 1872, when he again made a trip to the Indian Territory, after which he returned to Virden, Montgomery county, Ill., where he opened a drug store in



Al. B. Lewin

connection with his practice. He was married to Miss Clayton, of Virden; she was born in 1848. They have one child, Oscar, born March 14, 1868.

Daniel Wadsworth was born of a Quaker family in Winthrop, Kennebec county, Maine, May 15, 1799; married in December, 1823, Margaret F. Goodwin, a native of Freeport, Maine, and settled in Hallowell, in the same State. They have raised one son and three daughters, all of whom are yet living. Several children died in infancy. Mr. Wadsworth spent the winter of 1839-40 in Mobile, Alabama, working at his trade of carpenter, and in the following spring he came up the river to Sangamon county, Illinois, stopping at Auburn, where the family of an old Maine friend, David Eastman, lived. He bought a small piece of land, worked through the summer, returned home in the fall, sold his Maine property, packed up, and started in October for the far West, as Illinois was then called. The goods were sent by ship around to New Orleans, and thence to Alton. The family were a little over three weeks *en route*, much of the journey (through the Middle States) having to be made by canal.

Mr. Wadsworth built him a home on South street, Auburn (old town), into which he moved in 1843, and still resides there—the only building left within the limits of the town. The venerable pair, one eighty-two, and the other eighty, with an unmarried daughter, constitute the household.

Mr. Wadsworth is one of the oldest Masons in Illinois, having taken the Chapter degrees about sixty years ago. He has ever been a very active and zealous member of this Order, and generally an officer. From his early manhood, he has been a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was postmaster at Auburn for ten years; has repeatedly held school offices, and has been Notary Public for several years.

William A. Wallace, merchant, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 31st day of December, 1858. Received a good business education in Springfield. When fourteen years of age he commenced driving a delivery wagon for J. W. Bittenger, of Springfield, and remained in that position for six months, when he was called into the office as book-keeper, where he remained two years, when Mr. B. sold out and he was employed by his successor for a short time. He afterwards went to Mechanicsburg, where he was employed in a store for an uncle for three years. Then came

to Auburn, where he was employed as an agent a short time, when he embarked in his present business. Mr. Wallace commenced a poor boy, and by his own exertions has accumulated a fine property, and is one of the enterprising business men of the town.

William M. West, farmer and stock raiser, section thirty, post office Virden, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 30th day of April, 1828; son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Henderson) West; father of English descent and native of Delaware, and mother of Maryland. They were married in Maryland, and emigrated to Kentucky in an early day. There was a family of ten children, nine of whom lived to be men and women. In 1833, with a four horse team, they started for Morgan county, Illinois, where they arrived in due course of time; camping on the prairies and cooking by the way. The first winter was spent in a log cabin, eighteen by twenty feet. The following spring they moved to Macopin Point, where he kept a stage stand, being twelve miles from any other habitation; and in the spring following, came to Auburn, Sangamon county, Illinois, and located near Sugar creek, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land of a man named Abells. The improvements consisted of a log cabin and twelve acres which were under the plow; where he made a farm and lived until his death, which occurred July 8, 1840. His mother, surviving him some years, died in 1863. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and sincere Christians, and left a large family to mourn their loss. William M. was married in 1855, to Miss Hannah Landes, a daughter of David Landes, of Kentucky. She was born in Sangamon county, April 23, 1838. They have six living children, Cornelia, Flora, William H., Annie Lucretia and Mary. In 1852, he bought his present place of one hundred and sixty acres, which was in its wild state, and through his own exertion has brought it under a high state of cultivation, and it is valued at \$75 per acre.

Mr. West has held several local offices of trust in the township, and is at present justice of the peace. Mr. West has lived in the county for nearly fifty years; has seen the county from its infancy and wild state to one of the best counties in the State.

M. S. Wheeler, M. D., Auburn, Ill., was born in Belfontaine, Ohio, on the 29th day of September, 1838; son of John and Margaret (Donald) Wheeler; father of English descent and mother of American; father by trade was a ship-builder, which he followed for many years; afterwards

embarked in merchandizing, and owned and controlled a line of stages running from Cinco to Sandusky City. In 1852, came to Illinois, and located at Greenville, Ill., where he purchased a farm, where M. S., received a liberal education. At the age of twenty-two, commenced the reading of medicine with Dr. Wm. P. Brown at Greenville, Ill., where he remained three years in the time attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago. In the spring of 1864, commenced the practice of his profession at Trenton, Clinton county, Ill., where he remained until the fall of 1866, when he came to Auburn, and after practicing one year, when he attended Rush Medical College and graduated with honors, since which time he has prosecuted his profession here. By close attention to his business, has secured a large and lucrative practice, and is the oldest resident physician in the village. In 1869, married Miss Kate B. Harney, a daughter of Alfred Harney, an early settler of Auburn township; she was born in Morgan county. There are three children—John A., Thornton R., and Frank, members of the Masonic Lodge, No. 354, of Auburn.

Sylvanus J. Wineman, deceased, Auburn, Illinois, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, on the 23d day of March 1823. Son of Philip and Jane Wineman, of this county, where he was reared on a farm, and received a common school education; June 11, 1862, married Mrs. Margaret Kessler, who was born December 22, 1833, widow of George Kessler, who died August 12, 1859, leaving a family of two children—John W. and Florence Bell—who died January 22, 1860. Mrs. Wineman is the daughter of Eddin and Winfield Lewis, who emigrated from Kentucky in 1818, and located on Sugar creek, where he lived until his death, which occurred January 29, 1850, leaving a family of nine children to mourn his loss. Mr. Lewis was an energetic business man, coming to the county with nothing but his hands, accumulated a large property, and at his death owned 1,000 acres of land. Mrs. Lewis died previously in 1843. Mr. Wineman was father of two children, one of whom is still living—Mary A., born September 22, 1855. Mr. Wineman died July 23, 1875. At his death, he left a property of three hundred and twenty acres, since which time Mrs. W. has added eighty, making a farm of four hundred acres, being located near the village of Auburn, and valued at \$75 per acre. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, having been connected with that church since she was sixteen years of age.

Joel B. Woolsey, farmer and stock raiser, section seven, post office, Auburn, was born in Onondaga county, New York, on the 25th day of May, 1834; son of Joseph and Percilla A. (Barber) Woolsey, who were married in Onondaga county, New York, May 4, 1831. There was a family of eight children, of whom six are living, Edward P., James D., George W., Simeon L., Amos H., and Joel B.; two died in infancy. In 1836, left his home in Onondaga county, New York, with his family and started then for the Far West, and located near Jerseyville, where he entered eighty acres of land, where he has resided since. Joel B. was reared on his father's farm where he received a limited education, remaining at home until he was twenty-one. When twenty-three he married Miss Martha Fitzgeralds, a daughter of Jessie and Elizabeth Fitzgeralds, natives of Kentucky, who came to Jersey county in an early day, where she was born, April 28, 1839. By this union there were nine children, five of whom are living, Ella V., born September 18, 1858; Elizabeth, A. born November 26, 1866; Clara Z., born April 25, 1870; Frances S., born March 11, 1873; Daisy E., born March 7, 1876. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges of Auburn; has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$65 per acre. He came to the county in 1859 a poor man, and rented for some years but finally bought his present place, where he is comfortably located.

James M. Wyatt, (deceased), Auburn township, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, near Jacksonville, on the 8th day of April, 1829. Son of John and Rebecca Wyatt, who came to that county in an early day. James M. was reared on a farm, and received a good business education. When seventeen years of age embarked in the mercantile business, which he followed for twelve years. In 1856, married Miss Martha J. Luttrell, daughter of John R. and Margaret (Duncan) Luttrell. She was born in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1836. There was a family of six children, all of which are living. Chas. E., John W., Ella M., Frederick S., Maggie A. and James M. In August, 1860, came to Sangamon county, and located six miles west of Auburn, on a farm, where he remained a few years, when he came to where the family now reside and remained until his death, which occurred July 27, 1875. Mr. Wyatt was a man that was highly respected by all who knew him. He was the embodiment of honesty and morality. The loss was severely felt by his death. He was buried

by Auburn Lodge I. O. O. F., (assisted by the Auburn Lodges) of which he was a member. There was an appropriate address delivered by Dr. W. D. Wheeler, in an impressive manner. Mr. W. was a kind and indulgent father and husband. He died leaving a fine property of one hundred and eighty-five acres of valuable land, worth \$75 per acre.

Mrs. Wyatt resides on the farm, is a member of the Christian Church, and has been since she was nineteen years old.

In the history of Auburn township, we have given short personal histories of a large number of the pioneers, and the best and most enterprising men and women in the township. In mak-

ing selections of subjects for these brief memoirs we are not ignorant of the fact that we have omitted some—indeed, many—who are worthy an honorable mention in these pages. An endless amount of historical matter found in Sangamon county, has swelled this volume to proportions much larger than was at first contemplated by the publishers, and space would not, therefore, admit of a more extended biographical mention of the citizens of this township. In the notices given, we were compelled, for reasons given above, to confine ourselves to mere fact, leaving unwritten much that is really due the strong-hearted, hardy first settlers, and those who followed to round up and polish the work.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BALL TOWNSHIP.

To Ball township belongs the honor of the first settlement in Sangamon county. In the fall of 1816, Robert Pulliam erected a cabin on Sugar creek, on section twenty-one, being the first building in all the territory now comprising the county of Sangamon. Mr. Pulliam brought with him a herd of cattle for the purpose of wintering them in this favored region. During the fall he cut a large quantity of grass and pea vines, with which he fed them during the winter. Power, in his history of the early settlers, says: "Robert Pulliam was born April 12, 1776, in Henry county, Virginia. His father, John Pulliam, emigrated to Kentucky when Robert was a boy, and the family moved from there to Illinois, arriving in 1796, in what was then called the New Design settlement, now a part of Monroe county. The next year they moved into a settlement in the District of St. Louis, in what was then locally known as 'New Spain.' They moved to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and a few years later to Randolph county, Illinois, near where the town of Red Bud now stands. In 1802, Robert Pulliam improved a farm a few miles east of Belleville, St. Clair county, and about 1803 he settled in the American Bottom, near the Bluff, six or seven miles below the present city of Alton. Mary Stout was born April 9, 1776, but the locality is not known. Robert Pulliam and Mary Stout were married September 13, 1804. In 1815 they moved to St. Clair county, and in the fall of 1817, leaving his family in St. Clair county, he, with two or three hired men, and a woman by the name of Strickland—sister of one of the hired men—to cook for them, he came to Sugar creek and built a cabin in the timber, on the east side of the creek. The land is now owned by James Scott, and is situated three-fourths of a mile west of a point ten and a half miles due south of Springfield, on a line with Sixth street. The cabin

was built in a forest composed principally of sugar trees. As the spring approached, Mr. Pulliam put his men to work and made sugar. As the season advanced, causing the grass to grow, he collected his horses and cattle and returned to his family in St. Clair county, in the spring of 1818."

Mr. Pulliam did not return to Sangamon county until the Spring of 1819. When he did so he found Zachariah Peter in possession of his cabin. Mr. Peter at once vacated and Mr. Pulliam and family took possession. This was the home of Mr. Pulliam until his death, which occurred July 31, 1838.

A paper was prepared by Governor John Reynolds, to be read at the first old settlers' meeting in Sangamon county, in 1859. In that paper Governor Reynolds related some incidents in the life of Robert Pulliam. It is known to all the old settlers that Mr. Pulliam wore an artificial leg. Governor Reynolds says that one of Mr. Pulliam's legs became diseased, and in the summer of 1808 it was found to be absolutely necessary to amputate it in order to save his life. Dr. Tutthill, of Cahokia, performed the operation. The Governor says: "I resided with my father in the neighborhood of Mr. Pulliam, and knew the circumstances of the amputation. The patient possessed such courage that he held his body as firm as a rock, without assistance, during the operation. I presume this was the first amputation of a limb that occurred in Illinois, and at that time was considered a surgical operation almost superhuman." Governor Reynolds describes Mr. Pulliam as a man of fine proportions and perfect physical development. He says the circumstances of his life prevented his obtaining an education from books, to any considerable extent, but his natural good sense and opportunities for studying men, enabled him to hold a place in the front rank of business men of

that time. He was fond of the rude sports of the times; such as horse racing, hunting, and games of various kinds, but later in life he felt that the example was injurious, and changed his course. He first united with the Baptist church, and then, for greater convenience, connected himself with the Methodist church, and his wife did the same. They continued in this communion to the end of their lives. Mr. Pulliam understood the advantages of improved machinery, and endeavored to introduce it into the settlement whenever it was practicable. He was one of the earliest to build a mill in the county. It was run by tread-wheel, and the motive power was either horses or oxen. All the early settlers raised cotton quite extensively, and he was one of the first, if not the first, to introduce a cotton gin into the settlement.

The first meeting of the Old Settlers' Society was held on the site of the first cabin, an account of which is given in the chapter on the Pioneer Society.

In the spring of 1818, William Drennan and his half brother, Joseph Drennan, his son-in-law, Joseph Dodds, and George Cox, left their families near Alto, and, with their teams, farming implements, provisions, and all the young men and boys belonging to the families who were able to assist in making a home, started, piloted by a white man named William Moore, who had belonged to a company that had been over the country before, in fighting the Indians. He was called an Indian Ranger. Arriving at Sugar creek, they took a day or two for exploring, and on March 10, 1818, drove to the spot on which William Drennan built his cabin, and which proved to be section thirty-two, town fourteen, range five west, when the government made its survey. It is on the northwest side of Sugar creek, and about twelve miles nearly due south of Springfield, and near where the Sugar Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church now stands. Immediately after their arrival they built two cabins. One was occupied by George Cox alone. The other was occupied for the summer by William and Joseph Drennan and Joseph Dodds. That was the one spoken of as belonging to William Drennan. As they had not the slightest idea of cultivating the prairie, these three men agreed to clear all the land they could in one body, and have a crop from it that year in common, with the understanding that before another year they were all to work together until an equal sized piece was cleared for the other two. They cleared the timber from about fifteen acres, fenced it, plowed as well as they could

among the roots and stumps with a little short wooden mould-board plow, and planted it in corn and pumpkins. The soil in the timber was very light—so much so that in some places they would almost sink in over their shoes. In fencing this land they inclosed about three-fourths of an acre of prairie. After they had plowed and planted their crop, one of the men suggested that it was quite a waste to have that under fence and nothing growing on it, and proposed that they break it up and plant something on it. In order to make sure work, they uncoupled one of their wagons, hitched four horses to the forward wheels, and fastened their wooden mould-board plow to the axle. They soon found this was a failure.

Try as they would, the plow would not enter the sod, and they reluctantly gave it up. While they were taking off the team and plow, one of the boys, full of fun and mischief, took up a hoe, and began to shave the grass off, saying he could break the prairie with his hoe. That suggested an idea to one of the men, and he, also, took a hoe and began shaving the grass. It was the work of but a few minutes to remove the sod from a spot several feet in diameter. He then called one of the other men, and proposed that, as they were well advanced with their work, and there were seven or eight of them, and all had hoes, that they call all hands together and shave the grass from the whole piece, plant something on it, and see what would be the result. The man spoken to first laughed at the idea as ridiculous, but after studying a moment, he fell in with it, and the men and boys were all called up, and the grass shaved off, holes dug, and corn and pumpkin seed planted. They did not touch it any more; that killed the grass. The crop was fully twice as much, in proportion to the area, as that planted among the stumps, and the next spring it broke up the nicest of any land they had ever seen. This taught them an important lesson, and caused them to make greater exertions to induce some one to invent a plow that would break the prairie. I have this account from the venerable William Drennan, who was one of the young men that assisted in doing the work, and who has lived in sight of the spot to the present time. Several years elapsed before a plow was invented that would do good work at breaking. In the meantime, the early settlers continued clearing their land, that they might have it to cultivate, and were always uneasy for fear their timber would be exhausted.

In the fall of 1818, the Drennans, with Cox and Dodds, brought their families. The Dren-

nans and Cox had their cabins built on arrival, but Dodds was not so fortunate, and therefore moved into a rail pen, where he lived until a cabin could be erected.

While the men were gone after their families, they left the boys in charge of their growing crops. On one occasion an Indian came along and offered the boys twenty-five cents for as many pumpkins as he could carry. His offer was accepted by the boys and he was allowed to take his pumpkins. He took his blanket and gathered the corners, filled it, then taking up one and placing the stem in his mouth gave a grunt and started off. This was probably the first cash sale of produce in the county.

William Drennan lived to a good old age, and was "gathered to his fathers" in 1847, while his wife survived him many years. Joseph Drennan died October 22, 1865, and his widow, Mrs. Rebecca Drennan in 1866. George Cox died November, 1819. Joseph Dodds died January 21, 1869, and his wife, Martha Dodds, January 10, 1853.

Ball township was settled quite rapidly after the arrival of the parties above mentioned.

Louis Laughlin came in 1821, with his family, and settled on section twenty-nine, where he remained about fifteen years, when he moved to Wisconsin, and died since the war. Mr. Laughlin was one of the first persons in Sangamon county to advocate the abolition of slavery, and lived to see it accomplished.

James Anderson came in 1820. He was born in Virginia, moved from there to Kentucky, thence to Indiana, and then to Illinois. He settled on section thirty-three, but afterwards moved to the north fork of the Sangamon river, and died in 1828.

Thomas Black came in 1819, and settled near the Auburn line. He soon built a distillery and horse mill, which were extensively patronized by the surrounding country.

Alexander Richie settled on section thirty-three in 1822, from which place he moved to Texas, and died about 1844.

John Richie also came in 1822, and settled on the same section. He afterwards removed to Iowa where he died.

Job Fletcher, Sr., was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, from whence he moved to Kentucky, and from there to Illinois, settling in this township in 1819. On the very night of his arrival in the settlement, Mr. Fletcher was called to write the will of George Cox, who came the year before with the Drennan and Dodds families. That was the first will from what is now

Sangamon county, ever put on record, and was registered at Edwardsville.

Mr. F. had to buy corn for bread and to feed his stock until he could raise a crop. The nearest point at which he found any for sale was three miles south of Edwardsville. Mr. Fletcher bought of Major Iles the first window glass ever sold in Springfield, and the first ever put in a window in Sangamon county. He also believed that he taught the first school in the county, in a log cabin built for that purpose, in 1820 or '21, south of Sugar creek. A Sunday school was organized near where he lived in 1825, by Rev. J. M. Peck, and Mr. Fletcher taught in that school also. It was near where the Sugar Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church now stands. Mr. Fletcher occupied a prominent position in the county at an early day, and was one of the famous "Long Nine." He died in 1872.

Joseph Dodds was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, in the year 1785 on the 28th of May. He was taken by his mother to Caldwell county, Kentucky, in 1797, or '8. He was there married, May 3, 1810, to Mattie Drennan. They had three children in Kentucky, and in October, 1817, he accompanied his father-in-law, William Drennan to Illinois. In November, they stopped on Wood river, in Madison county, two miles north of Alton, and remained there until the next March, when the men and boys connected with four families started for Sugar creek, Sangamon county, piloted by William Moore, an Indian ranger. They reached their destination on the first of March, 1818, stopping in what is now Ball township, northwest of Sugar creek. There had not been any survey made, but the spot selected by Mr. Dodds, and on which he built his cabin, is now section twenty-nine, town fourteen, range five west, and that of William Drennan is section thirty-two, same town and range. Mr. Dodds had been too busy with his crop to build anything better than a double rail pen for the protection of his family. Mr. Dodds brought his family to their new home November 3, 1818. Mrs. Martha Dodds died January 10, 1853, and Joseph Dodds died January 21, 1868, both on the farm where they settled in 1818. Joseph Dodds became very much dissatisfied soon after coming to Sangamon county, and determined to return to Kentucky. He sold all the property he could spare to obtain money to defray the expense, and loaded his wagon; but his horses strayed away the night previous to the time he intended starting, and before he could find them his money was gone. He was

thus compelled to remain. After becoming reconciled, he often expressed his thanks to those horses for running away.

Abram Pease was born July 22, 1791, in Martha's Vineyard, Dukes county, Massachusetts. The ancestors of this family were from Wales, and came to America more than two hundred years ago, settling in Massachusetts. Abram Pease went to the State of New York when a young man, and was married there, August 18, 1811, to Orpha Southwick. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, from Cayuga county, New York. Abram Pease and wife came to Sangamon county with the family of Jesse Southwick, arriving in 1818 in what is now Ball township. He died in 1832.

Joseph Drennan was born in the Pendleton District, South Carolina, April 16, 1786. He was a half-brother of and much younger than William Drennan, senior. Joseph Drennan was married in South Carolina to Rebecca Evets. About 1807, the family moved to Caldwell county, Kentucky, and they moved to what is now Ball township, Sangamon county, Illinois, coming himself in March 10, 1818, and bringing his family in September of that year.

John Taylor was born in Danville, Kentucky. He came when a young man to Madison county, Illinois, and was there married to Elizabeth Burkhead, who was born near Charleston, South Carolina. They returned to Kentucky, and moved to Edwardsville, Illinois, and from there to what became Sangamon county, arriving in 1819 on Sugar creek, in what is now Ball township.

Job Fletcher, Sen., was born November 11, 1793, in Rockbridge county, Virginia. His father died when he was an infant, and his mother moved with her elder son, John, in the autumn of 1808, to Logan county, Kentucky, and the next spring to that part of Christian which was afterwards Todd county. Job remained in the family of his brother John, attending school and teaching. He served as a soldier six months in the War of 1812, and as such assisted in burying the dead after the Battle of Tippecanoe, although he was not in the battle. Mary Kerchner was born May 25, 1878, in Augusta county, Virginia, and was taken by her parents to Todd county, Kentucky. Job Fletcher and Mary Kerchner were there married, December 22, 1818, and moved to what became Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving November 11, 1819, in what is now Ball township.

He died September 4, 1872, within half a mile of where he settled in 1819.

John Brownell was born in Rhode Island, August 14, 1800. During his infancy his parents removed to Seneca, New York. He came west with the family of William Seely. Mr. B. and the other members of his family came by water to Shawneetown, and from there in wagons, arriving in what is now Ball township, July 5, 1819. John Brownell was married to Nancy Pulliam in 1821.

James Sims was born in Virginia, and taken by his parents to South Carolina, where he was married to Dolly Spillers. They moved to Logan county, Kentucky, and from there to Caldwell county; thence to St. Clair county, Illinois, and from there to Sugar creek, Sangamon county, arriving in the spring of 1820, in what became Ball township, Sangamon county. He built a horse mill there to run by bands. He quarried stone of the same kind of which the first State House in Springfield was built, and by the aid of his brother-in-law, William Spillers, made the burrs for his mill. He was the first Representative from Sangamon county in the State Legislature. He moved to Rock Creek, in what is now Menard county, and from there to Morgan county. He was a Methodist preacher, and formed the first circuit ever organized in Sangamon county.

George Brunk was born December 22, 1804, in Miami county, Ohio. At seventeen years of age he came to Sangamon county, Ill., arriving in the fall of 1821. He entered eighty acres of land in what is now Ball township, returning to Ohio, and brought his mother, and step-father, Thomas Royal, with his brothers and sisters, to Sangamon county, and settled them on the land he had entered, where Dr. Shields now resides. He entered more land, built for himself a hewed log house, and was married Dec. 30, 1827, to Mary Boyd.

Job F. Harris was born in Rockbridge county, Va., Sept. 19, 1798, and was taken by his parents to Barren county, Ky., in 1806. He was apprenticed to learn the business of cabinet making, and moved to St. Louis, in 1816. Business being dull, his master released him, and he spent some time on the lower Mississippi, and went from New Orleans to the Rocky Mountains, with a company of trappers, returning in the fall of 1818. In the Fall of 1822 he came to Sangamon county, in what is now Ball township. In 1827, he enlisted in a Sangamon county company in the Winnebago war. He died July 29, 1866. His widow and children live two and a half miles northeast of Auburn.

Mr. Harris voted for Abraham Lincoln every time he was a candidate for any office, from Captain of a military company to President of the United States for the second time.

Anthony Deardoff was born in 1786, in Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Powell was born in 1800, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. They were married in 1818, in Franklin county, Ohio. The family then moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1823, in what is now Ball township.

Thomas Royal was born about 1758, in Manchester, England. He came to America with a comrade about his own age, near the beginning of the war for Independence. They both volunteered in the army of the Colonists, and his comrade at his side had his head blown completely off. At the same time Mr. Royal was severely wounded by a charge of buckshot entering his ankle, some of which he carried to his grave. After the Revolution he married a Miss Cooper, in Virginia, and raised a family. Mrs. Royal died, and he married Rebecca Matthews. They moved to Franklin county, Ohio, where Mrs. Rebecca Royal died. Mr. Royal married Mrs. Ellen Brunk. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, with her sons, George and David Brunk, the Newcomer family, and others, numbering in all nearly sixty-three persons, arriving in the fall of 1824, in what is now Ball township. He died in 1834.

Joseph Logsdon was born in Madison county, Kentucky, about 1780. He was married to a Miss Simmons. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in 1824, in what is now Ball township, near where St. Bernard Church now stands. In 1832 or '33, he moved his family to Missouri, and from there to Texas. He died in 1848, on his road from Texas to California. He is particularly remembered in the vicinity of St. Bernard Church, from the fact that the first religious services ever conducted by a Catholic priest in Sangamon county was held at his house in 1829.

Peter Deardoff, brother to Anthony, was born in Pennsylvania; married in Ohio to Hannah Brunk, came to Sangamon county in 1824 with George Brunk.

David Brunk was born December 17, 1819, in Ohio; came with his mother and step-father, Thomas Royal, to Sangamon county in December, 1824. He was married November 5, 1838, to Maria Shoup, and died in 1855.

Gilbert Dodds, born in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, June 6, 1793, and was taken by his mother, first to Tennessee, and from there to

Caldwell county, Kentucky. He was married October 12, 1815, in Caldwell county, to Mary Clinton. Her father, James Clinton, was Captain of a company in the Revolution. Gilbert Dodds and wife moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in August, 1824, in what is now Ball township, and joined his brother Joseph, who came six years previous.

Rev. Gilbert Dodds became a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in early life. He was for many years pastor of the Sugar creek church, and was always an active, energetic advocate of temperance. In 1847, he moved to Menard county, a few miles south of Petersburg. Mrs. Mary Dodds died July 9, 1866, and Rev. Gilbert Dodds died May 3, 1872, both near Petersburg; the latter was a strong advocate of the Abolitionist party up to his death.

William Burtle was born July 1, 1780, near Montgomery Court House, Maryland. His parents moved when he was a boy to Washington county, Kentucky. Sarah Ogden was born in 1786, in St. Mary's county, Maryland. Her father died when she was a child, and her mother moved, with several children, to Washington county, Kentucky. William Burtle and Sarah Ogden were there married, about 1805. The family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in October, 1826, in what is now Ball township. Mr. Burtle entered land and made improvements for a permanent home, about two hundred yards east of where St. Bernard's Catholic Church now stands, and moved on it in the spring of 1828.

William, Jr., born August 9, 1822, in Grayson county, Kentucky, came with his parents to Sangamon county in October, 1826; was married September 4, 1856, to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Simpson, whose maiden name was White. William Burtle has been a school teacher, justice of the peace, and for more than twenty years Treasurer and Collector of Ball township; also a member of the Board of Supervisors of Sangamon county. He was also elected President of the Old Settlers' Society, in 1874, for one year. He now lives in Auburn, engaged in mercantile business with his step-son, Jerome Simpson.

William Burtle, Jr., remembers that his father and James Simpson sent a request to St. Louis that a priest visit their neighborhood. Rev. Mr. Dusaswa came in 1829, and held services at the residence of Joseph Logsdon. That was the first service ever held by a Catholic priest in Sangamon county, and long before any thing of the kind took place in Springfield. William Burtle remembers that there were but two

Catholic families in Springfield. The next services were at the house of Wm. Burtle, Sr., by Rev. Joseph A. Lutz. The next priest to visit there was the Rev. Mr. Van Quickenbon. Services were held at the house of William Burtle, Sr., until 1849, when St. Bernard's Church was built. One edifice was burned, and the present one was built on the same ground. St. Bernard's church is associated with that at Virden in sustaining a priest.

Mrs. William Burtle relates, in a very amusing manner, some of her experience on coming to the county. She had listened to the descriptions of the flowers blooming on the prairies, and made up her mind that it would lend additional charms to those she was acquainted with to cultivate them on the prairie, where the wild flowers could grow around them. She came prepared with seeds, and at the proper season armed herself with a hoe and sallied forth to indulge her taste for horticulture on the raw prairie. The romance all vanished at the first blow, as the hoe rebounded without making the slightest impression. Until that time she thought that plowing with large ox-teams was overdoing the work, but then became fully satisfied that it was indispensable as a preparation for the cultivation of the soil.

Zachariah Ogden was born November 11, 1794, near Frederick City, St. Mary's county Maryland. His father died there when he was quite young, and his mother moved to Washington county, Kentucky. Zachariah was married, in 1815, in Grayson county, to Elizabeth Peerce. The family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving October 13, 1827, in what is now Ball township. He died 1869.

James Simpson was born about 1785, in Maryland and went to Washington county, Kentucky, when he was a young man, and was there married to Mary A. Boone, and she died. He then married Monica McAtee, and the family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1828. He located about one hundred and fifty yards southeast of where St. Bernard Catholic church now stands, in Ball township.

George Moffitt was born in Augusta county, Virginia, about 1780, was married to Rebecca Gilkison, and then moved to Fayette county, Kentucky. The family moved to Christian county, Kentucky, and from there to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in what is now Ball township in 1829. He died in 1860.

Richard Simpson, brother to James, was born in 1790 in Maryland, went when he was a boy, with his parents to Washington county, Ken-

tucky. He was there married to Monica Higdon. She died, and he married Ann Vinson, in Kentucky, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in 1830, in what is now Ball township. After a stay of but one year in Sangamon county, Richard Simpson moved his family to Christian county, and both died there.

David H. Hermon was born in Wilks county, North Carolina, January 12, 1805. His grandfather was German and his grandmother English. Sally Mitts was born February 11, 1811, in Grant county Kentucky. They were married in that county, August 27, 1827, moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving October 26, 1830, in what is now Ball township. They lived in a cabin one mile west of Sugar creek timber, and spent the winter of the "deep snow" there. But one other family lived away from the timber. The recollection of Mr. Hermon is that rain fell for a day or two until the earth was saturated. The day before Christmas the rain turned to snow, and by night it was about six inches deep. Snow continued to fall almost every day for six weeks. February 11, 1831, was the first time he saw the sun, and then it was partially eclipsed. He burned all the rails and loose timber of every kind near his house, and it was all he could do to keep himself and family from freezing.

Jacob Greenawalt was born October 27, 1804, in Hardin county, Kentucky. Mary Bradley was born August 4, 1810, in Larue county, Kentucky. They were there married, January 29, 1827, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving October, 1830, in what is now Ball township, and the next year moved to Putnam county. The Black Hawk Indian war breaking out, he returned to Sangamon county. After the capture of Black Hawk, he went back to Putnam, but sold out there, and returned to Sangamon in 1836. He died in 1863.

John Fletcher was born about 1774, in Rockbridge county, Virginia. Was a brother of Job Fletcher. Was a younger brother of his. John Fletcher was married in 1803, in Augusta county, Virginia, to Elizabeth McElvain, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher in 1806 emigrated to that part of Christian county which became Todd county, Kentucky. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the spring of 1830 in what is now Ball township. The family, including his son Job, with his wife and child, consisted of eleven persons, and their first place of residence was a log cabin sixteen feet square, belonging to

his brother Job, who had preceded him eleven years.

Daniel Easley was born October 18, 1773, in Stokes county, North Carolina. In 1791 he went to South Carolina, and in 1801 to Caldwell county, Kentucky. He was there married in 1805 to Mrs. Margaret Ritchie. They came to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the spring of 1830, in what is now Ball township. Daniel Easley died at Auburn, Sangamon county, February 13, 1874. If the date of his birth is correct, as given to the writer by the old gentleman himself about fifteen months before his death, he was one hundred years, three months and twenty-five days old.

His recollection of events was quite distinct. He related incidents connected with the ascension of the first steamboat on the Ohio river, which he witnessed; also of the War of 1812. He united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church when he was eighty years of age.

The Stout family, though not as old settlers as many others, are worthy of mention in this connection. Power, in his History of the early settlers of Sangamon county, has this to say of the family:

"The origin of this family in America is quite romantic. The principal points in their history may be found in Benedict's History of the Baptists. Some of his statements are based on the writings of an earlier historian. The following embraces all that is known on the subject:

"Some time during the seventeenth century, probably about 1680 or 1690, a young couple, just married, in Holland, embarked on a vessel bound for America. The voyage was prosperous until they were nearing the port of New Amsterdam, now the city of New York. The vessel was wrecked off what is now the coast of New Jersey, and nearly all on board drowned. The young couple of Hollanders escaped drowning, and with a small number of the passengers and crew succeeded in reaching the shore. Upon landing, they were attacked by Indians, who lay in ambush awaiting their arrival. The whole party were tomahawked, scalped, and otherwise mutilated, and left for dead. All were dead except the wife, from Holland. She alone survived, and although her scalp was removed, and she was otherwise horribly mangled, she had sufficient remaining strength to crawl away from the scene of the slaughter, and secreted herself in a hollow log, which was concealed by underbrush. She lay there a day or two, during which time her mental and bodily suffering may be imagined, but cannot be described. She

finally made up her mind that there was no possibility of her escaping with life; that if she remained quiet she would certainly die of hunger and thirst, and if she attempted to seek sustenance, that would expose her to the Indians, who would be sure to kill her. At this juncture, a deer, with an arrow sticking in its body, ran past where she was. This led her to believe that Indians were near, and she reasoned that it would be a much easier death to let them kill her than to endure the pangs of starvation by remaining where she was. She then summoned all her remaining strength, and dragged her body out to an open space, that the Indians might see her, should they pursue the deer. In a short time, three of the savages appeared on its trail. Two of them rushed upon her with uplifted tomahawks, but the third one, a chief, restrained them, and saved her life. It was not humanity, but gain, that prompted him to this act of mercy. He took his prisoner to New Amsterdam, and there received a ransom for her. That placed her in the hands of friends, who gave her the proper surgical treatment and nursing as she recovered. The name of her husband is not known, neither is her own family name—nothing but her first and given name, Penelope; a name that has stood for more than twenty-five centuries, in tradition and literature, as the highest ideal of a true and loyal wife. It will readily be understood that I allude to one of the creations of Homer, the father of Greek poetry. A brief statement of the case, gleaned from his works, will not be out of place here.

"When the Greeks declared war against Troy, in consequence of the abduction of Helen, the wife of Menelaus, a Greek chieftain, it was found that one of their number, Ulysses, although a soldier by profession, and a farmer in time of peace, manifested great reluctance to leaving his young and beautiful wife, Penelope, and their infant son, Telemachus, for the purpose of engaging in war. He feigned insanity, by sowing salt instead of wheat. As a test of his sanity, Nestor, whom all respected for his wisdom and probity, proposed that the infant son of Ulysses should be laid in the furrow in front of the oxen with which he was plowing. The device was successful, and caused him to throw off the disguise by saving his child. It was expected that the war would be brief, but it was extended to a long series of years, and of those who finally returned, Ulysses was the last, after twenty year's absence. Meanwhile, he was supposed to be dead, and many suitors for the hand of Penelope, pressed their claims, and a

simple 'No' from her was not taken for an answer. The very thought of marrying again, especially while the fate of her husband was in doubt, was peculiarly revolting to her, and she announced her intention of choosing a husband among the suitors, when she had completed the weaving of a shroud for her father-in-law. Her ardent suitors waited with all the patience which they could command until it was discovered that she undid at night what she had woven through the day. She was then obliged to proceed with her work when the long absent Ulysses returned just in time to save her from what seemed a horrible fate.

"This modern Penelope had no such doubts to contend with. The death of her first husband was only too sure, having been witnessed by her own eyes. After her recovery, she became acquainted with and married an Englishman by the name of Richard Stout. They then went over into New Jersey, made themselves a home and raised a family of twelve sons. One of them, Jonathan Stout, and his family were the founders of the Hopewell settlement, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where Hopewell Baptist Church was afterwards constituted. Of the first fifteen members, nine were Stouts. The church was organized at the house of a Stout, and for forty years their meetings were held chiefly at the houses of the Stouts; after which they erected their first house of worship. In 1790, two of the deacons and four of the elders were Stouts. Jonathan Stout lived until his descendants were multiplied to one hundred and seventeen. Another one of their sons, David, had a son Benjamin, born in 1706. He had a son, Jediah, born April 10, 1757. His son Philemon, came to Sangamon county in 1836, and died some ten years later. Several of the family yet live in the township, and are well known.

"The Stouts very justly take pride in their family history, and being mostly Baptists, they take pride in their Baptist history also. When they meet a stranger by the name of Stout, who manifests a disposition to claim relationship, they apply one test only in their family history. They do not ask him to pronounce the word Shibboleth, but ascertain if he has any knowledge of Penelope, and if he knows nothing of her, they know nothing of him. In other words, they do not cultivate his acquaintance in the direction of relationship, any further."

Captain Job Fletcher, one of the oldest living settlers now living in the township, came in 1830. (See sketch.)

In 1829, a company of sixty-three persons came from Ohio, among whom were Absolom Meredith and family, Isaac Clark and family, David Clark and family, Mr. Snell and others. Among other early settlers were Joseph Dixon, Joseph Gatlin, Daniel Ford, Mr. Averill, Edin Lewis, William Eads.

MILLS.

The first mills in the township were the old fashioned horse mills, often described. Thomas Black had one on his place, and also Joseph Drennan and Robert Pulliam. The first water mill was erected in 1827, by A. Lathrop on Sugar creek, on section two. This was a saw mill. Subsequently it was sold to John Purvis, who built a grist mill in connection. Mr. Purvis run a distillery, which, like others at that day, was extensively patronized. Mr. Purvis sold to Leroy Hill and Hill to Robert McCondy about 1840. Mr. McCondy died in 1843, and the mill passed into the hands of Timothy Shoup. In 1850, William D. Crow purchased it, and in 1857 tore it down and re-built a larger and more substantial building. The mill was run exclusively by water until 1866, when steam was introduced. It is now run by water or steam or both, as it pleases the operator. The mill has three run of stone and does a large business, about one-half of which is custom work. William D. Crow died in 1869, and was succeeded by his son.

POST OFFICE.

In 1862, after the organization of the One Hundredth and Fourteenth regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, a large number of whom were from Ball and Cotton Hill townships, the desire sprung up by many living in both townships for a post office in the neighborhood, that they might earlier receive news from the seat of war. A petition was circulated, praying for the establishment of an office, and the appointment of Davis Meredith as postmaster. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the office was established with Mr. Meredith as postmaster. It was called Cotton Hill, although located in Ball township, on section twelve. During the dark days of the war, the yard of Mr. Meredith was often filled with anxious men and women, awaiting the arrival of the mail that they might hear news from absent ones, fighting their country's battles. When the war was over, Mr. Meredith resigned the office, and James Terry was appointed postmaster. The office was removed to Mr. Terry's residence, two miles south, on section 24. Here it remained about one year,

when it was removed to Crow's mill, and George Stakey appointed postmaster. Mr. Stakey was subsequently succeeded by Charles Silash, and he by Taylor Crow, and finally Virgil Downey was appointed, and is the present postmaster.

MAZEPPA.

Few of the younger generation know that Ball township once boasted of its village, but such was the fact. In 1837, just previous to the financial crash of that year, George R. Spottswood had planted a village which he gave the high sounding title of Mazeppa. The inquisitive reader may wish to know who Mazeppa was. The writer has seen no account of the person in any of the biographical dictionaries of the day, and can only refer to the poem of Lord Byron. The village had its store, the principal article sold being a prime article (at least they called it prime) of whisky, distilled from corn. Here the annual musters were held, and the brave militia "fit, bled and died" on the gory field. It is no mistake about its often being gory, for it more than once occurred before the close of the day there would be several fights, causing bloody noses, and all for "the fun of the thing." But Mazeppa never had a postoffice, and of course could not flourish, for what place without mail privileges could ever exist? The store was started by John Dearthoff, who continued it but a short time and then sold it.

WATER COURSES.

The principal stream running through the township is Sugar creek, which enters on section thirty-one, from which it passes into and through sections thirty-two, thirty-three, twenty-eight, twenty-one, sixteen, nine, four, three, two and one, thence into Woodside township, Grindstone, Panther and Lick creek, are tributaries to Sugar creek, and empty into the latter stream in this township. The first bridge across Sugar creek was constructed by Thomas Black and his neighbors, about 1827. It was of hewn timber, with puncheon floor, and was built across the creek near the Ball line, but in Auburn township.

SCHOOLS.

A school house was erected in 1821, on the northeast quarter of section nine, which was probably the first school house built in the county. Charles Wright was the first teacher in this house.

A school house was also built about a quarter of a mile north of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in 1823. Joseph White was one of the first if not the first teacher in this house.

There are now a number of districts in the township. Schools are held in the various school buildings, six to nine months in the year.

RELIGIOUS.

The first to preach the gospel in this township is unknown. The Methodist circuit riders were early in the field, and the Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians were not far behind.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, situated on section thirty-one, was organized in 1824, at the house of William Drennan, Senior, by Rev. John M. Berry. Among those comprising the original organization, or who united shortly afterwards, were William Drennan, Joseph Dodds and wife, William Wallace, Gilbert Dodds and wife, Lewis Laughlin and wife, James Anderson, Robert Anderson, James Wallace and John Durley. The congregation worshipped for some years in school houses and private dwellings, and in 1838 built a log church, twenty-four by thirty, clapboard roof, without ceiling save the roof, cracks between logs daubed with mortar, the whole lighted with two small windows. The seats were of slabs, with pins to rest upon. The pulpit was a board eight inches wide, resting upon the posts. The inside of the house remained in this condition for some years, when it was lathed and plastered, and a stove put in by which to warm it. No further change was made until 1846, when a new frame building was erected. An addition was subsequently built to the frame, and is now in good condition, and near the same site of the old building. The church has now, in 1881, a membership of one hundred and one. The church at first was ministered unto by such traveling preachers as chanced to be in the neighborhood. Among those who served as pastors were Revs. Dodds, Randall, Campbell, Berry and F. S. Bridgeman. The latter served the church for fourteen years. Rev. George Hudson is the present pastor.

The first Sunday school in the county, and supposed to be the second in the State, was organized by Rev. J. M. Peck, at the house of William Drennan, Sr., in 1825. It was placed under control of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, organized at the same place. William Drennan, who always took an active part in every good work, was its first superintendent. Mr. Drennan was succeeded by Job Fletcher, who for twenty years served in the same capacity. After Mr. Fletcher, a number of others held the position, the present superintendent

being John T. Drennan, a grandson of its first superintendent.

The first services held by a Catholic priest, was in 1829, at the house of Joseph Logsdon, and also the first in the county. Rev. Mr. Dusaswa officiated. The next service was at the house of William Burtle, Sr., by Rev. Joseph A. Lutz. The next priest to visit the neighborhood was Rev. VanQuickenbon. Services were held at the house of William Burtle until 1844, when a frame church twenty by thirty was built and dedicated by Father Gifford, who resided in Springfield. The parish at this time numbered about forty families. The church building was subsequently destroyed by fire, and a large and better structure was erected in 1866. Father Henderson was the pastor of the church when the new house was erected. He was succeeded by Father Grant, and he by Father J. Murphy, who resided in the parish, the others residing in Virden. Father Murphy continued his labors three years and held services each Sunday. Father Hickey, of Virden, then took charge of the church and continued two years. Father Ryan followed him and ministered to the church for one year, coming from Virden once a month. Father Kane, of Springfield came next, and was succeeded after the expiration of six months by Father D. J. Ryan. The present pastor is Father ——— who has served for four years, holding services every three weeks. The parish now numbers seventy families. The trustees of the church, while their new house of worship was being erected were William Burtle, Garrett Young and Josiah Gatton. The present trustees are Thomas Burtle, Garrett Young and D. J. Ryan. The present church building is thirty-six by sixty feet, and cost \$5,000. A cemetery is connected with the church and occupies about two acres of ground.

Salim Sugar Creek Church was first built in 1843 and re-built in 1874.

ORGANIC.

At the fall election of 1860, the county voted to adopt the township organization law, and commissioners were appointed to divide the county into townships, which was accordingly done, and township fifteen, range four, was made a political township, under the name of Ball, so named in honor of one of its principal citizens. The following comprises the list of the principal township officers from 1861 to 1881, inclusive:

SUPERVISORS.

J. J. Weber	1861
J. J. Weber	1862
William Burtle	1863

William Burtle	1864
Philemon Stout	1865
Jacob Weber	1866
Joseph Dodds	1867
J. J. Weber	1868
W. A. Lockner	1869
Philemon Stout	1870
Philemon Stout	1871
Philemon Stout	1872
Philemon Stout	1873
Philemon Stout	1874
B. F. Fletcher	1875
B. F. Fletcher	1876
J. W. Jones	1877
S. J. Stout	1878
S. J. Stout	1879
S. T. Matthew	1880
S. T. Matthew	1881

CLERKS.

William H. H. Bennington	1861
L. J. Hire	1863
A. C. Campbell	1864
William Burtle	1865
William Burtle	1866
George T. Drennan	1867
A. C. Campbell	1868
A. C. Campbell	1869
A. C. Campbell	1870
Levi Cassidy	1871
Levi Cassidy	1872
James M. Burtle	1873
James H. Burtle	1874
A. W. Stickel	1875
A. W. Stickel	1876
Z. Burtle	1877
Levi Cassidy	1878
C. E. Clayton	1879
C. E. Clayton	1880
C. E. Clayton	1881

ASSESSORS.

William Gardner	1861
William Gardner	1862
William Gardner	1863
J. W. Jones	1864
J. W. Jones	1865
Joseph Campbell	1866
W. R. Megredy	1867
W. R. Megredy	1868
Z. Burtle	1869
Levi Cassidy	1870
Z. Burtle	1871
Z. Burtle	1872
Z. Burtle	1873
Levi Cassidy	1874
J. R. Lockbridge	1875
G. R. Lockbridge	1876
Levi Cassidy	1877
Joseph Campbell	1878
B. F. McAtee	1879
B. F. McAtee	1880
B. F. McAtee	1881

COLLECTORS.

William Burtle	1861
Joseph Campbell	1862
William Gardner	1863
Z. Burtle	1864
H. W. Walker	1865

W. P. Scott	1866
E. B. Lawley	1867
L. Cassidy	1868
Samuel Knotts	1869
Jefferson Clayton	1870
Virgal Downey	1871
J. H. Burtie	1872
James A. Drennan	1873
R. G. Simpson	1874
R. G. Simpson	1875
Gilmer Simpson	1876
J. F. Burt	1877
R. G. Simpson	1878
G. W. Funderburk	1879
W. E. Jones	1880
Joseph Knotts	1881

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

James A. Drennan	1861
Daniel Felter	1862
Leonard Fry	1863
Leonard Fry	1865
S. Crane	1869
Joseph Bean	1869
R. H. Easley	1872
Joseph Bean	1873
William O. Burtie	1873
William O. Burtie	1877
Joseph Bean	1878
M. P. Lott	1879
E. H. Lewis	1880
G. Burtie	1881
Joseph Bean	1881

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

James Wilson	1861
Philemon Stout	1861
Joseph Bean	1861
J. A. Ball	1863
M. M. Moore	1864
J. H. W. Lockridge	1865
J. W. Jones	1866
William Patterson	1867
Josiah Lard	1869
J. W. Jones	1869
Josiah Lard	1870
J. A. Drennan	1870
N. H. Ingles	1870
J. Graham	1871
W. P. Allen	1872
Josiah Lard	1873
Joseph Dodds	1873
B. R. Headley	1874
Drury Jones	1876
S. N. Shoup	1876
Hiram Walker	1877
S. T. Matthew	1877
J. W. Berry	1878
J. A. Drennan	1879
A. Clayton	1880
George Black	1881

TOWN HALL.

In the year 1876, the township of Ball erected a neat frame building for town purposes, at a cost of \$600.

In connection with the history of this township is given short personal histories of many of the more prominent residents which will prove

of interest to the friends of those of whom we write.

J. A. Ball, section twenty-one, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, July 5, 1800; his parents were John and Nancy (Adams) Ball, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of North Carolina. They moved to Madison county, Kentucky, in 1792, where they lived thirty years on a farm; father died on the old homestead in Virginia while on a visit there. In 1829, the mother of the subject of this sketch moved to this county, where she died in 1845, at her son's house. James A. was twenty-five years of age when he came to this county, and bought three hundred and twenty acres of land, before the township was named. December 2, 1828, he married Sarah E. Henderson, who was born in Tennessee in 1811, and they had two children, Clarissa Jane, James H. Mr. B. lost his wife in 1832; he married again, this time Marinda Davis, who was born in South Carolina, in 1800; she died in 1855, and for his third wife, Mr. Ball married Melissa Morrison, who was born in Ohio in 1840. By this marriage there were two children, John M., and Fannie M. In 1840, Mr. Ball settled on his present farm, where he now owns two hundred and ten acres of land. He has been justice of the peace seven years, and also assistant county judge. He fought in the Winnebago war under T. M. Neal, and in 1831, in the Black Hawk war, as First Lieutenant under Captain Morris sixty days, and in 1832, he again served in that war sixty days, as Captain under Major Thomas Long. In politics, he was a Democrat.

Joseph Bean was born in Clark county, Indiana, July 27, 1820, and is a son of Jacob and Rachel (*nee McClure*) Bean, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Pennsylvania; they came to Sangamon county in the fall of 1828, arriving one day before the election of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, and settled in Cotton Hill township, where Mr. Bean carried on farming until his death, April, 1837. Mrs. B. died in March, 1850. June 1, 1843, Joseph, the subject of this paragraph, married Mary P. Spicer. By this union there were two children—Nancy J., now Mrs. Henry Hertel, and Sarah E., who married Isaac Porter, and died in 1869. Mrs. B. died in October, 1850, and April 25, 1854, Mr. B. married Barbara Deardorff, who was born in this county December 23, 1827; and by this marriage there were these four children: Joseph L. and Waldo P., now living, and Thomas W. and Lindsay C., deceased. Mr. B. owns, in Ball and Cotton Hill townships,

two hundred and sixty acres of land, worth \$45 an acre. Politically, he is a Democrat. For the last fifteen years he has been justice of the peace, and has been almost a life member of the School Board.

Joseph Campbell was born in Montgomery county, Ky., May 3, 1799; son of Alexander and Jane (Anderson) Campbell, natives of Virginia, who moved to Wayne county, this State, in 1817, where they lived until their death, the latter in September, 1844, and the former July 26, 1857. Joseph was married May 12, 1822, to Elsie Clark, who was born in Hopkins county, Ky., April 29, 1801. Their family consisted of eight children, of whom only three are now living. They resided in Wayne county until 1846, when they moved to this township. May 6, 1870, Mr. C. lost his wife, and he now resides on the old place, Miss Margaret Jane Campbell keeping house. Politically, Mr. C., is a Democrat.

W. D. Crow, deceased, was born in Kentucky, January 24, 1812, and came to this county in 1823, locating near Auburn, and engaging in farming and milling until 1850. He removed to Cotton Hill, Ball township, and operated a mill until his death, April 27, 1869. In 1845, he married Julia Messick, who was also born in Kentucky, September 17, 1823; their seven children all reside in this county, two of them married. William T., his son, and the present owner of the mill, took charge of the same after Mr. Crow's death, and now has everything in running order, with three sets of burrs, run by steam or water. The mill is furnished with new and improved machinery, which turns out first-class flour. William resides with his mother, on the homestead near the mill.

Virgil S. Downing, was born in Springfield, Illinois., April 2, 1842; son of Jacob and Nancy (Sudduth) Downing, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Kentucky. They both died when Virgil was Young, and the latter, at thirteen years of age, went to live with Philemon Stout, with whom he remained until the opening of the late war, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, serving until the Spring of 1865. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, and many smaller engagements. On the close of the war he returned to farming; October 22, 1873, he married Susan A. Shields, who was born in this county, December 7, 1842; the daughter of Alexander and Ann (Capps) Shields; their three children are Geraldine, Anna and Alexander. In the spring of 1881, Mr. Downing bought the

store owned by Mrs. C. W. Salisch, consisting of general merchandise, which he now conducts. He is also postmaster at Cotton Hill.

James A. Drennan was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, August 5, 1828, son of William and Margaret (Anderson) Drennan, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Virginia. His father came to this county in March, 1818, and resided in the county until his death, September 13, 1876. His mother died August 28, 1881, on the old homestead. James grew up on the farm, and his education was received in the common schools of this county. He married in 1852, to Rachel Cannon, who was born in Kentucky, March 3, 1833, and came to this county with her uncle, her parents being both deceased at the time. Their family consisted of nine children, six of whom are now living, viz: Jennetta F., now Mrs. J. F. Burt, Mary E., Robert W., Minnie W., Ira, and Gilbert; three deceased, Ida Bell, Hattie and Freddie. Mr. D., moved on the present farm December 9, 1853, on which he has continued to reside. His farm consists of one hundred and sixty-one acres of land, well improved, and worth \$50 per acre. He has held the office of road commissioner and justice of the peace for many years, and is a lifetime member of the school board. Politically he is a Republican.

John T. Drennan was born in this county, January 13, 1832. Son of William and Margaret Drennan, (nee Anderson.) He received a common school education, and enlisted in the war of the rebellion in the Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, where he served till September 20, 1863. At the battle of Chickamauga he received a wound in his left ankle, also a flesh wound in the right arm. He was in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and Stone River, Tennessee. After his discharge he came home, and has since been engaged in farming in this township, near the old home of his father. He has held the office of School Treasurer six years, is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, is unmarried, and a staunch Republican.

Job Fletcher was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, August 27, 1801, but was brought up in Todd county, Kentucky. His parents were John and Elizabeth (McElvain) Fletcher, natives also of Virginia, who moved to Kentucky in 1806, and to Illinois in 1830; their family consisted of three sons, four daughters and two grand-children. They settled in a house sixteen by eighteen, made of logs, and owned by Job Fletcher, his brother, who came in 1819. He

built an addition to the cabin, planted a crop, and lived there during the summer. During this season John and his brother, James, died. The mother lived with her son, Job, until her youngest daughter was married. She then went to Montgomery county, Illinois, and from there to Macoupin county, Illinois, where she died. Job, the subject of this notice, was married in Kentucky, to Frances Brown, November 24, 1825, who was born December 12, 1801, in Augusta county, Virginia, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kashner) Brown. They emigrated to Macoupin county, Illinois. Their children are: Mary E., who married I. N. McElvain, and died in 1875; Margaret Frances, who died in her tenth year; John S., who died in 1854; William D., who died in his third year; Preston R., who in 1854 married Sarah Wright and now resides in Missouri; he had seven children, two of whom only are now living; Pauline K., who married Francis E. Dodds, son of Joseph Dodds, a well known old settler; Benjamin F., who enlisted in the late war, in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and served three years, eleven months of which time was passed in Andersonville prison. He married Mary E. Drennan, daughter of William Drennan, and they had four children, of whom one is deceased. Virginia A., who married Charles G. Brown, and of their five children two are living. Mr. Fletcher owns two hundred and eighty acres of land, including the home place, which he bought in 1833, besides giving his children nearly seven hundred acres, all of which he purchased since he came to this county. January 11, 1881, his wife died, and he now resides with his son, Benjamin F., who carries on a farm and makes grain and stock-raising a specialty. They have been members of the Presbyterian Church since 1843. Politically, he was an old Clay Whig, and then a Republican.

Robert H. Easley was born in Ball township, September 19, 1841. He is the son of James B. and Margaret (Dodds) Easley, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Illinois. Mr. Easley's father was one of the early settlers of Ball township, and at one time knew every man in Sangamon county, he removing here in 1820, and living in the township until his death, which occurred September 10, 1857. His mother, some time after his father's death, was married to W. Easley, and now resides in Missouri. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools of the township and the Illinois State University. In 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Twelfth

Illinois Cavalry, and served three years, the greater part of the time in the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Easley participated in many of the important battles of the war, among which were the battle of Stoneman's Raid, summer of 1863; Gettysburg, Boonesboro, Upperville, Darksville, and numerous others, for further details of which we refer to "Patriotism of Illinois." Mr. E. held a number of non-commissioned offices, and was mustered out as Sergeant. At the close of the war, he returned home, and was married, in 1865, to Mary F. Easley, a daughter of Ambrose and Elizabeth (Haggard) Easley, and a native of Kentucky. The family of R. H. and Mary F. Easley consists of four children, Laura E., Henrietta F., James A., and Arthur K. Mr. Easley is the possessor of three hundred acres of fine land, valued at \$60 per acre; has held the offices of justice of the peace and member of the School Board. In politics, is a Republican.

William R. Ford was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, July 3, 1824. The son of Daniel and Mary (Randolph) Ford, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Kentucky. They came to this county in 1838, arriving November 8, and settling in what is now Ball township, where he lived until his death, May 22, 1852. Mrs. Ford died in 1864. William R., the subject of this sketch, was married in 1849, to Minerva Jane Scott, who also was born in Kentucky, in April, 1830, and came to Morgan county with her parents. The two children in this family are, William P. and Sarah E., now Mrs. Charles M. Shepherd. Mr. F. moved upon his farm, where he now lives, in 1856, when there was not even a rail upon it. He now owns two hundred and ninety-three acres of land, well improved, worth \$50 an acre. Mr. Ford and Mrs. Ford are members of the Methodist Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Rape Funderburk was born in this county February 10, 1821, and is the son of Henry and Polly (Rape) Funderburk. The latter was born in South Carolina, moved to Tennessee, and then to St. Clair county, Illinois, and finally to this county, in the spring of 1847, with William Nelson, where they cleared up a piece of land, planted a crop, built a cabin, and, after maturing the crops, went back and brought out their families to their new home on Horse creek, in Cotton Hill township. In Mr. Henry Funderburk's family were fifteen children, of whom eight are living. Their mother died August 1, 1841, and their father August 14, 1843, in Ball township. In 1843, the subject of this biography married Amanda Jones, who was born in Wayne

county, Illinois, and died in 1845. Their only child was Alexander. Mr. F., in 1845, married Mary Sanders, a native of Sangamon county, who died in April, 1848. In 1849, for his third wife, Mr. F. married Caroline Armstrong, a native of Ohio. By this marriage have been ten children; the living are, Mary J., Abel, George W., Amanda, Albert, Melvin, Edward and Miles. The two deceased were Thomas L. and Stephen A. Mr. Funderburk's farm, in 1862, consists of two hundred and forty acres, well improved, and worth \$50 an acre. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mr. F.'s principal occupation is trading in stock.

William Hermon was born in this county, November 20, 1842; son of David and Sally (Mitts) Hermon, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Kentucky. They came to this county in 1830 and located in Ball township where they still reside. William received his education in the common schools and resided with his father on the farm until 1865, when he married Emma Mitts, who was born in this county February 12, 1851. She was the daughter of Jacob and Marinda Mitts, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hermon have one child, David Tilden, born December 21, 1876. Mr. H. moved upon his present farm in the fall of 1877. It consists of fifty acres of well improved land. He is a Democrat.

Nathan H. Ingles was born January 1, 1837, in Bourbon county, Kentucky; is the son of William and Parmelia (Jacoby) Ingles, who were both Kentuckians. His father died in Kentucky; in 1855, his mother with her family, came to Illinois and settled in Sangamon county. His mother died here February 6, 1877. Mr. Ingles received his education in the common schools. In 1860, he was married to Sarah B., daughter of William and Sarah (Moore) Lockridge, who was born January 1, 1841. Her father died June 10, 1879, and her mother died November 23, 1857, in Ball township. Mr. and Mrs. Ingles have been blessed with six children, five of whom are now living, viz: Sarah P., Henry G., Frederick B., John A. and Jessie N. One child has passed "over the river"—William B. Mr. Ingles moved on to his present farm in 1878, and is now the possessor of two hundred acres of land under a fair state of cultivation. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Drury Jones was born January 12, 1830, in Ball township, and is the son of Robert Jones, who was born September 25, 1790, in Orange county, North Carolina. In 1816, he married Sabitha Lord, who was born June 18, 1795.

They moved to this county May 13, 1828, in what is now Ball township, and he followed farming until his death, May 16, 1874. Mrs. Jones died September 22, 1861. Drury, the subject of this notice, was married June 11, 1850, to Amanda M. Porterfield, who was born in this county, 1831, and of their three children, only one, James Madison, is living. Robert Philemon and Minerva Jane are deceased. Mrs. Jones died April 22, 1855, and on September 11, 1856, Mr. Jones married Susannah Meridith, who was born May 4, 1837. By this marriage there have been nine children, of whom seven are now living, viz: Amanda Jane M., born November 13, 1857. She was married October 1, 1874, to Charles R. McClure; they have one child, Hattie A. McClure. Charles Calvin Lafayette, born November 21, 1859, married October 20, 1880, to Clara I. Vigal. Davis A. Washington, born March 8, 1862; William Arthur E., born November 23, 1864; Francis M. Josiah, September 26, 1867; Sarah Melissa Ann, born August 6, 1870, died May 22, 1871; Mary Ettie, born June 12, 1872; Samuel Christopher, born Jan. 11, 1875, died January 24, 1876; and Emma Louise, born January 17, 1877. Mr. Jones received his education in the common schools. He now resides on his farm, of which there are eight hundred acres, in a good state of improvement, worth \$50 per acre. He is a Democrat.

Alexander J. Jones was born in Wayne county, this State, January 9, 1820, the son of Robert and Tabitha Lard Jones; father was born in Orange county, North Carolina, September 25, 1790, and mother June 18, 1795; they moved to Tennessee, thence to Kentucky, thence to Wayne county, Illinois, in 1819, and to this county in 1828, where he followed farming until his death, May 16, 1874; mother died September 22, 1861. Alexander J. Jones, the subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and June 26, 1871, he married Cassandra E. Hunt, a native of Tennessee; Melissa J., their only child. Mrs. J. died May 5, 1875. He was again married January 23, 1878, to Artrilla Bozant, *nee* Peddicord, who was born in Ohio June 17, 1837. Their child is Robert Alexander; her two children by her former husband are Viola E. and Phoebe Lillian. Mr. Jones has been a resident of this county ever since he first settled here except four years in Christian county. He now owns one thousand one hundred and eighteen acres of land, one hundred and sixty in Christian county, well improved and worth \$60 an acre. In politics he is a Democrat.

George Lamb was born December, 1879, near Hagerstown, Maryland, and when quite a young man went to Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he learned the business of saddle and harness-making. He was married at Mt. Pleasant, May 24, 1820, to Eliza H. Hubbs, who was born in that place in 1794. She was the daughter of Dr. Charles Hubbs, who, although a member of the Society of Friends, was a surgeon in the American army, near the close of the Revolution. Later in life, Dr. Hubbs became a preacher in the Baptist church. George Lamb's ancestors were members of the Society of Friends also. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb had three children in Pennsylvania, and moved to Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Illinois, in the spring, 1830. Mrs. Eliza H. Lamb, died August 15, 1834, in Chester, Illinois, and in June, 1836, George Lamb moved to Springfield, Mr. George Lamb was again married, the second time, in 1840, to Mrs. Lucinda Crowder, and resided in Sangamon county until his death, August 26, 1867. His wife Lucinda Lamb, died January 18, 1872, both in Sangamon county, Illinois.

Charles H. Lamb, son of George, born May 19, 1822, at Brownsville, Fayette county, Penn.; accompanied his parents to Illinois, and came to Springfield in 1832, preceding his father, to attend school. He remained one year, and returned to his parents, who had moved from Kaskaskia to Chester, Illinois. He afterwards learned the printing business, in the Sangamo Journal, in Springfield, with Simeon Francis & Co. In 1841, Charles H. Lamb started the Rock River Register, at Grande de Tour, Ogle county, Illinois, but sold out the following spring. He was afterwards, with his uncle, James L. Lamb, in the pork packing business, and continued in the same for twenty years; he sold out to his uncle, James L. Lamb, in 1866, and engaged in farming, in Ball township, where he mostly resides. He is yet unmarried, and divides his time between this and Michigan. In politics, he is a Republican.

William B. Lawley, deceased, was born in Tennessee, June 24, 1811, son of Stephen and Abigail Lawley, natives of Virginia. They moved to Tennessee, where they lived till 1828, then came to this county, locating in Springfield, and the next year moved to Ball township, where they resided until their death. The mother died January 6, 1853, and the father December 28, 1861. William B. received his education in Tennessee, and at eight years of age his father moved with him to this place. December 25, 1831, he married Amy, daughter of Davis and

Mary Meredith, who were born, respectively, October 8, 1810, and September 12, 1838. They had three children, two of whom are now living, David W. and Mary E. The deceased was Stephen T. November 28, 1839, he was married the second time, to Sarah M. Duncan, who was born in North Carolina, September 18, 1821, and came to this county in 1829. Of their nine children, seven are now living, namely: Ruth J., now Mrs. L. Sallanger; Elijah D., James P., Amanda E., now Mrs. Dr. J. B. Mathew; Sarah M., now Mrs. W. J. Knotts; Leonard W. and Prudence A. Nancy A. and Francis J. are deceased. March 24, 1877, Mr. L. died, and his widow now resides on the homestead, which consists of one hundred and nine acres. Mr. L. was a Republican.

Josiah Lard, section twenty-six, was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, May 12, 1819. His parents were John and Lydia Lard, father a native of South Carolina, and mother of St. Louis county, Missouri, and farmers by occupation. His mother died in February, 1824, and his father November 16, 1845. His father moved to this county in the spring of 1836, where he carried on farming. Josiah was married September 22, 1842, to Jemima Jane Crowder, who was born June 5, 1825, in Hardin county, Kentucky, and came to this county with her parents, in 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Lard have had six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Job J., Lydia E., Sarah L., Elsie P., and George R. Martha A. is deceased. Four of these children are married. Mrs. Lard died April 3, 1855, and Mr. Lard afterwards married Millie Funderburk, who was born in Sangamon county, March 1, 1833. Four of their children are living, namely: Jacob F., John H., Emma and Minnie E. Four are deceased—Orlena Jane, and three in infancy. Mr. Lard commenced farming on forty acres of land, but now owns one thousand, eight hundred acres, which he has obtained by his own industry. His land is worth fifty dollars an acre. He has been identified with the interests of his township for many years. In politics, he is conservative.

Robert Maher, was born in Tipperary county Ireland, August 15, 1838; son of John and Mary Maher, *nee* Connors, who were natives of Ireland, and both deceased. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1851 and landed in New York, where he remained for a number of years, and in 1859 went to Iroquois county, and from there to Sangamon county in the fall of the same year, where he engaged in feeding cattle for Henry Soup, at ten dollars per month, and the

next year he engaged to work for Philemon Stout at twelve dollars per month, and worked one year and only lost one day, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served until April, 1862, being discharged on account of disability. He then returned to Sangamon county, Illinois, and resumed his labors for Philemon Stout, and March 20, 1864, married Cynthia Ann Lard, who was born in Wayne county, Illinois, June 14, 1828. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Lard. Their family consisted of two children, Louisa Price and John Philemon, deceased. He moved to the present farm in February 1872, and now owns one hundred and seventy-four acres of land which he has under a fair state of improvement, and worth fifty dollars per acre. His first vote in the United States was cast for Stephen A. Douglas for President. Politically, he is a Douglas Democrat.

John M. Matthews was born in Franklin county, Ohio, near Columbus, December 14, 1815; son of Simon and Ann (Deardorff) Matthews, natives of Virginia, who moved to Washington county, Indiana, and in November, 1833, to this county, where he followed farming and cooperating until his death, in 1847, from the effects of a broken leg. His mother died in 1835. John M., the subject of this biography, married Mrs. Sarah Crowder, *nee* Woosley. Their five children are: James H., born October 13, 1838, and married March 28, 1860, to Sally A. Handlin; Simon T., who married Mary A. Clayton; Susan Ann, born August 29, 1844, married Marcus D. Clayton; William O., who married Mary E. Lamb; Leonard S., married September 24, 1874, to Alice Galloway. James H. has two children, Everett S. and Jennie M., who live in Springfield; Simon T. has three children, Etta E., Luther F. and Charles Carroll; William O. has two children, Ida May and Fannie A.; Mrs. Sarah Matthews died in 1851, and in 1856, Mr. M. married Mary E. Scoot, who was born in Kentucky. By this marriage there are five children, Fannie, John M., Jr., Laura, Lucy and Josephine. Mr. M. owns two hundred and sixty acres of land, fairly cultivated. Himself and Mrs. M. are members of the old-school Baptist Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

Archibald J. Megredy, son of E. and Mary Megredy; was born January 30, 1838, and resides on his farm, situated in the northwest corner of Ball township, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he has under a fair state of cultivation and worth \$50.00 an

acre. His two sisters reside with him. He is a Republican.

Davis Meredith.—One of the best known citizens of Ball township, is Davis Meredith, who, in company with his parents, came to this county in 1829. His father, Absalom Meredith, and his mother, Mary Meredith, and whose maiden name was Royal, were both natives of the Keystone State—Pennsylvania. Shortly after their marriage, they moved to Butler county, Ohio, where they remained some years, and from there moved to Miami county, in the same State. While residing in Ohio, the second war with Great Britain took place, and Mr. Meredith enlisted, and served his country faithfully as a private soldier. In 1829, he sold his farm in Ohio, and emigrated to Illinois, choosing as the place of his future residence the "beautiful country of the Sangamo," and Ball township, in Sangamon county. Here he arrived October 27, of the same year, and where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1842. His widow survived him two years, when she too passed away. Davis Meredith was one of a family of six children, and was born in Butler county, Ohio, June 14, 1812. His early life passed without any incident of special interest. From the time he was old enough, he had to do his share of work upon his father's farm, being permitted to go to the common country schools of his neighborhood about three months in the year. When he arrived in Sangamon county, he was in his eighteenth year, and, like a dutiful son, he remained with, and assisted his father in opening up a new farm and making a house for the family. When the call for volunteers was issued to put down the invasion of Black Hawk, he enlisted, and served till his company was discharged. After the close of the war, he went to Galena, and worked for a time in the lead mines. He then returned to Sangamon county, and purchased a farm on section twelve, Ball township, where he has since continued to reside. In 1836, Mr. Meredith was married to Mary, daughter of Christopher and Susan Newcomer, by whom he has had seven children: Susan, now the wife of Drury Jones; Charles N.; Mary Jane, now the wife of John R. Kincaid; Sarah Ann, now the wife of Lewis R. Hedrick; Christopher C., Luther Osborn and Fannie L. Mr. Meredith's first son, Charles N., was a member of Company E., One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, and served until discharged, October, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee. In politics, Mr. Meredith is a true-blue Republican, and has been ever since the organization of the party. In his

political views, he has always been consistent, and the opposition always know right where to find him. On the establishment of the Cotton Hill post office, of which mention is made on a preceding page, Mr. Meredith was appointed its first postmaster. In the meetings of the old settlers, Mr. Meredith has always taken an active interest, and served one year as President of the association. In his old age, he loves to recount the scenes of the "long ago," having a vivid recollection of past events dating back previous to the deep snow. Mr. Meredith is a plain, unassuming man, one who believes in doing unto others as he would be done by. He is a kind and indulgent father, an accommodating neighbor, a good citizen in every sense of the word, and one who will be missed when life's journey is over. He has provided well for all his children, and is living comfortably with his companion of almost half a century, upon the old homestead.

Samuel O'Neal, deceased, was born October 11, 1811, in Kentucky, and came to this county while young. He has been three times married; two of his wives are deceased. He was married to Lucy Scoot June 5, 1847, who was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, March 3, 1825. They had six children, four of whom died under eleven years of age, two are living, Minerva E., now Mrs. W. A. Stickel, resides on the farm. Mr. O'Neal had two children by a former marriage, he died in 1863 and his wife resides on the farm with her son William. She owns two hundred acres of well-improved land worth \$50 an acre. She is a member of the Methodist church.

James W. Osburn was born in Montgomery county, Illinois, August 14, 1826, and the son of Bailey and Phoebe Osburn, *nee* Landis. His education was received in the common schools. He was married in 1860 to Mary E. Lewis, who was born in Kentucky. They have five children, John, Ellen, Belle, Laura and Nancy I. He enlisted August 9, 1862, in the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly three years. He was in a number of engagements, among which there was the battle of Stone River. He was taken sick and afterwards transferred to the ordinance train. He was with Sherman through Georgia, then with Hood until the close of the war. He then came home and engaged in farming and milling. He now owns thirty acres of land on which he farms and also runs the saw mill situated in the southeast corner of Ball township. Politically he is a Republican.

Thomas B. Shephard, was born in Washington county, Maryland, September 28, 1835; son of Thomas C. and Ellen (Miller) Shephard, who were natives of Virginia, and moved to this county in 1836, when Thomas was but one year old. The latter attended common schools until nineteen years of age, then attended the Illinois State University, at Springfield, two terms. He was married October 26, 1859, to Arminda Pyle, born October 13, 1839, and daughter of Alfred and Malinda (Padfield) Pyle, and their family consists of three children: Thomas A., Ann E. and Mary E. Mr. S. moved upon his present farm February 14, 1860, which is located on section thirty-six. At that time the farm consisted of three hundred acres, but now he has seven hundred acres, under a good state of cultivation, with good substantial buildings, and worth \$60 an acre. He is principally engaged in stock raising; himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. S. is a Republican.

S. N. Shoup, section two, was born in Piqua county, Ohio, May 16, 1828; son of Jacob and Sarah Shoup, *nee* Downing, who came to Sangamon county in the fall of 1832, and engaged in farming. His father died in 1849, and mother in 1850. The subject of this sketch was only five years of age when he came to the county; his education was principally in the common schools, and educated to farm. In 1857, he was married to Alice J. Mourrer; she was born in Sangamon county; their family consists of seven children, viz: The living are, Willie H., Ettie May, Harry S., Lucia D., and three dead, Luella M., John I. and Sarah. In 1850, he came to the present farm, and continued to farm up to 1863, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was one of the same until the close of the war.

In 1878, he was elected to the office of Sheriff of Sangamon county, and served two years, after which, he moved back on his farm. He now owns two hundred and eighty acres of land, situated on section two, which he now has under a good state of improvement, and worth \$75 per acre.

Andrew Southwick was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, and the son of James and Louisa Southwick, (*nee* Trumbo,) who was born in Kentucky. His father died January, 1869, and mother in 1875. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and was raised on a farm, and married in 1874, to Ann Brunk, who was the daughter of David and Maria Brunk. They have three children: John B., Samuel and George. He moved on

the present farm in 1875, and owns eighty acres of land, which is worth \$50 per acre. Democratic in politics.

Samuel J. Stout was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, August 22, 1849, and was the son of Philemon and Melissa Stout, *nee* Shoup. He was raised on a farm, and his education was recieved in the common schools, attending Mount Zion one year, Lincoln one year. He was married July 30, 1871, to Emma L. Brassfield. She was born in Menard county, Illinois, August 9, 1850. They had born to them Edna May and Sarah Malissie, both of whom are deceased. He lost his wife December 20, 1875. He owns one thousand and forty acres of land, situated in Ball township, which is under a fair state of cultivation, and worth \$50 an acre. Has held the office of Supervisor for two terms, and politically is Democratic.

Philemon Stout was born in Scott county, Kentucky, April 19, 1822, and was the son of Philemon and Penelope (Anderson) Stout, natives of New Jersey. They emigrated to Kentucky, and afterward to this county, in the fall of 1836, locating in Ball township, where they are engaged in farming. His father died January 21, 1846, and his mother in November, 1860. The subject of this notice was raised on a farm, and remained with his father until his death. In 1847, he married Melissa Shoup, who was born in Ohio March 25, 1829, and they had four

children. In 1855, Mrs. Stout died, and in 1856 Mr. Stout married Louisa P. Brassfield, born in Clark county, Kentucky; of their four children, three are living: James B., Joab P. and Malissa M. Clara is deceased. Mr. Stout commenced on his farm in moderate circumstances, but he now owns one thousand eight hundred acres of well improved land, and has given large quantities to his children. He has held the office of supervisor in this township several terms, and is an enterprising and benevolent citizen. In politics, he is a Democrat.

Hiram W. Walker was born in this county, April 31, 1832; son of Samuel and Martha (Hannah) Walker, who were natives of Virginia, and came to this county in October, 1828, where they resided on a farm until their death; the father's occurring August 31, 1834, and the mother's in April, 1852. Hiram W. resided on a farm until 1857, when he was married to Martha J. Scoot, born in Morgan county, Illinois, February 13, 1832; and they have had three children, viz: Mary Luella, born March 24, 1858; Lucy Alice, born October 26, 1861, now Mrs. W. J. Peddicord; and Charles Frederick, born July 21, 1863. Mr. W. moved upon his farm of eighty acres in 1863; it is a well improved farm, and worth \$50 an acre. He has held the office of Road Commissioner, and has been a member of the School Board. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat.

CHAPTER XXX.

BUFFALO HART TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the northeastern part of the county, and was so named for Buffalo Hart Grove, where the first settlement was made. The township, with the exception of the grove, containing about two thousand one hundred acres, is all prairie.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlement in Buffalo Hart township was made in 1824, by William Bridges and Charles Moore. Robert E. Burns came next, in 1825, and was followed, extending over a period of years, by the following named, most of whom brought their families: James Lynn, John Constant, Robert Cass, William P. Lawson, Thomas Greening, John Robinson, James F. Robinson, Adam Starr, and others. Short sketches of some of the earliest settlers will, perhaps, prove not uninteresting.

William Bridges was born April 28, 1787, in South Carolina. Subsequently he was taken by his parents to Tennessee, and from thence to Green county, Ohio, where he was married to Martha Martin, near Xenia. Martha Martin was born March 11, 1784, in Clarke county, Kentucky. She was the third child of her parents. When they had two children the family were, with many others of the settlers, in Strode's Station, for protection against the Indians. When the savages attacked that fortification, which terminated in its destruction, the men were in the fields. The women and children collected in one of the black-houses. The men, finding the fort at the mercy of the Indians, thought it would be impossible to save their families, and each one locked out for his own personal safety. Mr. Henry Martin, of all the men, went alone to the black-house, and by his earnest entreaties induced them to open the door. He then compelled his wife, against her

protestations, to accompany him with their two children, and they at once entered a cane brake, eluded the Indians, and thus saved their lives. One old lady followed them until they crossed a stream, and when she could travel no further, concealed herself in a cave until the danger passed. The fort was burned, and all the others were slain. Henry Martin remained in Kentucky until after the birth of his daughter, Martha, when he moved with his family to Green county, Ohio. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bridges resided in the city of Xenia until they had two children. Mr. Bridges served one year in the war with Great Britain, from the summer of 1812 to 1813. He then moved to Fayette county, Indiana, where they had one child, and next removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving about 1824 in Buffalo Hart Grove. Mr. Bridges is the gunsmith and blacksmith of whom mention is made in this chapter. He moved to other parts about 1830, and died.

Charles Moore came from one of the Southern States, built a cotton gin at the east side of Buffalo Hart Grove, in 1823 or '4, ran it for several years, and then moved farther north. He had been a Revolutionary soldier, and while going to draw a pension, the stage upset, and caused his death.

Robert E. Burns settled on the east half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-one, in October, 1825. His land had been entered by John Parker, and the deed was made in May, 1826. Mr. Burns was born in Washington county, Virginia, March 28, 1799, but subsequently moved to Clarke county, Kentucky, where he was married to Patsy Cass, September 15, 1825. The young couple immediately set out for Sangamon county, arriving as already stated. Buffalo Hart Grove was selected as the place for their future home, and a better selec-

tion could not have been made. Mr. and Mrs. Burns raised two children to maturity: Robert Franklin, born July 11, 1832, and Elizabeth C., born June 7, 1835. Robert died July 11, 1852, and Elizabeth married John T. Constant. Robert E. Burns lived a practical and useful life, enduring many of the hardships incidental to old age, but having a sufficiency to keep him comfortably in old age. He died May 24th, 1880. His widow yet lives on the old homestead.

James Lynn came in the fall of 1825. Mr. Lynn was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, February 24, 1788. In 1809, he went to Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, and when the war between the United States and England commenced, in 1812, he enlisted in a regiment at Russellville, Kentucky, and served eighteen months. He was severely wounded by a gunshot in Canada. After leaving the army he returned to Muhlenburg county, Kentucky. James Lynn and Sarah DePoyster were married November 27, 1814, in Butler county, and at once visited his parents in North Carolina, remaining one year, and in the fall of 1815 moved to Barren county, Kentucky, and subsequently as stated moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1825, at the north end of Buffalo Hart Grove. Mrs. Lynn says that the country looked so new and wild, it required three days to look around and consult before they could decide to unload their wagons. Her husband would willingly have gone back, but she would not consent to it. Indians were very numerous, but never did them any harm. James Lynn died March 11, 1860.

John Constant arrived here October 7, 1826. Mr. Constant was a native of Kentucky, and was in Clarke county, September 13, 1781, and was married March 11, 1802, to Susan Edmiston. Mr. Constant lived but nine years after coming to Illinois. He died November 18, 1835, and his widow, March 18, 1864.

Robert Cass came in October, 1826, in company with John Constant. Mr. Cass was born in 1768 or '69, in Iredell county, North Carolina. His father, James Cass, was born in England, and when he was six or seven years of age, was pressed into the British navy, and trained to a sea-faring life. Being separated from his relatives at so early an age, he never understood his own name, and called himself James Cast. He came to Philadelphia, and finally settled in Iredell county, North Carolina. After raising a family there, he moved with his children to Clarke county, Kentucky, and there met two

Englishmen by the name of Cass. After becoming acquainted, he found that one of them was his brother, and the other his cousin, and for the first time learned that the family name was not Cast, but Cass. His son Robert, whose name heads this sketch, having always been called Cast, did not think it prudent to resume the original name, but related the facts in the case to his children, and his descendants have very generally returned to it. Robert Cass was married February 26, 1790, in Iredell county, North Carolina, to Lucy Riley. They had one child there, and moved to Clarke county, Kentucky, where they had four children; and Mrs. Lucy Cass died, February 13, 1809. Robert Cass was married in Clarke county, April 26, 1810, to Mary Boggs, and had two children there. The family then moved to Sangamon county. He died July 9, 1852, his wife preceding him about twelve years.

William P. Lawson settled in the grove in 1828. He was born in Kentucky in 1794. Was married February 3, 1820, to Priscilla Duncan. Mrs. Lawson died in 1824, and Mr. Lawson married Frances Dunn, October 19, 1826. They raised a large family in Sangamon county, and Mrs. Lawson died October 10, 1867.

Thomas A. Greening was born November 19, 1798, in Fauquier county, Virginia. His parents, Reuben Greening and Sarah Allen, were born and married in that county. In 1804, they moved to Cumberland Gap, Claiborne county, Tennessee, and in 1808 moved to Clarke county, Kentucky, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Thomas A. was a soldier from that county in the War of 1812. He was married there in 1816, to Elizabeth Dawson. She was born January 1, 1789. They had six children in Kentucky; moved to Montgomery county, Missouri, and from there to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1830, at Buffalo Hart Grove, where they spent the winter of the "deep snow." In the spring of 1831, they moved to what is now Loami township. Mr. Greening died in 1855.

John Robinson was born in Virginia, and married in Maryland to Nancy Robbins. They moved to Delaware, where they had four children, and moved to Nicholas county, Kentucky, where five children were born, and from there to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1830, in Buffalo Hart Grove. He died in 1841.

James T. Robinson, was born January 21, 1808, at New Malton, Yorkshire, England. Of his ancestors, Thomas Robinson, merchant, of Mal-

ton, England, died October 23, 1779, aged sixty-eight years. His son, Marmaduke, died April 28, 1797, aged seventy-nine. His son, William Barton Robinson, married Alice Blackburn; they had four children; their two youngest were James T. and Barton, sketches of whom are herewith given: James T. came to New York in 1829, traveled through the Eastern States and Canada, and came to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in December, 1830, in Buffalo Hart Grove, just in time to witness the "deep snow."

In the spring of 1832, Mr. Robinson having business East, embarked on the steamboat Talisman, on the Sangamon river, near Springfield, and went as far as St. Louis, on that boat, an account of its trip up the Sangamon river is given elsewhere in this volume. James T. Robinson died December 8, 1871.

Barton Robinson, a brother of James T., was born May 19, 1819, at New Malton, Yorkshire, England. He studied medicine and graduated from a medical college in London. He came to America and joined his brother in Buffalo Hart Grove, in December, 1831.

Adam Starr was born about 1777, in Culpeper county, Virginia, and went with his parents to Bourbon county, Kentucky, when he was a young man. He was married in Clarke county, to Mary Carson, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. They had eight children in Clarke county, Kentucky, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1828, at Buffalo Hart Grove. Mr. Starr died in 1852.

Among other early settlers were Robert McDaniel, Thomas Dunn, John St. Clair, and Ausburn Ridgeway. After 1832, others came, of whom mention may be found among the biographical sketches at the close of this chapter.

NAME OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The name of the township, as already stated, is derived from that by which the grove was known by the very earliest settlers. The name is that of Buffalo Hart, a combination of Buffalo and Hart, two animals that once were plenty in this region. A hyphen, in truth, should separate the two words, though it was never so written, and as custom makes law, it must be known as Buffalo Hart.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services held in the township were in the summer of 1826, at the house of James Lynn, by a traveling minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Only four persons were present, besides the preacher—Mr. and

Mrs. Lynn and Mr. and Mr. Burns. Subsequently, ministers of other denominations came along, and services were first held in the dwellings of the pioneers, and then the school houses. In 1832, two preachers from Engand, of the Episcopal persuasion—Dr. Barton Robinson and Mr. Davis—having settled in the township, proceeded to erect a chapel on section twenty-nine, in which religious services were held by themselves, and subsequently by others representing different denominations. This house, after the failure of Revs. Robinson and Davis to effect an organization, was used for school purposes for many years. No other church edifice was erected in the township until 1867, when a union church was built, at a cost of \$2,400, near the site of the old chapel, in which the various religious denominations represented in the township assembled for worship at stated times, and by appointment. The Methodist Episcopal denomination organized a class here at a very early day. At the present time, four religious bodies have organizations and stated time for worship—Methodist, Episcopal, Christian, Baptist, and Presbyterian.

EDUCATIONAL.

In the summer of 1829, Kennedy Kincade taught a term of school in one room of the first cabin erected by John Constant. This was the first school in what is now Buffalo Hart township. The next school was in the summer of 1830, and taught by a Mr. Blue, in a log house on the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty.

The first house erected for school purposes was on the farm of John Constant, in the summer of 1833. This was the old log school house of the regulation pattern. Eliza Hood held the first term of school in this house. Subsequently the old chapel, built by Robinson and Davis, was purchased and for years used as a school house. There are now three school houses in the township, valued at \$6,700. The children of school age number two hundred and seventy five.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first marriage in what now constitutes the township of Buffalo Hart was that of Isaac L. Skinner and Harriet L. Constant, who were united in marriage August 13, 1829. Their first child was born January 10, 1831, in the time of the deep snow. Mr. Skinner went on a visit to his father in the summer of 1831, and there died on the 26th day of August. Mrs. Skinner afterwards married James W. Langston, he died



John T. Constant

May 29, 1860. Mrs. Langston now lives in Mechanicsburg.

Martha, daughter of James Lynn, born December 29, 1826, was the first born in the township. She died September 25, 1830.

John Ridgeway died in March, 1827, which was the first death in the township.

The first frame house was that of the chapel erected by Robinson and Davis in 1832.

The first frame dwelling house was built by Robert E. Burns in 1839, and it yet stands upon the old homestead.

John Constant erected the first brick dwelling house, in 1829. This house was burned down in 1855.

The first school was taught by Kennedy Kincaid, in the summer of 1829.

The Methodists were the first to occupy the township.

The first merchandize sold in the township was in 1848, James Haney opening a store on section thirty-one.

POST OFFICE.

For many years the citizens of Buffalo Hart were dependent on Springfield and other points for their mail privileges. The first office was established in 1848, near the present Buffalo Hart station, with James T. Robinson as postmaster. Mr. Robinson was succeeded by Robert Cass, who held it until discontinued, on the completion of the Wabash Railroad, and the establishment of two offices on that line—one at Buffalo station and the other at Dawson. In 1871, when the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield, now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, was completed, a station was made near the residence of Robert E. Burns, and an office established, with W. A. Mudd as postmaster. Mr. Mudd retained the office two years, and was then succeeded by Frank L. Priest, who held it three years, W. S. Greening was then appointed, and at the expiration of one year, resigned, and John T. Constant was appointed. Mr. Constant still retains the office.

MANUFACTORIES.

Buffalo Hart had its horse mill at an early day, Thomas Skinner erecting one on his place, which answered the purposes of the farmers, for want of something better. No other grist mill has ever been erected, but in 1861, Robert Cass built a saw-mill about the center of the grove, and in 1874 moved it to its present location, at Buffalo Hart station. The mill is an excellent one, and is a prime necessity for the county.

In 1879, Farnum Brothers erected works and commenced the manufacture of drain tiles. Their sales are constantly increasing among the farmers of the neighborhood.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Buffalo Hart Grange, No. 644, P. of H., was organized September 22, 1873, with the following named charter members: G. K. Greening, Z. T. Greening, William Huffman, John Lee, George Kuhler, Oliver McDaniel, John T. Constant, Marcus Costello, Harrison McDaniel, Jennie Enos, Helen Finfrock, Sarah Ford, Mattie McDaniel, Hannah Lee, F. M. Merrick, Araminta Ford, Lucinda Costello and Elizabeth C. Constant. The meetings of the Grange were held in the old chapel in Buffalo Hart Grove for nearly two years, when a hall was built at the station and occupied for the first time the evening of June 26, 1875. The first officers were G. K. Greening, Master; J. T. Constant, Secretary; Oliver McDaniel, Corresponding Secretary. The Grange flourished for a time, interesting meetings were held and much good accomplished. Since March, 1876, no meetings have been held, though the charter has not been surrendered.

ORGANIC.

Buffalo Hart township was organized at the same time with other townships, in 1861, on the adoption of the Township Organization Law. The first election was held the first Monday in April of that year. The following is a complete list of the officers holding the several offices named, and for the time mentioned:

SUPERVISORS.

Michael Finfrock.....	1861-2
George McDaniel.....	1863
John T. Constant.....	1864
Thomas Wilson.....	1865
James T. Robinson.....	1866
Thomas Wilson.....	1867
Robert Cass.....	1868
Thomas Wilson.....	1869
Thomas Wilson.....	1870
William T. Phares.....	1871
Michael Finfrock.....	1872-75
John T. Constant.....	1876
Joseph A. Berry.....	1877
John T. Constant.....	1878
Joseph A. Berry.....	1879
Oliver McDaniel.....	1880
W. B. Robinson.....	1881

CLERKS.

James T. Robinson.....	1861-62
John T. Constant.....	1863
James T. Robinson.....	1864
Levi McDaniel.....	1865
Gersham K. Greening.....	1866
A. M. Ellington.....	1867
George W. Thompson.....	1868

Lewis C. Hall.....	1869
John B. Wright.....	1870-71
Z. T. Greening.....	1872
Z. T. Greening.....	1873-74
Orville F. Priest.....	1875
Frank Phares.....	1876
Frank L. Priest.....	1877
A. T. Gunnnett.....	1878
Frank L. Priest.....	1879-81

COLLECTORS.

Robert Cass.....	1861
Levi McDaniel.....	1862-63
Jacob A. Casler.....	1864
James Cheatham.....	1865
A. T. Ford.....	1866
William A. Burns.....	1867
Abner T. Ford.....	1868
Thomas Constant.....	1869-70
John T. Constant.....	1871
Abner Pattie.....	1872
G. K. Greening.....	1873
John B. Wright.....	1874
Scott Greening.....	1875
Harrison McDaniel.....	1876
* Orville F. Priest.....	1877
Thomas E. Constant.....	1878-80
J. W. Martin.....	1881

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Robert Cass.....	1861
Benjamin F. Edwards.....	1861
William R. Constant.....	1865
George McDaniel.....	1865
John T. Constant.....	1866
John H. Lucas.....	1867
John T. Constant.....	1869
William T. Phares.....	1869-70
Garrett Laughlin.....	1871
William H. Langston.....	1873
John T. Constant.....	1873
G. K. Greening.....	1874-76
G. W. Edwards.....	1877-80
H. McDaniel.....	1881
G. K. Greening.....	1881

BUFFALO HART VILLAGE.

On the completion of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield railroad a station was established on Robert E. Burns' farm, with G. W. Edwards, as station agent. Mr. Edwards held the position for some years, and was succeeded by another, on account of his not being a telegraph operator. John R. Fielding is the present operator and agent, and has held the position since May, 1881.

Around the station has grown up a small village, which has not yet been platted.

Jack & Priest commenced the mercantile business here in 1871. Subsequently Mr. Jack withdrew from the firm, which is now composed of O. F. & F. L. Priest.

The other business of the place is now represented by the following named: F. J. Dufour,

groceries and harness; Mr. Dufour is also assistant postmaster; Samuel Harris, blacksmith; Wm. A. Burns, carpenter and wagon maker; G. W. Edwards, shoe maker; Mrs. Alice Harris, dress maker; B. McCue, Robert Cass and J. T. Constant, dealers in grain and live stock; J. T. Constant, dealer in agricultural implements and grass seeds.

Following the general history of Buffalo Hart township is given biographical notices of a number of many of the early settlers and pioneers of the township.

John Ridgeway Burns, born October 19, 1803, in Jessamine county, Kentucky; married in Sangamon county, April, 1828, to Lucy A. Cass. They had twelve children, all born in Sangamon county; three of whom died under three years of age. Mrs. Burns died July 19, 1876; of the living children, Mary J., born March 26, 1831, married to John Cass, February 28, 1847; Thos. F., born January 9, 1833, married Ursula Greening, he enlisted July 25, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, for three years, but was honorably discharged for physical disability; William Ambrose, born November 28, 1839, married Lucy E. Jones, December 24, 1867. They have had three children, William Elmer, Joy May, and James Leslie; reside at town of Buffalo Hart Station; Joy May died December 8, 1876; Martha A., born February 27, 1843; Arminta, born December 30, 1844, married to William B. Robinson, (see his name); Sophia, born February 13, 1849, married James F. Hickman, December 27, 1871; Iva, born March 18, 1851, married to James L. Wright, October 25, 1871; John I., born January 11, 1854, married Lizzie Perry, September 2, 1875. She is the daughter of Horatio and Maria (Hill) Perry, natives of Louisville, Kentucky. They have had three children, two are deceased, Lucy M., born December 4, 1877, is the only one living; Robert B., born October 26, 1856, married Nettie Moore, October 18, 1876, in Springfield, Illinois. They now live in Decatur, have one child living, George E.

John R. Burns and Lucy Cass came to this county in 1826, he entered land in Logan county, which he traded for land in Sangamon county. Robert Cass entered the land where the old homestead stands. Mr. Burns served in the Black Hawk war, and was afterwards captain in a military company. He is a Democrat and has been for some years, was formerly on the other side of the political fence; he is a member and for many years deacon of the Predestinarian Baptist denomination.

* Thos. E. Constant appointed to fill vacancy.

Samuel R. Campbell, son of William and Nancy (Reeder) Campbell, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Kentucky. Samuel R. was born in Morgan county, Illinois December 13, 1842. He married Miss Frances A. Funk, November 7, 1867. She was born July, 1845, in Scott county, Illinois. By this marriage there were two children born—Henry L., born May, 1869, and Lillie M., born January 27, 1871. Mrs. Campbell died November 20, 1872. He was married January 22, 1875, to Martha A. Burns. They have two children—John W., born March 29, 1879, and Bertha E., born March 9, 1881. In 1866, he moved to Macon county, Illinois, and purchased a farm, remaining there until the fall of 1874, when he sold out, returned to Sangamon county, and purchased the farm on which he now resides, located on section twenty-nine, Buffalo Hart township. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics a Republican.

Alexander Cass, born in this township, November 3, 1853, is the son of John R. and Mary Jane (Burns) Cass, natives of Kentucky. He is one of a family of thirteen children. He married Cornelia Fenton November 3, 1875. She is the daughter of Alexander and Mary Fenton, of Sangamon county, and lives four miles northwest of Springfield, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Cass have one child, Mary Ethel, born May 12, 1880.

Mr. Cass is a farmer and lives near Buffalo Hart Station. He and his wife belong to the Baptist denomination. Politically, he is a Republican.

Ambrose Bowen Cass was born February 11, 1811, in Clark county, Kentucky, and is the son of Robert and Mary (Boggs) Cass. He came to Sangamon county with his parents and a brother, Ninian R., and a sister, Lucy Ann, 1826, arriving in Buffalo Hart Grove, October 2d of that year, and on January 17, 1830, was married to Melinda Burns, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgeway) Burns. They had eleven children, eight of whom are now living, as follows: Elizabeth, born November 14, 1830, married Michael Finfroek, November 8, 1849, and are now living in Waynesville, DeWitt county, Illinois. They have seven children, viz: Bowen, Helen, Charles, Paul, Irving, Willis, and Ernest. Mary C., born May 8, 1833, married to B. F. Edwards, March 31, 1858, (see his name); Lucy A., born August 31, 1835, married to Dr. Leslie Gillette, April 20, 1859. They have three children, Leslie, Fanny and Georgiana, and reside in Buffalo. Louis, born March 10, 1838, married to Christina Lawson, December 24, 1862. They have three children living, four deceased, Clar-

ence, Arthur and Fred. Amos, born March 4, 1838, died April 4, 1840; Albert born March 4, 1841, died August 28, 1842; Paulina, born October 4, 1843, married to Albert Shrieve, October 13, 1864, live in Logan county; Hardin, born September 16, 1845, married to Harriet N. Landis, October 10, 1866, have three children, Phil, Louis B. and Mable. They live in Otto county, Nebraska; Scott, born November 20, 1847, married Sarah Jones, June 18, 1874; she died November 3, 1878; one child living, Gracie, born June 18, 1875; Marion, born April 12, 1850, married Catharine Shrimp, March 31, 1875; have two children, Hattie and William; live at old homestead. Harry, born February 3, 1854, married Catharine Cole, September 14, 1878; have one child, Bowen; live at old homestead. The land owned by Mr. Cass was entered by himself, R. E. Burns, Robert Cass, Mr. Price and others. He has about eight hundred and sixty acres in this township, all under cultivation. A branch of the Illinois Central Railroad passes through the farm. Mr. Cass was in the Black Hawk war. He and John R. Burns are the only survivors who participated in that war, now in Buffalo township. Mr. Cass is of English descent; his grandfather came from there and settled in North Carolina where A. B. Cass' father was born; his mother was a native of Virginia; they moved to Kentucky in 1793, and remained there till 1826. The family are among the earliest settlers in Sangamon county.

John T. Constant, the son of John W., and Lucinda (Cass) Constant, was born February 13, 1830, on section twenty-seven, of Buffalo Hart township, and was married April 16, 1854, to Elizabeth C. Burns, a daughter of Robert E., and Patsy (Cass) Burns, and was born June 7, 1836. They had seven children: two died in infancy. Of those living, Mattie Sybil was married December 15, 1880, to Thomas A. Jack; they live in Buffalo. Robert F., Emma M., Cora K., and Una, Thomas A. Burns live with their parents in Buffalo Hart Grove. John T. Constant is a farmer and stock dealer, also deals in grain; now present postmaster for Buffalo Hart. He has held most of the township offices. His grand-father, John Constant, came to Sangamon county in 1826, settling in this township, where he entered a large tract of land. Mr. and Mrs. Burns, the parents of Mrs. Constant, came to Sangamon county in 1825. They also settled in this township, where Mr. Burns died, May 24, 1880. At one of the general elections, he voted the only Democrat ticket cast in the township, and was presented a cane by Thomas

L. Harris and John C. Maxcy, two of the candidates. He eventually succeeded in influencing a Democratic majority in the township, and received a handsome watch as a token of respect, and acknowledgment of his influence. Mrs. Burns is still living, and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Constant, on the old homestead.

John E. Constant, born March 29, 1843, and married Hester F. King, January 15, 1871, they have one child Earl, who was born November 19, 1871. Mr. Constant's parents, Wm. A. and Mary A. (Starr) Constant, were married in Sangamon county, Ill., in March, 1842. Mrs. Constant was born July 4, 1845, her parents, James M. and America (Elliott) King, live in Clear Lake township, this county. John E. enlisted at Springfield, Illinois, July 20, 1861, for three years, in what became company B, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, on account of Illinois quota being filled at the time; re-enlisted as a veteran in same company and regiment, January 1, 1864, and was honorably discharged January 15, 1866, having served throughout the war. He was in the battles of which his regiment participated, siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Nashville, Iuka, &c. After the war he attended the Normal University at Bloomington, Illinois, and finished his education. He then engaged in his present occupation, farming. Mr. Constant has served as Assessor of the township two terms, when his present term expires. He is a Republican and has always voted that ticket. He belongs to the Christian Church, and is a man respected by all his acquaintances.

Benjamin F. Edwards lives on section twenty-seven, Buffalo Hart township, is a farmer and stock dealer; born in Madison county, New York, July 12, 1823; is the son of Peter and Mary B. (Anderson) Edwards. Mr. Edwards left his home in New York, August 1, 1847, arriving at Springfield, September 1st. Same year he entered a section of land in DeWitt county. The land he now owns was bought of William R. Constant, and entered by his grandfather, John Constant. Mr. Edwards was married March 31, 1858, to Mary C. Cass; she died April 20, 1881. They had four living children (two died in infancy)—Gaylord, born January 12, 1859, now in California; John P., born February 16, 1862; B. F., born September 7, 1867, and Mary B., born September 16, 1869, are all living at home. Mr. Edwards was engaged as a drover and shipper of cattle, but left that business for farming when he was married. He was educated at Madison county, New York. Is a Republi-

can, and was an active politician about the time of President Filmore's administration.

William S. Enos, a native of Sangamon county, is the son of Abner and Anna (Burns) Enos, and was born December 4, 1832. He was married October 12, 1865, to Jane Dunn, who was born January 29, 1847, in Yorkshire, England. She is the daughter of John and Ann (Hood) Dunn. They have three children: Annie, Janette and John Abner. Mr. Enos enlisted August 15, 1862, for three years, in Company B, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, and was wounded May 22, 1863, in five places, and again, June 4, 1863, by a shot through the foot, all at the siege of Vicksburg. He recovered and was captured, April, 1864, in Gen. Bank's Red river expedition. Was placed in a rebel stockade prison at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, remained in prison thirteen months and nineteen days, was released, went to New Orleans, St. Louis and Springfield, and was honorably discharged June 19, 1865. Since then he has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He lives two and a half miles from Buffalo Hart station.

John R. Enos was born March 5, 1848, in Buffalo Hart township, is the son of Horace B. Arminda J. (Constant) Enos. He was married October 28, 1874, to Jane F. Wilson, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Riddle) Wilson (see his name). They have three children living, Horace W., born August 23, 1875, Thomas S. born August 24, 1877, Carrie C. born August 23, 1879. Mr. Enos enlisted in Company F. of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, March 8, 1865, for one year, was transferred to Company C. Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, July 1865, and was honorably discharged at Montgomery, Alabama. He is at present engaged in farming on section thirty-one, Buffalo Hart Township. Mrs. Arminda J. Enos died September 11, 1857, and Horace B. Enos lives two and one-half miles from Buffalo Hart station.

Gershom K. Greening was born May 31, 1841, near the city of Springfield, Illinois. When eighteen months of age his parents moved to Buckhart Grove, in this township, where he has made his home since. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Greening enlisted in Company I, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, for three years; served full term, and was honorably discharged August 8, 1865. He was forty-seven days under fire at the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi; participated in the siege of Mobile, battles of Jackson, Gun-town and Tupola, Mississippi, raid of General

A. J. Smith after Price's army, winter of 1864, and all the other many engagements in which his regiment participated. Mr. G. was not wounded, but while acting as color bearer at battle of Guntown, Mississippi, had seven shots through his clothing. After being mustered out of the service at Camp Butler, in this county, he returned home and engaged in farming. He has the confidence of the entire community in which he lives and has had laid upon him many of the public responsibilities of his township, having held the offices of Town Clerk and Collector, and, upon expiration of present term, will have been justice of the peace eleven years. Being an active member of the Christian Church, he has taken great interest in Sunday school matters, being at one time superintendent of two schools, thereby being compelled to go from one to the other, a distance of several miles. At the organization of the Buffalo Hart Grange, in 1873, Mr. G. was elected Master, which office he held until the close of the organization. He is a temperance advocate, being a member of the Good Templars; also a member of Masonic fraternity. Mr. G. is unmarried, and makes his home with his father, John F. Greening, a native of Tennessee, who, with his wife, Elizabeth G. (Rose) Greening, came to Sangamon county, October, 1839.

Mary Ann Leaf, widow of William Leaf, came to the United States in 1854, arriving New Orleans, November 6. She was married to Mr. Leaf in Beverly, Yorkshire, England, January 26, 1841, and they came to Sangamon county from New Orleans in 1856, and located in Buffalo Hart township. They were both natives of England, Mr. Leaf being from there October 19, 1819. They had ten children, but three are living: Charles, born June 19, 1843, married Susan Stevens; have three children, Charles W., Rosa Bell and John Henry. William, born December 11, 1850, married Louella Robbins; and Mollie, born May 19, 1855. Mr. Leaf's children were all born in England, except the youngest, Mollie. Mr. Leaf built four saw-mills; one is yet standing. He left an estate somewhat encumbered with debt, but which has been cleared by the management of his widow since his decease.

Ellen (Hendricks) Luckett, widow of Benjamin Luckett, was born February 8, 1833. Mr. Luckett, born March 29, 1830, both natives of Kentucky. They were married there, and came to Sangamon county in 1856, where he died, July 18, 1878. They have two children living, Benjamin T., born November 16, 1862, and John

T., born April 16, 1868; four children died in infancy, three of them died in Kentucky, and one in Sangamon county.

Mrs. Luckett's parents are living in Kentucky. Mr. Luckett died very suddenly, being ill but a few hours; he was a large, corpulent gentleman, and was highly esteemed wherever he was known. Mrs. Luckett lives with her children, on section nineteen, this township; carries on farming with their assistance.

William H. Lyon, the son of Harrison D. and Mary E. (Hickman) Lyon, lives on section eighteen, Buffalo Hart township. He married Sarah A. Day, March 12, 1871. She is the daughter of Ira and Electa E. (Wilson) Day, natives of New York, where her father died April 12, 1860. Mrs. Day is now living in Springfield, Illinois, with her sons, who are of the firm of P. F. Day & Bro. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have two children: Macie E., born October 31, 1877, and May Belle, born February 15, 1879. Mr. Lyon's grand-parents came to Sangamon county in October, 1834, and located northeast of Springfield. His father was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, May 7, 1815, and was married April 6, 1843. Mr. Lyon is engaged in farming.

Priest Brothers, Buffalo Hart station, Illinois, have the only general line of merchandise in the place. The firm consists of O. F. Priest, senior and F. L. Priest, junior member. The firm was originally Jack & Priest, who commenced business at this place in June, 1873, but the following year Mr. Jack retired, and Mr. Priest's brother, Orville, joined and composed the present firm. Messrs. Priest Brothers carry a very complete line of goods, and enjoy the confidence of the public, as is manifest by their continued success. Their stock of dry goods, clothing, groceries, boots and shoes and numerous other articles is complete in every particular. The Priest brothers' parents, Fred W. L. and Eveline E. Priest, came to Sangamon county in an early day. He was a native of New York, and she of Vermont. Orville F. married a daughter of Mr. Jack, of Buffalo, Illinois, who died a few months after the marriage with pulmonary disease contracted before marriage. Her death occurred May 11, 1878. He married May 25, 1881, Jennie M. a daughter of John and Anna (Thompson) Taylor, of Logan county. Mr. Priest is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was chorister for a long time. Frank L. Priest is unmarried and makes his home with his brother. At Buffalo Hart, he is at present Township Treasurer. The brothers have held many of the local offices of the town-

ship, and are among the enterprising citizens of the township.

William B. Robinson, born May 29, 1838; is a son of James T. and Minerva (Starr) Robinson. He was married to Arminta Burns, February 21, 1867, and they have two children, John B., and Alice Carey. Mr. Robinson enlisted at Camp Butler, Sangamon county, July 25, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, Captain King, for three years; participated in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, siege of Vicksburg, and after the battle of Gun-town was taken prisoner June 10, 1863, sent to Andersonville prison, remaining three months; thence to Savannah, Milan and Florence, South Carolina. On the approach of Gen. Sherman's army was removed to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where he was paroled February 25, 1865, released at Wilmington next day, and honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois May 30, 1865. He came home and engaged in farming on part of the old homestead where his parents lived and died. He is at present supervisor of this township. Mr. Robinson's ancestors are natives of England, and came to America in 1829. His

father, James T., was a surveyor in England, and his grandfather a barrister. Of the land owned by the family, a large tract was entered by James T. Robinson. The mother of Wm. B., died January 5, 1881.

Thomas Wilson came to Sangamon county in 1847, settled near what is now Riverton, in Clear Lake township. He was born in Dum-freeshire, Scotland, November 4, 1817, and is the son of James and Jane (Frood) Wilson, who both came to Sangamon county and died here, he died December 1, 1875, and she died February 3, 1861. Thomas Wilson was married in Sangamon county, January 15, 1850, to Jane Riddle, a daughter of William H. and Maximilla (Bonsman) Riddle. She was born April 14, 1828, in Logan county Ohio, and came with her parents to Sangamon county when she was nine years of age. Her parents remained here from 1837 until 1851, when they moved to Oregon, where her mother died in Douglas county, her father is still living there. Mr. Wilson has followed farming ever since he came to America, and has a fine farm of three hundred and sixty acres.

CHAPTER XXXI.

CARTWRIGHT TOWNSHIP.

The township of Cartwright is located in the northwest part of the county, and is bounded on the east by Salisbury and Gardner, on the west by Morgan county, on the north by Menard county, and on the south by Island Grove. The township is the largest in the county, being eight by nine miles in extent, having seventy full sections, equal to two congressional townships. The soil is equal to any in the county, and the township is well watered by Richland, Prairie and Spring creeks.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlement in the township was made in 1819, along Richland creek. Among the early settlers were Roland Shepherd, Dallas Scott, Solomon Price, John B. Broadwell, William Carson, Samuel Irwin, Moses Broadwell, Robert Milburn, William Crow, David S. Purvines, Edward Pirkins, Hiram Penney, Maxwell Campbell, James H. Doherty, Richard Gaines, Samuel M. Thompson, Moses K. Anderson, Wright Flynn, Robert Wilborn, Mr. Shoosory, David Smith, Abraham Lingard, Solomon Pearce, Samuel Newhouse, Bradley Vance, Evans Martin, Ralph Morgan, Wilson Hamilton, John Purvine, Irwin Masters, Joshua Crow, Buck Davis, Absalom Baker, Solomon Penney, and Peter Cartwright.

Dallas Scott was born April 6, 1791, in Cumberland county, Kentucky. Sarah Foster was born May 1, 1793, in the same county. They were there married in 1815. The family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving November 1, 1819, on Richland creek, three miles east of the present town of Pleasant Plains. He died in 1841.

William Crow was born March 5, 1793, in Botetourt county, Virginia. Three brothers, John, Thomas and Andrew Crow, came from Ireland to America during the Revolutionary

War. John was the father of William Crow. John Crow moved to Barren county, Kentucky, when William was a child. William Crow and Miriam Enyart were married in Cumberland county, Kentucky. In 1819, they moved to Madison county, Illinois, where he was ordained to preach the gospel by the recognized authorities of the Old School, or Regular, Baptist Church. In the fall of 1820, he moved to what is now Cartwright township, in Sangamon county, north of Richland creek, where Mrs. Mariam Crow died, August 7, 1823. William Crow was married in the fall of 1824, in Cumberland county, Kentucky, to Susan Hall. On his return to Sangamon county, he sold out and settled in what is now the southeast corner of Cass county. Mrs. Susan Crow died April 11, 1845, in Cass county, and Rev. William Crow died August 22, 1865, at Brownsville, Nebraska. He preached from the time he came to Sangamon county until about 1860, a minister of forty years. He was known to all Baptists throughout Central Illinois.

David Simpson Purvines was born May 18, 1787, in Cabarras county, North Carolina. Elizabeth Weddington was born December 25, 1790. They were married in North Carolina, and the family moved to Richland creek, in what became Sangamon county and Cartwright township, arriving in the fall of 1820, where he died in 1852.

Edward Pirkins was born March 15, 1791, on the river Yadkin, Wilkes county, North Carolina. His parents moved, when he was quite young, to Adair county, Kentucky. He was married August 20, 1812, in Campbell county, Tennessee, to Anna Pierce, who was born March 28, 1796, in Blount county, Tennessee. They made their home in Campbell county, Tennessee, and subsequently moved, in company with the family of his father-in-law, Robert Pierce, to

Madison county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1819. The next spring, the two families moved to Sangamon county, arriving in April, 1820, on Richland creek, in what is now Cartwright township. Edward Perkins remembers that when himself and his father-in-law, Mr. Pierce, were looking at the country, they were at Island Grove, and Mr. Pierce thought it ought to be called "Lost Grove," because there was not more than enough timber for one family, and, as one family could not live alone, it would be lost. They went to Richland creek, because there was more timber there. Claims were laid to it all before it came into market, and when it was ready for entry, the timber land was all taken very soon. It had been a source of great anxiety because there were no pre-emption laws to protect the settlers, and they felt very much relieved when they had generally secured their homes. This happiness did not last long, for they soon began to worry about how long the timber would last. Mr. Perkins remembers meeting four or five of his neighbors when the timber question came up. He gave it as his opinion that he would cut the last stick of his timber in twenty years, and he would have to leave the country. One man who had read something about "peat," or turf, tried to console those present with the thought that before the timber was exhausted a plan would be invented to break the prairie, and they could dry the sod, call it peat, and burn it. There is more wood on his land now than when he entered it.

Edward Perkins took the premium of a gold-headed cane, at the Sangamon county fair, September, 1875, for the best equestrianism by aged gentlemen. There were eleven entries, all over sixty years of age. Rev. A. Gross, on behalf of the society, said: "Mr. Perkins, the committee chosen by the Sangamon County Fair consider you the most graceful rider, and on behalf of the society, I present you with this beautiful cane, to which we feel you are justly entitled."

Hiram Penny was born October 5, 1790, in North Carolina, and was taken when quite young, by his parents, to Pope county, Illinois. He was married in Kentucky, opposite where they lived in Illinois, to Catharine McHenry. They moved to Sangamon county, arriving in the fall of 1822, in what is now Cartwright township. Hiram Penny died December 10, 1852, in Sangamon county. His widow died April 30, 1873, in Wilson county, Kansas.

William Penny, the father of Hiram, was born in 1751, and was captain of a company from North Carolina, in the Revolutionary army.

He moved to Pope county, Illinois, and from there to Sangamon county, and died, March 15, 1821, on Richland creek, in what is now Cartwright township. He had two brothers, Solomon and Robert. Solomon married Jane Renshaw, raised a family and died after leaving the county. His widow, more than ninety years old, lives with her daughter, Mrs. Abraham Freeman, in Springfield.

Maxwell Campbell was born October 29, 1795, in Cabarrus county, North Carolina. His grandfather, Robert Campbell, came from Scotland, bringing six sons: Robert, James, John, William, Samuel and George. Their arrival in North Carolina was not long before the American Revolution, and all the six brothers were soldiers in the Revolutionary army. The second Robert was the father of the subject of this sketch. Maxwell Campbell was married July 25, 1822, in North Carolina, to Nancy Plunkett. She was born June 15, 1806, in the same county. They came to Sangamon county, arriving in May, 1823, and settled at the north side of Richland creek, in what is now Cartwright township. He died in 1881.

Richard Gaines was born November 8, 1777, in Charlotte county, Virginia. Amy C. Green was born February 3, 1782, in the same county. They were married and moved to Barren county, Kentucky, about 1807, then moved to Christian county, then moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in November, 1825, in what is now Cartwright township, and settled about one mile north of where Pleasant Plains now stands. Richard Gaines was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-five or thirty years. He died January 7, 1845, and Mrs. Amy C. Gaines died August 19, 1871; both of Sangamon county.

Samuel M. Thompson was born February 12, 1801, in Davidson county, eighteen miles west of Nashville, Tennessee. He educated himself, and, in connection with General Moses K. Anderson, taught a military school, having branches in Davidson and Dickson counties. Mr. Thompson came to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1828, in what is now Cartwright township. He returned to Davidson county, Tennessee, and was married in February, 1831, to Cynthia McCrary. He returned to Sangamon county in the spring of that year. Mr. Thompson volunteered in 1832, for the campaign against the Indians under their chief, Black Hawk. He was in the company of which Abraham Lincoln was Captain, and was elected First Lieutenant at the time the company was organized, on Rich-

land creek. Lincoln was elected Captain at the same time and place. That company united at Beardstown with another from Sangamon county, under Captain Gooding. They were ordered from Beardstown to Rushville, and were consolidated with two other companies to form the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. Lieutenant Thompson was elected Colonel of the Regiment. He was thus promoted over Captain Lincoln. The latter, however, it should be said, was not a candidate for the office of Colonel. The call was for thirty days, expecting the Indians would retreat across the Mississippi river, as they had done the year before. The savages did not retreat, and the regiment was out about sixty days without an engagement. It was disbanded and mustered out of service at Ottawa, June, 1832, by Colonel Zachary Taylor, afterwards President of the United States. Colonel S. M. Thompson and wife had one child, born in Sangamon county; and moved to Beardstown in the fall of 1832.

Mrs. Cynthia Thompson died in October, 1843, near Burlington, Iowa. Colonel Thompson was married in 1855, in Mahaska county, Iowa, to Mrs. Nancy Waldon, whose maiden name was Sullivan. She was a native of Davidson county, Tennessee, also. They reside in Osage county, near Williamsburg, Franklin county, Kansas.

Colonel Thompson has always heard that railroad trains were swift, but he was able to keep ahead of them until November 26, 1874, when he entered a car for the first time at Garnet, Kansas, to visit his old friends in Illinois.

Moses K. Anderson was born November 11, 1803, in Butler county, Kentucky. His parents died when he was ten or twelve years of age, and he was taken by a relative to that part of Davidson which is now Cheatham county, on Hanpeth river, Tennessee. Cassariller Stroude was born November 25, 1812, in Dickson county, Tennessee. M. K. Anderson and Cassariller Stroude were married in her native county, September 13, 1827, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving March 2, 1829, in what is now Cartwright township, four miles east of Pleasant Plains, and south of Richland creek.

Roland Shepherd settled on section three, township sixteen, range seven, in 1819. He sold his claim to Clayborn Jones in 1821, and moved to Adams county, Illinois, where he died.

Clayborn Jones came in 1821, and remained until 1833, when he sold his farm and removed to Henry county, Iowa; from thence to Lynn county, Missouri, where he died about 1845.

John B. Broadwell came in November, 1819, and settled on section four, township sixteen, range seven. He sold to William Carson, and subsequently moved to Kansas, where he died.

Wright Flynn and Robert Milborn arrived Christmas, 1819. Flynn sold his claim to David S. Purvine and moved to Morgan county and died. Milborn sold to Samuel L. Irwin; went about three-fourths of a mile, located another claim which he subsequently sold to Alex Irwin; moved to Cass county and died.

Mr. Shoosong settled on section thirty-one, township seventeen, range eight, and subsequently sold it to David Repsear and Daniel Troy, who retained it two years and then sold to Peter Cartwright.

David Smith came in the spring of 1820, and settled on section thirty-five, township seventeen, range eight; lived and died on the place about 1840.

Abraham Sinyard settled on the same section the same spring. Subsequently sold to M. K. Anderson, and moved to Iowa, where he died.

Solomon Pearce settled on section two, where he subsequently died.

Samuel Newhouse settled on the place now owned by Mr. Ballard; sold to Mr. Alexander and moved to Gardner township.

Bradley Vance settled on place now owned by the widow Sayres, on same section. Sold to William Morgan and moved to Morgan county, Illinois.

Evans Martin settled on section thirteen; sold out and moved to McDonough county, where he died.

Ralph Morgan settled on section thirteen. He subsequently moved to Cass county, where he died.

Wilson Hamilton settled on section thirty; sold out and moved to Macoupin county; thence to Iowa, where he died.

Samuel L. Irwin was born June 6, 1779, in Cabarras county, North Carolina, and was married to Rachel Hudson, September 23, 1802. In the fall of 1818, the family moved to that part of Tennessee then called the Cherokee purchase, and then to what became Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving April 20, 1820, and first pitched their tents in what is now the north-east part of Pleasant Plains. After a few months' stay, they moved about two miles down Richland creek, at the south side. Mr. Irwin was the father of a large family, several of whom, with their descendants, yet remain in the township. Mr. Irwin died in 1845.

John Purvine settled on section thirty-two and died on the place.

Irwin Masters settled on section twenty-nine. Subsequently sold to Joshua Crow and moved to Morgan county, and died there.

Joshua Crow, who purchased the claim of Mr. Masters, afterwards sold to John Baker, and moved to Cass county and died there.

Alexander Purvine made claim to a part of section thirty-three. Lived and died on the place where he first located.

Buck Davis settled on same section, but subsequently sold out and moved to Schuyler county.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The surface of the country is generally level, though sufficiently rolling to afford a fair amount of natural drainage. The soil is a rich black loam, well adapted for the various kinds of grain raised in this latitude. The timbered land of the township is about one mile wide and six long.

WATER COURSES.

The township is watered by Richland, Prairie and Spring creeks, and their tributaries. Richland creek heads on section twenty-seven, township seventeen, range eight, and flows in nearly an eastern direction through the township, emerges from section thirty-six, township seventeen, range seven. One branch of Prairie creek heads on section twenty-four, the other on section twenty-five, township sixteen, range eight, uniting on section twenty-eight, township sixteen, range seven, flows northeast emerges from section thirteen, same township and range. Spring creek heads in Island Grove township, and enters Cartwright, section thirty-three, township sixteen, range seven, and flowing in an eastern direction enters Gardner, from section thirty-six, same town and range.

MILLS.

The mill privileges of the pioneer were often taken into consideration in the purchase of a place, as in the early day many had to go a long distance for their supply of meal and flour, often at great inconvenience. The old water mills and the horse mills were slow contrivances, and frequently one would be compelled to wait several days before their wants could be supplied. The miller always acted upon the motto "First come, first served," and each had to wait his turn. The first mill in what is now Cartwright township was built in 1819, by Mr. Spillars. It was the old-fashioned band-wheel, run by horse power. It had one set of burrs, and was used

for grinding both corn and wheat. The second mill was built by J. S. Plunkett, on Richland creek, on the place now owned by S. T. Plunkett. It had one run of burrs, and was first run by horse power, and then by water. There is now but one mill in the township, and the citizens have choice of a large number within a short distance of their homes.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first marriage in what is known as Cartwright, was that of Peter Shepherd and Nancy Purvine, July 16, 1820, by Rev. Streater.

The first birth, or rather births, was three sons to Mr. and Mrs. Roland Shepherd, in 1819.

The first death was that of the wife of Absalom Baker, who died in 1820.

The first school was in 1821, John D. Purvine being the teacher.

The first religious services were at the house of Absalom Baker, conducted by Rev. James Sims, in the summer of 1820.

The first mill was built by Mr. Spillar, in 1819.

A. Sinyard was the first justice of the peace and first postmaster.

The first brick house built in this township was erected in 1824, a few miles west of Pleasant Plains, by Moses Broadwell.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1821, the first step was taken towards the advancement of education, by the building of a log school house on section thirty-four. John Purvine was the first teacher. In the sixty years that have past, much has been done in this direction, and Cartwright township has always been in the front rank in educational progress. There are now in the limits of the township, eleven good, substantial school buildings, valued at \$14,000.

RELIGIOUS.

The pioneer preacher is deserving of great credit for the noble work which he has done. The early settlers are generally with but little means, so that they are unable to pay the minister of the gospel but a small amount for his labor. Nothing but a love for the cause would tempt one to engage in this work.

Rev. James Sims, a worthy minister of the gospel, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose name often appears upon these pages, was the first to proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ in this township. In the summer of 1820, at the house of Absalom Baker, he delivered his first discourse to the Cartwright people.

There are now seven churches in the township, four outside the village of Pleasant Plains.

ORGANIC.

The township was organized in 1861, by the Board of Justices of the county, and named "Cartwright," in honor of Rev. Peter Cartwright, the pioneer Methodist minister, who so long resided in the township. The first election was held the first Monday in April, since which time annual elections for township officers have been held. The following embraces the principal officers elected, from 1861 to 1881, inclusive:

SUPERVISORS.

The following named served from 1861 to 1881:

James M. Arnold.....	1861
G. M. Harrison.....	1862
J. M. Arnold, two years.....	1863-64
Wm. Washburn.....	1865
P. L. Harrison.....	1866
James W. Beekman, two years.....	1867-68
John Harnett.....	1869
R. F. Hamilton, four years.....	1870-71-72-73
Alanson Kernoll, two years.....	1874-75
G. W. Fink.....	1876
A. B. Irwin.....	1877
R. F. Hamilton.....	1878
C. C. Irwin.....	1879
Leonard Hansbarger, two years.....	1880-81

ASSESSORS.

The following named served from 1861 to 1881:

M. C. John.....	1861
P. L. Harrison.....	1862
E. James.....	1863
Daniel L. Clark, three years.....	1864-65-66
W. R. Crenshaw, two years.....	1867-68
J. C. Bone.....	1869
Daniel L. Clark, two years.....	1870-71
James W. Beekman.....	1872
John F. Purvines.....	1873
Daniel L. Clark.....	1874
Daniel Fink, four years.....	1875-76-77-78
A. D. Irwin, two years.....	1879-80
Timothy Lahey.....	1881

COLLECTORS.

S. M. Harrison.....	1861
John Foster.....	1862
P. M. Carter, two years.....	1863-64
John Harnett, two years.....	1865-66
H. Smith, two years.....	1867-68
G. W. Fink.....	1869
Horatio Corsan.....	1870
George Dorand.....	1871
Henry Smith.....	1872
George Dorand, two years.....	1873-74
S. F. Mastick.....	1875
S. G. Mastick.....	1876
Silas Sulzenstein.....	1877
W. H. Dorand, two years.....	1878-79
Sylvester Connor.....	1880
James P. Harnett.....	1881

CLERKS.

G. W. Fink.....	1861
A. Atherton.....	1862
G. W. Fink.....	1863
Wm. S. Cartwright.....	1864
J. M. Weir.....	1865
J. N. Gilham.....	1866
Abraham Epler, two years.....	1867-68
J. G. Conner.....	1869
A. N. Sanders, ten years.....	1870-79
W. E. Beekman.....	1880
T. C. Richardson.....	1881

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Daniel Fink.....	1861
William Washburn.....	1864
G. W. Fink.....	1865
R. F. Hamilton.....	1866
J. G. McCoy.....	1867
E. A. Aldrige.....	1868
Wm. Washburn.....	1869
B. F. Irwin.....	1870
E. Mickel.....	1871
M. A. Cartwright.....	1872
Samuel Hensley.....	1873
F. F. Anderson.....	1874
George Anderson.....	1875
C. C. Irwin.....	1876
James M. Arnold.....	1877
C. C. Irwin.....	1878
J. E. Melick.....	1879
James M. Arnold.....	1881

VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PLAINS.

Madison Glenn erected a dwelling house in 1848, the first within the limits of the present village. At this time, there was no thought of a town ever springing up in the neighborhood.

In 1849, Jacob Epler commenced here the sale of merchandise, it being the first store in this section of country.

John Adams came about four years later, and started a blacksmith shop, which added one branch of business, and one more individual to the neighborhood.

Mr. Epler becoming the owner of much of the land here, determined to lay out a village, and accordingly had platted and recorded March 13, 1854, "the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one, township seventeen, range seven, west, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section six, township sixteen, range seven," which comprised the original village plat.

A public sale of town lots was held shortly after it was laid out, which resulted in the disposal of quite a number at fair, if not at remunerative prices.

The village had but slow growth, in consequence of other villages springing up on the line of some newly completed railroads, but whatever was gained was of a substantial char-

acter. The village was incorporated in 1864. The name given it was that of Pleasant Plains, the name by which the political district country in which it was situated was known previous to the adoption of the township organization law.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The first school within the limits of the village was 1857, a school house being erected suitable for the wants of the village at that time, but which in after years became too small, and was finally remodeled to suit the increased demands for more school room, it now being a neat two story edifice with four rooms, three of which are now used for school purposes. In 1865, the school was divided into two grades, which continued until the remodeling of the house, when another grade was added. D. P. Johnson is the present principal. The district has in it one hundred and thirty-two children of school age.

During the year the school house was built, the Methodist Episcopal brethren, then under the pastoral charge of Rev. Wingate J. Newman, built a house of worship at a cost of \$6,000. In the winter following a great revival was held in the church at which there were about ninety conversions. Rev. John Slater occupied the pulpit in 1858 and 1859, Rev. Newton Cloud from 1859 to 1861, and then the following named in order: Revs. Greenbury Garner, Henry Wallace, Ira Emerson, Anderson Orr, John Everly, David Lyon, Mr. Irwin, O. H. P. Ash, W. E. Johnson and J. W. Eckman, the last named being the present incumbent. The church is prosperous.

The Presbyterian Church was built in 1871-72, under the supervision of Rev. S. M. Wilson, who organized the society, at a cost of \$4,000, Rev. Mr. Wilson deserves great credit for the work accomplished here, as he has kept up the congregation under very trying circumstances. During the winter of 1880-81 a revival was held resulting in about thirty accessions to the church.

The Christian Church of Pleasant Plains, was organized by Elder John L. Wilson on the 15th of September, 1869, with twenty-six members, as follows: J. C. Irwin and wife, Lewis A. Mowery and wife, daughter and son; William Harris and wife, John Bruner and wife, Russell Williams, T. F. Anderson, George Anderson and wife, J. Wickliff Anderson and wife, Mrs. Ballard, Marina Mitchel, Mrs. M. E. Childs, Fanny Howard, Sarah Gardner, Mrs. M. E. Gardner, William Jones and wife, Mary Keyes, and Charles Smith.

The first elders were J. C. Irwin and L. A. Mowery. Deacons, T. F. Anderson and Russell Williams. A new frame church was completed in 1872, at a cost of \$4,000. The preachers in charge since, have been W. E. Nelson, L. L. Norton, Harrison Osborn, J. L. Richardson, J. T. Burton, Thomas Tipton; at present, A. J. Kane. Protracted meetings have been held by N. S. Bastian, McCorkle, Vermilion, Goode, Richardson, Foster and Kane, the present membership of the society (1881), is forty-seven. The church at present is in an unsettled condition, and has no legal officers.

Pleasant Plains may emphatically be termed a moral town, it never having had a licensed saloon, and has three good churches, a graded school, has good sidewalks in various parts of the town, owes not a dollar of bonded indebtedness, and has some money in the treasury.

As a very valuable contribution to the history of Cartwright township, which will grow in interest and importance as time passes, we give personal sketches of many of the best known residents, including a number who have passed away.

Edward C. Bain, M. D., Pleasant Plains, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, on the 20th day of June, 1842; son of Rev. J. R. Bain, of the old school Presbyterian Church, and Sarah Crockett, father a native of North Carolina, and mother of Virginia. They were married in Nashville, Tennessee, where children were born, four sons and three daughters, six of whom are living, viz: Dr. S. O. D. Bain, a graduate of Nashville University, now practicing medicine in Tennessee; John S. C., a farmer, of Williamson county, Tennessee; Mary A., widow of Crockett Sayers; Sarah J., of Clarksville, Tennessee; Martha A., now Mrs. William Macon, near Clarksville, Tennessee. His father died in 1868; mother died in 1877. The subject of this sketch received a classical education at what is known as the Old Oakes School. At the age of sixteen took up the reading of medicine, under the tutorage of Professor J. Berrian Linsley, where he remained three years. In 1861, enlisted in the Southern army, where he served with distinction, being promoted to a captancy, and ranked as major, and was on the staff of T. H. Bell. Dr. Bain married Miss Sarah Hardin, of Mississippi. By this union there were two children, William H., and Irvine. In 1865, he graduated at Nashville University, with honors; for his second wife married Miss Matilda Johnston, a daughter of Thomas Johnston, of Virginia. By this marriage there was two children, one of which is

living, Paul Eve Bain. In 1872, the Doctor located in Pleasant Plains, Cartwright township, where he has followed his profession since.

E. D. Ballard, farmer, post office, Richland, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1825. Son of James A. and Paulina (Davis) Ballard, a native of Kentucky. Was married in Madison county, Kentucky. There was a family of six children—three sons and three daughters—E. D. being the only one of which is living. His brother, Richard, was a soldier in the Union army—Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—and was killed at the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 25, 1863. Also his brother Clifton, was in the Confederate army, and was killed at Iuka. James A. is still living in Kentucky, at the advanced age of seventy-nine. Mr. James A. Ballard was again married to Miss Lucy Martin, of Kentucky. She died February 10, 1881, in the seventy-first year of her age; mother died September, 1835. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1849, came to Morgan county, where he made his home with Lloyd Brown, of Morgan county, where he remained until 1857, when he married Miss Cynthia Ann, a daughter of M. K. Anderson. She was born in Cartwright township, December 10, 1840. The fruits of this union was three children, viz: Hattie, born June 2, 1858; James A., born June 9, 1860; Clifton D., born October 5, 1863. Mr. Ballard, in politics, is a Democrat. Has one hundred and thirteen acres of land, eighty acres of which are under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$50. Mr. Ballard came to the State when a young man, with nothing but a strong constitution, and willing to work, accumulated a fine property and home. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Christian Church.

C. S. Boynton was born in Windsor county, Vermont, June 3, 1822. His father, Levi Boynton, was born in Vermont, and married Miss Mary Griswold of the same State. The subject of this sketch was married in Vermont, to Miss Paulina De May, who was born May 30, 1828, in Vermont. They had two children, viz: Ella and Ervin; the latter was married to Miss Katie Carrington, and resides in this township. Mr. Boynton came to this State in 1843, and located on a part of his present farm, and lived here seven years. In 1850, he returned to Vermont, and married as above stated; he brought his bride out to the West with him, to settle on the wide, wild prairies. They located on a farm of one hundred and eighty acres, partially improved. He now owns nine hundred and twenty

acres, well improved; raises three hundred and twenty acres of corn and one hundred acres of small grain. Mr. Boynton is one of the wealthy farmers in this part of Sangamon county. In politics he is a Republican.

Thomas H. Ferry, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Pleasant Plains, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, May 3, 1818, son of Hugh and Fannie Ferry; father a native of Vermont, and mother of Connecticut. They were married in St. Lawrence county about 1812. By this union there were twelve children, five of whom lived to be adults, three of whom are living at the present time, viz: Henry, Louisa, of Pleasant Plains, and Thomas H. In 1851, emigrated to Sangamon county, Illinois, and located in Island Grove township, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred July, 1864; mother died November, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Ferry were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ferry was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1844, married Miss Maria Lamphin. She was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, April 15, 1818. There were four children, three sons and one daughter, one of which is living, Orl E. Mrs. Mariah Ferry died in 1856. He again married Loreita Perrine, a daughter of Parley Perrine, of Royalston, Vermont. She was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, September 16, 1825. The fruits of this marriage was three children, two of whom are living, George P. and John T. In September, 1844, left his home in St. Lawrence county, New York, with teams, camping out, and made their journey in thirty days, arriving in Sangamon county, where he rented land for a few years. In 1849, he purchased land in Cartwright township where he has resided since. Mr. Ferry has a farm of two hundred and eighty acres, valued at fifty dollars per acre; raises one hundred and ten acres of corn; turns out one hundred head hogs and two car-loads cattle yearly. Mr. Ferry came to the county when he was a young man. His only capital was a strong and powerful arm and a good will, and by hard work and good judgment has accumulated a fine property and home. Mr. and Mrs. Ferry are members of the Baptist Church.

R. F. Hamilton, farmer and banker, Cartwright township, was born in what is now known as Gardner township, Sangamon county, Illinois, on the 15th day of November, 1824, son of Knox and Jane (Coleman) Hamilton. They were married in Sangamon county, about 1823, where a family of three children were born, the subject of this sketch being the only living one. Father

died in 1827. In 1829, Mrs. Hamilton married Mr. Asa Purvines, when R. F. went to live with them, and remained until he was twenty years of age, when he started out for himself, hiring himself for \$10 per month, for one year. In October, 1827, married Tebiatha Purvines. She was the daughter of Samuel and Mary Purvines. She was born in this county December 18, 1827. There was a family of nine daughters and one son, seven of whom are living, viz: Fannie A., now Mrs. Abram Weir; Mary J., wife of Andrew Zane; Emma M., wife of Samuel Ayres, of Chicago; Clara M., wife of H. L. Cokenhour, Southwest Iowa, and Willie Lee.

Mr. Hamilton has five hundred and thirty-six acres of land, all under cultivation, and valued at \$65 per acre. He commenced in the county a poor boy, at the lower round of the ladder, but by good judgment has accumulated a fine property and home. In 1873, embarked in the banking business, which he is still interested in. Has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people. Represented the township in the Board of Supervisors for ten years.

H. M. Harnsberger was born in Clark county, Ohio, February 2, 1823. He is a son of Jacob and Martha Harnsberger, who were married in Rockingham county, Virginia, and moved to the State of Indiana, remained about eight years, when his mother died. His father, with his three sons, then came to this county, locating in Cartwright township, where he died in 1847. Mr. H. M. Harnsberger was married February, 1846, to Miss M. A. Harrison, who was born in Kentucky, March 20, 1820. The fruits of this marriage were four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. H. has a fine farm of four hundred acres. Three hundred and seventy is under cultivation, valued at \$60 an acre. Mr. Harnsberger has held the office of County Commissioner for ten years. He is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church.

Jonathan Harnett, lumber dealer, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, January 1, 1832. His father, James Harnett, was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1809, and was married in 1829, to Miss Mary Pantaus, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1813. His father, James H., died in Ohio, and his mother came to Illinois with her son Jonathan H., locating in Pleasant Plains. Mr. Jonathan H. was married November 13, 1856, to Miss E. Fink, daughter of George and Mary Fink. Miss Fink was born December 17, 1830, in Muskingum county, Ohio. The fruits of this marriage were three children, viz: George, born January 21, 1858; Mary, born September 6, 1864; Libbie,

born March 6, 1867. Mr. Harnett followed the carpenter's trade for twenty-four years, and then began his present business here. He carries a stock worth \$3,500. He belongs to the A. F. and A. M., and in politics is a Democrat. Mrs. Harnett is a member of the M. E. Church.

Peyton L. Harrison, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Pleasant Plains, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 7th day of November 1804, son of Fielding and Annie (Quinn) Harrison, his father of Scotch-Irish descent and a native of Virginia, his mother of English descent, also a native of Virginia. They were married about 1780, and raised a family of six children, four of whom are living at the present writing. Peyton L., of Cartwright township; John F., of Kansas; Peachey, who died some years ago; Mary, now Mrs. Irvin Randall, of Edwardsville; Simeon Q., Sangamon county; Martha J., of Wisconsin. In 1800, his father left Virginia and located in Christian county, Kentucky, where he remained until 1822, when he came to the Sangamo country with a four-horse team and an old Pennsylvania wagon, camping out and located in Cartwright township, where he died soon after. Previous to his death he made a visit to what is now Christian county, where several families had located from Kentucky, and through his influence the county's name was changed from Dane to Christian. In politics he was an old line Whig, and swayed some influence in Kentucky; in the M. E. church he was a leading member. Mrs. Annie Harrison died about 1840. The subject of this sketch when twenty-one years of age, was apprenticed to a tanner, where he remained three years when he purchased the business and remained six years. In the meantime became acquainted with Eliza B. Cartwright, a daughter of Elder Cartwright, the pioneer preacher of the State. She was born in the State of Kentucky. The fruits of this union was nine children, all of which are living, viz: Francis A., Wealthy M. J., Sarah M., Peachey Q., Eliza C., Peter L., Emily W., Amanda C., and Victoria M. About 1832, he came to Richland creek, when he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, and moved into a log cabin fourteen by sixteen, without windows, puncheon floors, with a clap-board door, clay and sticks for a chimney, and for a light, cut a log out, and as Mrs. Harrison says, her mother called their cabin the lantern. After a due course of time, a new one took its place, a hewed one, two stories, being at the time one of the finest dwellings in this part of the county. In 1852, he bought land where

he now resides. Mr. Harrison is one of the large and influential farmers of the county, owning at present two thousand and nine hundred acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$75.00 per acre. He raises fifteen hundred acres of corn, and the present season will average sixty bushels per acre, which amounts to ninety thousand bushels, about one hundred acres of wheat, ships one hundred and twenty head of cattle, and one hundred head of hogs yearly. Mr. Harrison has been identified with the county nearly all his life and has seen the prairies from their wild uncultivated state, to one of the most beautiful counties in the State.

George M. Harrison, M. D., (deceased,) was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 13th day of March, 1813. Came to Illinois in 1822, and settled on Richland creek, Sangamon county. Was found dead west of his residence, where he had lived over fifty years. Cause of his death unknown. Had been well as common. Been to one of his neighbors on business. Was on his way home. Came to a deep ravine, where he had got off his horse, or fell off before crossing. Was found dead about midnight, September 1, 1873. Aged sixty years. Dr. H. professed religion in his seventeenth year of age, at Waters' Camp Ground, on Spring creek, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued a member until his death. He was appointed class leader of Cartwright Society three years after meeting with the church. After the Richland Society was formed he was appointed leader there, and remained until his death. Sangamon Circuit had lost one of her best men. His wife had for years kept the light burning for his return at night, for he came home when he told them, unless Providentially hindered. This time God called, and he answered, and we believe he is forever with the Lord. A wife and twelve children and other relations mourn his loss. He had been married to Miss Houston in Rockingham county, Virginia, who died, and subsequently he had married Miss Mary A. Megredy. As a physician, he was of the first class, and a graduate of Rush Medical College, of Philadelphia. As a citizen, among the earliest settlers for fifty years. For uprightness, none excelled him. The Rev. D. P. Lyon was called upon to preach the funeral sermon, from Numbers 23: 10, and never did he feel more forcibly the living character of the righteous who, though he is dead, yet he liveth and preacheth to all in his devoted life. Mrs. Harrison has struggled hard and raised the family. The doc-

tor left a fine property of about six hundred acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre.

There was a family by his first wife of three children: Ann Amantha, Reuben H. and Sarah B. C. Of his second family there were nine children, eight of whom are living, viz: Emma, now Mrs. Philip Hodgden; Jennie M., now Mrs. Bukman, of Menard county; Julia, who married W. E. Bukman, died June 18, 1875; Abbie; Lillie, now the wife of W. E. Bukman; John E., W. H., Mary B. and Henrietta. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John H. Harrison, farmer and stock raiser, son of Reuben and Barbara Ann Harnsberger, natives of Rockingham county, Virginia, where they were married, March 29, 1810, where there was born four children, three of whom lived to be adults, viz: George M., John H. and Sarah N. In 1818, his parents emigrated to Christian county, Kentucky, where one daughter was born, Malinda A., where they remained until the fall of 1822, when he moved to Sangamon county Illinois, coming by teams, crossing the Ohio river at Louisville, and locating on the place where Mr. H. now resides, moved into a log cabin eighteen by twenty feet, without a window, making his claim on the Seminary grounds, which he afterwards purchased, where he lived until a few years previous to his death. Having a son in Alabama, he went there to spend the winter, when he died May 3, 1852. Mrs. Barbara Ann Harrison died August 23, 1842. Mr. Harrison had been married prior to marrying Mrs. Barbara Ann Harnsberger, to Prathana Harrison. There was one son by this marriage, Leonard C. Mrs. H. died September 20, 1809.

J. H. Harrison was reared on a farm and received his education in log cabins, of which he says in the first one the only light they had came down through the chimney place, there not being a window pane in the building; the following spring, cut out a log and pasted greased paper over that for light. On the 17th day of May, 1843, married Miss Sarah Conover, daughter of Elias and Sarah Conover, natives of New Jersey, where she was born on the 22d day of March, 1825. The fruits of this marriage was ten children, seven of whom are living, viz: Charles H., Samuel B., George R., Hote T., John V., Susan, now Mrs. James G. Crow and Annie A. He has four hundred and seventy-two acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre; raises one hundred and eighty acres of corn, fifty acres of wheat, fifteen acres of oats and turns off eighty head of hogs, yearly. Mr. Harrison has been a

resident of Cartwright township for fifty-nine years, and has land that has been under cultivation that length of time, and the present season will yield sixty bushels of corn to the acre. He is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county.

Joseph W. Hayes, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Pleasant Plains, was born on the place where he now resides, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1852; son of Augustus W., and Mary Ann (Wright) Hayes, natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where they were married, and seven children were born, four of which are living: Sarah, now the wife of Dr. Albert Atherton, of Pleasant Plains; Mary J., wife of R. J. Rudesall; Charlotte, wife of I. P. Smith; Rebecca, wife of George W. Fink. In 1824 and 1825, Augustus W. Hayes emigrated to Sangamon county, Illinois, and located in Cartwright township, where he had previously purchased land, and commenced farming, where he remained until his death, which occurred September 12, 1879; mother in 1880. Mrs. Hayes was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a sincere Christian and loved and respected by all who knew her. After coming to this county there were children born—Margaret H., and the subject of this sketch; was reared on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and received a practical business education—attended the Springfield Business College. In 1872 or 1873, embarked in the mercantile business at Pleasant Plains, in company with his father, where they prosecuted the business for four years, when they sold their interests to William Beakman, since which time he has followed farming. In 1877, married Miss Fannie M. Pierce, a daughter of Lowell Pierce. She was born in Connecticut in 1855. By this union there are two children, Harry D., and Mary M. Mr. Hayes has one hundred and sixty acres of land under cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre. Raises ninety acres of corn and one hundred head of hogs. Mr. Hayes is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Hayes is a young man and has been identified with the county all his life.

Lewis Huber, Cartwright township, is the youngest son of John Huber, Sr., and was born in a log cabin on his father's farm, in Amanda township, Fairfield county, Ohio, June 30, 1810. His father, at this time, owned a tract of three hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining the village of Royalton. Lewis' principal educational advantages were those usually enjoyed by the sons of pioneers, and consisted of a few terms

in the district schools, held in a log cabin, with the old fashioned slab benches and writing desks of the same material. High schools and academies were almost unknown.

Lewis continued with his father on a farm until his eighteenth year, and was hardly off it, with the exception of one occasion he spent about sixty days, in company with his half brother, John Huber, Jr., in driving some twelve hundred head of hogs to market at Baltimore, the principal shipping point of that region of country. About this time he had a severe attack of billious fever, which incapacitated him for farm labor. He says he was attended by an old school physician, and was "bled, blistered, and purged with combined doses of calomel and ipecac," until he "thought Heaven and earth was about to unite, being refused both fresh water to drink or fresh air to breathe." On recovery, as he could not labor on the farm, he was sent to an academy for three months, at Circleville, Ohio, at the expiration of which time he engaged with his half brother, Isaac Darst, who had removed to Circleville with a stock of merchandise, as salesman and book-keeper. Here he remained from 1828 to 1832. His health still being feeble, he engaged in out-door work, purchasing horses for the eastern markets, and cattle for the Michigan trade, that territory then being rapidly settled by eastern people. He followed this business until the fall of 1833.

The firm of Drain & Fauger, of Lithopolis, Ohio, being dissolved, by the death of the former, Mr. Huber was persuaded by Mr. Fauger to accept a position in the store. The fall trade being brisk, Mr. Fauger desired a partner, and offered the position to Mr. Huber, who accepted, for the double reason, a good trade was being had, and the location was healthy. The firm of Fauger & Huber existed until the fall of 1834, when Mr. Huber purchased the interest of his partner, and enlarged the business, by establishing a branch store at Royalton, under the charge of a nephew, Jefferson Darst. This branch store was continued until the fall of 1836, when he sold out and established another branch store at Jefferson, Fairfield county, Jefferson Darst superintending the business. In 1837, the stock of goods was withdrawn to Lithopolis. During this year, Mr. Huber packed the first barrel of pork in Lithopolis, but rather from compulsion than choice, as the finances of the whole country were so unsettled, and money so scarce, that collections could not otherwise be made. The business, however, proved very profitable, and Mr. Huber purchased a large number of

hogs from the farmers, on time, as well as receiving them on debts. Mr. Huber continued in business until his health became so much impaired that, in 1838, he sold out his entire stock to certain parties, giving them time to make the payments. He then remained out of business for a time, when the firm to whom he sold became involved to such an extent that, to save himself, in part, he purchased the stock. He has the satisfaction of knowing the firm yet owes him \$1,000. Going to Baltimore, Mr. Huber made a satisfactory compromise with his debtors' creditors, so that he might purchase the real estate, which was to be sold at sheriff's sale. A bachelor uncle died about this time, and left him about \$3,000, which enabled him to make the necessary transactions. The real estate then purchased, with what he was owning previously, gave him \$15,000 worth of unproductive capital. Mr. Huber still remained in business, but in 1850, he closed out his stock of merchandise and began to settle up outstanding claims then due him. About this time, his business trouble began. Needing about \$3,000, circumstances were such that neither of the banks at Columbus or Lancaster, Ohio, could accommodate him, although his credit had always been good with them, as he never had a note protested, and the cashier of the Columbus bank complimented him by saying that he was among his best customers. A friend informed him that he could be accommodated at Zanesville, Ohio, and he went to that place, and, unfortunately, gave a judgment note for the amount he wished to borrow. Sickness overtaking him, when the note was due he was unable to pay. Judgment was entered up against him, and an execution sworn out, and the end was that similar to thousands of others. Every creditor felt that he must push his claim or he would lose it all. They did push. It is unnecessary to say more.

Mr. Huber experienced the joys of religion in the winter of 1831, and united with the First Presbyterian Church, in Circleville, Ohio, subsequently by letter, he united in Lithopolis, and was there elected a ruling elder. In every work of the church there, he was an active participant. In 1855, Mr. Huber and family removed to Illinois, and settled in Cartwright township; there being no Presbyterian Church near, he united with the First Presbyterian Church, Springfield. When the church at Pleasant Plains was formed he and his wife united by letter, and remained in that connection until 1857, when by request, a letter of dismissal was given him, to unite with

the First Presbyterian Church, at New Orleans, and he is now a member of that body.

In politics, Mr. Huber was originally a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party was undecided where his lot should be cast, politically. Finally, after a visit South, he concluded his place was with the Democracy. In 1860, he voted for John C. Breckenridge; he remained a Democrat up to 1872, when the nomination of Horace Greeley was too much for him. In 1873, he helped organize the Anti-Monopoly party, and again, assisted in the organization of the Greenback party, with which he now affiliates.

Mr. Huber, for many years, has been a strong advocate of the hydropathic system of the treatment of the sick, and since 1853, has used no drugs in his household.

In concluding this sketch, it is but just to say that Mr. Huber bears testimonials from Hon. John M. Palmer, Judge C. S. Zane, Governor S. M. Cullom, Hon. John T. Stuart, and J. Thayer & Co., endorsing him as a business man of integrity, and worthy the confidence of all.

Alexander B. Irwin, farmer and stock raiser, section three, post office Pleasant Plains, was born in Cabarras county, North Carolina, on the 7th day of February, 1814, son of Samuel L. and Rachel (Hudson) Irwin; father of Irish descent, and a native of North Carolina; mother of German descent, and a native of Virginia. They were married in Cabarras county, North Carolina, in 1801, where there was a family of ten children born, seven daughters and three sons. In the fall of 1819, his parents left North Carolina with a four-horse wagon, and came to East Tennessee, where they spent the winter, and where one son was born. In the following spring, came to Sangamon county, and located where the town of Pleasant Plains now stands. Their first summer was spent in their wagon-bed. Cutting a couple of logs, they rolled them up, and placed their wagon between them, building their camp-fire in front. That spring, broke and planted twelve acres of corn. The following fall, built a log cabin, sixteen by eighteen, where they remained one year, when they moved to where Mr. Irwin now resides, took up land, built a cabin, which is standing at the present time, where he remained until his death, which occurred March 1, 1845. In politics, was an old-line Whig. Mrs. Rachel Irwin died in 1866 or 1867. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a limited education. October 18, 1838, married Miss Cynthia Broadwell, daughter of John B. Broadwell, of Ohio. She was born in St. Louis, October 17, 1819.

The fruits of this marriage were five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Amos D., Betsey J., and Sarah P. Mr. Irwin has resided on the place where he now lives forty-three years, and says his intention is to spend the balance of his life in the same place. Mr. Irwin has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people, justice of the peace for four years, and supervisor of the town; is one of the large and enterprising farmers of the county, owning seven hundred and seventy-eight acres of land, six hundred under cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre; raises three hundred acres of corn, fifty acres of wheat, fifty acres of oats; feeds two carloads of cattle, and the same of hogs.

B. F. Irwin, retired farmer, was born in Sangamon county, in 1822. His father, S. L. Irwin, was born in North Carolina, 1779. He was married in North Carolina, 1802, to Miss R. Hudson, who was born in Virginia in 1785. In 1819, they emigrated to Tennessee, resided there one year, then came to Sangamon county, April, 1820, and located where Pleasant Plains now stands; lived there two months, then moved to a small farm where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1845; his wife followed him in 1867; they left a family of fifteen children. Mr. B. F. Irwin was married to Miss Jane Combs. They had one child. Mrs. Irwin died in 1848. He married for his second wife, Miss Martha Huber, who was born April 1, 1834. The fruits of this marriage were two children, one son and one daughter, the latter now deceased. Mr. Irwin has a fine farm of four hundred acres in this township, and one of four hundred and eighty acres in Nebraska. The farm in this county is valued at sixty dollars an acre. In politics, he is a Republican.

F. M. Jordan, M. D., Pleasant Plains, Illinois; was born in Menard county, Illinois, on the 22d day of May, 1826. His father, Henry Jordan, was born in Ohio, about 1804. His mother, Ksah Hull, was born in the same State in 1808, where they were married in 1825. The following year came to Illinois and located in Menard county, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1869; mother still living and resides in Kansas. The subject of this sketch married Miss R. M. Michner; she was born in Ohio, May 29, 1840. Her parents emigrated to Illinois and located in Decatur, Macon county, when she was three years old. The fruits of this marriage is two children, viz.: Aura D., born July 27, 1866, and Frank T., born March 7, 1870. The Doctor received a classical education at the Normal University of Illinois. After

leaving school, commenced the reading of medicine in Decatur, with Dr. W. B. Hostetler, where he remained one and a half years, and the following six years practiced medicine, and in the meantime taught school. In 1872, attended lectures and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago; thence went to Shelbyville, Illinois, where he followed his profession four years. He then went to Chicago, where he attended a post graduate course, and practiced in the free dispensary for three years, when he came to New Berlin, where he formed a partnership with Dr. W. L. Fulton, where he remained one year, when he came to Pleasant Plains, where he has followed his profession. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are members of the M. E. Church.

Martin S. Mosteller, M. D., Pleasant Plains, Illinois, was born in Salisbury township, Sangamon county, Illinois, on the twenty-first day of April, 1842. Son of Thomas and Charlotte (Morris) Mosteller; father of German descent and a native of Ohio, and mother a native of Tennessee. They were married in Franklin county, Indiana, July 21, 1827. There was a family of four sons and four daughters, six of whom are living, viz.: Alice J., now the wife of Job Daveport; Dorcas, wife of Dr. F. P. Antler, of Petersburg; Christopher E., a practicing physician of Rising Sun, Polk county, Iowa; Martin S.; John H. A.; Eliza W., now Mrs. Thomas Davis, of Vandalia, Missouri. His father, by occupation, was a carpenter, and died in Cartwright township, February 22, 1881; mother died March 2, 1865. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he commenced reading medicine under his brother, Dr. Christopher E. Mosteller, and remained with him one year. In 1867, attended a course of lectures at Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, and in 1869, another course, when he graduated with honor. In 1864, married Miss Sarah M. Antler, a daughter of Leonard Antler; she was born in Morgan county, Illinois, May 11, 1842. By this union there were five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Freddie F., Albert A., Maud M., Bertie B. The doctor came to Pleasant Plains in 1870, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, where he is meeting with a lucrative practice. In politics is a Republican.

Levis A. Mowry, farmer, post office, Pleasant Plains; was born in Smithfield, Providence county, Rhode Island, May 27, 1821; son of Levi and Alpha (Aldrich) Mowry, native of Rhode Island, where they were married, June 12, 1814. There

was a family of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, four of which are living at the present writing: Duty, Lewis A., Martin C., and Maranda B., wife of Baxter Arnold, of Rhode Island. Mr. Levi Mowry died in Rhode Island, October 10, 1863; mother died in Sangamon county, Illinois, July 28, 1868. They were members of the Free-will Baptist Church. Mr. Mowry, in early life, learned the trade of boot and shoe making, at Waterford, Massachusetts, which he followed about four years, when he was employed as a clerk in a general store, where he remained six years. In 1842, married Miss Johanna M. Taft, a daughter of Benona and Nancy Taft, native of Rhode Island, where she was born, December 28, 1820. The fruits of this marriage is four children, three of whom are living, Charles L. B., born Sept. 1, 1845, died Aug. 18, 1846; Mary M., born Feb. 21, 1848; Chas. L., born Feb. 5, 1855; Irving L., born May 17, 1861.

Mr. Mowry in politics, is a Republican, and has affiliated with the party since its organization; has one hundred and thirty-four acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$65 per acre; raises sixty-five acres of corn; twenty acres of rye; ten acres of oats; turns out eighty-five head of hogs, yearly. Mr. and Mrs. Mowry came to the county in limited circumstances, but pulled together, and they have made a fine property and home.

Robert S. Plunkett, farmer, was born in Cabarras county, North Carolina, on the 15th day of June, 1808; son of John H. and Elizabeth (Purvines) Plunkett. In about 1804, they were married in North Carolina, where there were eight children born. In 1823, left his home in North Carolina, with teams, for the Sangamo country; camping out, and was seven weeks making their journey. He first located on the place where S. P. Plunkett now lives, and moved into a log cabin about twelve by fourteen feet, where he remained until the following fall; living in it without any floor or a window glass. He entered land and made a farm, and remained until his death. Mr. Plunkett, in politics, was an old line Whig. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received but a limited school education, in a log cabin. In 1829, married Miss Ruth Combs, a daughter of Samuel Combs, a native of Kentucky, where she was born in Green county. The fruits of this marriage were six children, four boys and two daughters, five of whom are living, viz: Martha A., Asa W., Jason D., Richard M. J., John N.; Rebecca J., Martha, deceased. Mrs. Ruth Plunkett died in 1844. For his second wife, married Miss Ann

Alexander, a daughter of Joshua Alexander. Mr. Plunkett has been a farmer all his life, and has lived on the same place, with the exception of one winter. Has one hundred and ten acres of land, ninety acres under a high state of cultivation—valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. Plunkett has been identified with the county all his life; has seen the prairies, in their wild, uncultivated state, covered with wild game, to one of the most beautiful countries in the world. Mr. Plunkett was an old hunter, and many a deer, turkey and wolf have bit the dust by his unerring aim. For his third wife, married Mrs. Joseph Gateley; her maiden name was Hind; she was born in Tennessee. By this union there were two children, Nancy L. and Ruth. Mrs. Plunkett died February, 1879.

G. M. Renshaw was born August 7, 1830, in Sangamon county. W. P. Renshaw, his father, was born November 7, 1800, near Salisbury, Georgia. His mother, Martha Nesbet, was born November 8, 1794, near Lexington, Kentucky. They were married in Bond county, Illinois, December 31, 1818, and came to Sangamon county in 1821, locating in what is now Cartwright township. Seven children were born to them, viz: Jane, Mary A., now Mrs. S. L. Harrison; Margaret E., now Mrs. F. Butler; James N., deceased; Barbara, now Mrs. Haughton; John S. and William P. G. M. was married October 22, 1866, to Matilda F. Parker, who was born in Robertson county, Tennessee. They had three children, two daughters and one son. Mr. Renshaw has a fine farm of seventy-six acres, all of which is under cultivation.

William Riggins, farmer, post office, Richland; was born in Cape May county, New Jersey, on the 28th day of July, 1812, where they were married. Son of Caleb and Charlotte (Little) Riggins. By this union there were ten children, one died in infancy. The children were as follows: William, Ellen, James, Jonas, John, Jeremiab, Samuel, Sarah and Mary, of which one is living at the present writing. In 1839, his parents emigrated to Mason county, where he entered land and made a farm, and remained until his death, which occurred about 1852; his mother died some years later. When William was twenty-one years of age, he went to work in a ship-yard, where he remained three years. He afterwards rented land, but not meeting with financial success he came West. In 1834, married Martha Mosslander. She was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, July 28, 1813. The fruits of this marriage was six children, two of whom are now living: Eliza-

beth, now Mrs. Jane Tripp; Mary, now Mrs. Franklin H. Wood. Mrs. Martha Riggins died April 4, 1844. He again married Mrs. Rathack, whose maiden name was Bohme. She was born in Germany, January 22, 1827. There were two children—Annie and William H. Mr. Riggins is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county; has one hundred and eighty acres of land, valued at \$50.00 per acre. Mr. Riggins came to the county in an early day, without means, but by close attention to business has made a fine home. In politics, was a Republican.

Edwin Watts, farmer, post office, Farmingdale, was born in Sangamon county, on the 14th day of June, 1839; son of Charles and Elizabeth (Innes) Watts, who emigrated to Sangamon county, in 1833. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a good business education, being a graduate at Bell, Bryant &

Stratton's Business College, at Chicago, Illinois. In 1860, embarked in the cattle trade, in Kansas, which he prosecuted some twelve years, when he returned to Cartwright township, where he has followed the same business in connection with farming. In October, 1871, married Miss Laura E. Rickard, a daughter of S. P. Rickard and Sophia Emet. She was born in Sangamon county, September 6, 1847. There are two children, Mary E., born May 21, 1875; Laura E., born November 2, 1879. Mr. Watts has a beautiful home with one hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which is under cultivation, valued at sixty-five dollars per acre; raises two hundred acres of corn, fifty acres of wheat, turns out four hundred head of cattle and four hundred head of hogs yearly.

Mr. Watts has been identified with the county all his life and has seen it from its infancy to a fine cultivated country.

CHAPTER XXXII.

TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE OF CHATHAM.

TOWNSHIP OF CHATHAM.

The township of Chatham is situated in the southern part of Sangamon county, being township fourteen north, range six west of the third principal meridian. Originally, the township was three-fourths prairie, the timber land being confined to points along Panther and Lick creeks. The fears of the early settlers have never been realized that the timber would soon all be destroyed, for in 1881 there is more timber in the aggregate, but not same quality, than when John Campbell selected his land on Lick creek, and cleared away timber for his farm.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler of Chatham township was John Campbell, in 1818, who arrived on the 22d day of March, and located on Lick creek, in the west part of the town. John Campbell was born November 4, 1790, in Carter county, Tennessee. His father, Jeremiah Campbell, settled there before the American Revolution, and was a soldier during the Revolution, under General Francis Marion. He lived to be about one hundred years old. His youngest son, Jackson, was the owner of the old homestead at the beginning of the great rebellion. The farm had been in the family about one hundred years. John Campbell enlisted in a company from Carter county, in the second war with England, served six months, re-enlisted, and served until March, 1815. He was an ensign in the last campaign, and drew a pension to the end of his life. He remained in Tennessee until 1818, when he moved to Madison county, Illinois, and was there married, November 6, 1818, to Lavina Parkison, who was born February 21, 1803. They had six children—Alfred C., William P., Jeremiah, Josiah W., Peter C., and Caroline.

Mrs. Lavinah Campbell died December 13, 1853, and John Campbell was married in 1855, to Mrs. Margery Carson, whose maiden name was Parkison, a sister of his first wife. She died March 5, 1870. John Campbell died February, 1875, on the farm where he settled in 1818, five miles west of Chatham, leaving a large estate, which he had accumulated by industry and economy. He, as nearly all the earliest settlers, took part in the Black Hawk war. The first mill in the county, built by Daniel Lisle, was sold by him, and after changing hands once or twice, was bought by Mr. John Campbell, and moved to his farm on Lick creek, where he put it up and ran it for years, each customer bringing his own horses to run it. That kind of mills went out of use long ago, and one of the burrs was used by Mr. Campbell as a doorstep, to the day of his death.

Henry Brown was probably the second settler in the township. He arrived in the summer of 1819, from the South, and remained but a few years, when he left the State.

John Darnelle, another of the pioneers of 1819, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, June 8, 1791. He served fourteen months in the war of 1812-13, half the time as first Lieutenant, and was then promoted to Captain. Margaret Norton was born October 25, 1793, in Bourbon county, also. They were married there, February 20, 1814. The family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving November, 1819, in what is now Chatham township, first at a place called Turkey Point, and in the spring of 1820, moved further up Lick creek, and made a permanent settlement five miles west of the present town of Chatham. Mr. Darnelle learned to write by fire-light, and in the absence of paper, peeled buckeye bark from the trees, and when it became dry, did his writing on that, until he

learned to keep accounts of all his business transactions. He acquired such fame as an accurate and legible penman, that he became the neighborhood letter-writer. He was on the first grand jury that was ever empaneled in Sangamon county, May 7, 1821. They held their deliberations, some sitting on a pile of rails, and some on gopher-hills out on the prairie, within the present limits of Springfield. He was elected as one of the Representatives of Sangamon county in the State Legislature of 1840, the first that ever assembled in Springfield. Mr. Darneille died March 10, 1854, and his widow April 30, 1875, both on the farm on which they settled in 1820.

Levi Harbur, and Samuel Harbour, brothers, (but spelling their name differently,) also came in 1819. Levi Harbur was born November 21, 1797, in Garrard county, Kentucky. When he was a child his parents moved to Christian county, in the same State. He was there married, June 29, 1817, to Eleanor Ashley, and moved to Madison county, Illinois, in September following, accompanied by his wife and his brother Samuel. He left his brother in Madison county, and with his wife went to the southern part of Missouri, remaining one and a half years, and had one child there. He returned to Madison county, where Mrs. Eleanor Harbur died September 10, 1819. Leaving his child in the care of a friend, he came to what is now Sangamon county, one and a quarter miles east of the town of Loomi. He went eighty miles to Edwardsville, obtained a license, returned to the San-ga-ma country, and was married March 25, 1820, to Mary Sawyers. Mrs. Mary Harbur died September 8, 1857, and Mr. Harbur married Frances Young, October 1, 1861.

Levi Harbur says that the snow of 1830-31 was three feet four inches on an average, and that he resolved that if it ever went off, Illinois would not hold him long. The snow went off, but he did not. I have measured a stump near where Mr. H. resides. It is a white oak, eight feet high and two feet in diameter at the top. Mr. Harbur says he cut it not more than two feet above the snow, so that the snow must have been six feet deep at that place, but that was drifted.

Samuel Harbour was born September 24, 1799, in Garrard county, Kentucky, and was taken by his parents, in infancy, to Christian county. In 1817, he accompanied his brother Levi to Madison county Illinois, and from there he came to what is now Chatham township, Sangamon county, arriving October, 1819. He was married

March, 1823, to Elizabeth Briscoe, who died February, 1824, shortly after the birth of their child. Mr. Harbour married the second time, Elizabeth Lindley, being his second wife. Mr. Harbour died in 1874.

Simon Lindley, came in the spring of 1820. He was born January 20, 1769, in Orange county, North Carolina. Anna Standley was born February 3, 1766, in Kent county, Delaware. Her parents moved to Pendleton District, South Carolina. Simon Lindley and Anna Standley were there married, July 14, 1789. They came to what became Sangamon county, arriving April 14, 1820, in what is now Chatham township. Mr. Lindley was a very eccentric man, and many anecdotes are related of him, both in connection with his preaching and in private life. Mr. Lindley was also a man of liberal education. He was educated at some college in Philadelphia, but whether he was a graduate or not, I cannot say. After the town of Springfield was laid out, there was a discrepancy between the surveyors of that and the former town of Calhoun, and Mr. Lindley was called on to re-survey it and harmonize the differences, which he did, to the satisfaction of all parties. Mr. Lindley was also a minister of the Regular, or Predestination Baptist Church, and preached the gospel as the occasion offered. It is related of him that on one occasion he was holding forth to a congregation not far from his own house, and in the midst of his sermon he heard a noise to which he gave instant attention. Turning to his hearers, he said: "Brethren, the trap is down. Hold fast to the text till I return, and I will finish my sermon." Leaving the stand, he went to the place where he had set a trap, and which had been sprung on a wolf. He instantly dispatched it, re-set the trap, and returned and finished his discourse. Mr. Lindley died in 1827. His widow survived him many years.

Jacob Miller came in 1824, and settled in the northwest corner of the township. Here he raised a large family, and died July 27, 1862.

Thomas and David Alexander, Andrew Starr, Peter Ballou, Randall and Joseph Davis, John Wychoff, Stephen and John Neal, Joseph Hilliard, Henry Hall, William and David Workman, Eli Harlan and Allen Bridges, were also among the early settlers of the township.

Thomas Alexander was born about 1768, in Ireland, and his parents came to America when he was about four years old, landing at Charleston, South Carolina. Lynna Goodlett was born October 11, 1780, in Greenville District, South Carolina. They were there married. In 1806,

they moved to Christian county, near Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where they had two children, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in October, 1828, three miles east of Auburn. In 1829, they moved to what is now Chatham township, south of Lick creek. He died August 12, 1844.

Daniel Neal was born about 1770, in Bedford county, Virginia. He was married there to Polly Booth, a native of the same county. They moved to Franklin county, Tennessee, in the fall of 1808. Died in 1838. The family then moved to Bourbon county, Kentucky. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving November 10, 1823, in what is now Chatham township.

Silas Harlan was born January 5, 1781, in Berkley county, Virginia. He went to Christian county, Kentucky, and came to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in 1827. He entered about one thousand acres of land, and improved a farm, three and a half miles south of Chatham. Elizabeth Messick was born March 26, 1809, in Rockingham county, Virginia, and her father moved the next year to Christian county, Kentucky. In 1827, Elizabeth came to Sangamon county with the family of John French. Silas Harlan and Elizabeth Messick were married September 10, 1829.

Jacob Miller was born in 1789, in Kentucky. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, mustered in at Winchester, Kentucky, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe. Lucina Poats was born December 18, 1793, in Stafford county, Virginia, and was taken to Clark county, Kentucky, when she was quite young. Jacob Miller and Lucina Poats were there married, in 1812. Moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving December, 1824, in what is now the northwest corner of Chatham township. He died in 1862.

William Gibson was born about 1780, near Staunton, Virginia, and was taken by his parents, at six or seven years of age, to Fayette county, Kentucky. He was married in Boone county, in 1809, to Mary Holman. She was born July 29, 1789, in Woodford county. Her father, Edward Holman, and Jesse Holman—for many years Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana—were brothers. She was, consequently, a cousin to Hon. Wm. S. Holman, of the Fifth Congressional District of Indiana. Moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving November 1, 1829, and settled in what is now the northwest corner of Chatham township.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in the township was Alfred C. Campbell, who was born July 22, 1819. When

the war with Mexico broke out he enlisted in Captain Morris' company, and served until his regiment was discharged, holding the commission of Lieutenant. When the rebellion broke out he raised a company, October 2, 1861, and became Captain of Company E., Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, under Colonel John Logan, and fought in all the battles from Fort Donelson to the sea. At Pittsburg Landing, his company lost thirty-two men, killed and wounded, out of fifty-six in action. He served three years and four months, and was honorably discharged. Captain Campbell moved, in 1851, to the vicinity of Mowequa, Shelby county, where he now resides.

The first death was that of Jane Kimes, who died with flux. Her coffin was made from timber split out of a tree, and hewn and dressed with a broad-axe by John Darneille.

Samuel Wychoff was the first justice of the peace.

The first school was taught on section nineteen, in 1822, by Ira McGlassen.

Simon Lindley, a Baptist minister, already spoken of as an early settler, preached the first sermon.

The first church was organized by the Baptists in 1821.

The first mill was the old-fashioned horse mill, built by John Campbell, shortly after his arrival.

The first water-mill was a saw-mill, built and run by Johnson Hardin, on Lick creek, as early as 1828.

The first steam grist-mill was erected in Chatham village, in 1856.

SCHOOLS.

The first school, as stated, was on section nineteen, and the house in which it was held was a small log one of a very primitive style. Improvements have since been made in this respect, and the township is now pretty well supplied with school houses, with accommodations much superior to those in the beginning. There are now seven school houses in the township, outside of the village, and one in the village, having a total value of \$6,000 or \$7,000.

RELIGIOUS.

The pioneers of Chatham were mostly a God-fearing people, and as opportunity offered, assembled themselves for religious worship. Separated from home and friends, far away from the sound of the church-going bells, they earnestly craved the bread of life, and the minister of the gospel, of whatever name or creed, received

a royal welcome. Rev. Simon Lindley was the harbinger who went before, to prepare the way for other disciples to follow after. The meetings were first held in the private dwelling houses of the pioneers, then in the school houses, and lastly in the more modern church buildings that now point their spires Heavenward. The Advent Christians have an organization and meet at the school house on section nineteen; the United Brethren have an organization and a neat house of worship on section thirty. The Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists have each houses of worship and effective organizations in the village of Chatham.

ORGANIC.

The township of Chatham was organized, and first election was held in April, 1861. The township records being destroyed by fire, in 1879, the officers of the township cannot be given, save those of 1880 and 1881, which are as follows:

1880.—Edward R. Thayer, Supervisor; Leonard Ledbrook, Town Clerk; George W. Greenwood, Assessor; John G. Ransom, Collector; Jacob Leonard, Ezra Barnes, Henry Brawner, Commissioners of Highways; E. J. Short, John A. Neal, Justices of the Peace; Arza B. Pilcher, Joseph McWhorter, Constables.

1881.—Edward R. Thayer, Supervisor; Leonard Ledbrook, Town Clerk; George W. Greenwood, Assessor; John G. Ransom, Collector; James M. Darneille, Noah D. Mason, Henry Brawner, Commissioners of Highways; E. J. Short, John A. Neil, Justices of the Peace; Arza B. Pilcher, William Decker, Constables.

VILLAGE OF CHATHAM.

The village of Chatham was laid out and platted on the 22d day of October, 1836, by Luther N. Ransom. Several additions have since been made and it now comprises a portion of section seven, township of Ball, and section twelve, of Chatham. The village is pleasantly situated, and is of a home-like appearance.

The first house was built by Mr. Ransom, of logs, and was situated where the post office now stands, on Main street. This house was erected the same season in which the village was platted. But little more was done that season; in fact, it was not until 1852, after the completion of the present Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, that the village began to grow.

POST OFFICE.

A post office was established at Chatham, in 1838, the mail being carried by the stage running from Springfield to St. Louis and return. George

Crocker was the first to hold the commission of Uncle Sam with the privilege of signing his name and affixing the title of "P. M." to it. Since Mr. Crocker's day up to 1881, the following named have held the office in order named: Peter Freeman, Henry Chew, Joseph Whitney, Curtis J. Norton, Nehemiah Wright, S. S. Sabine, E. B. Smith, S. S. Sabine, Jr., Francis Sabine.

SCHOOLS.

A school was held in 1837 in the smoke house of Luther N. Ransom, by Roxana S. Lyman. This was the first in the place. A school house was not erected until 1839. This was a frame building and did good service for the purpose for which it was built, for nineteen years. The house is now used as a grocery store by Charles A. Smith. The next was a frame building, two stories in height, which was erected in 1858, at a cost of \$2,400. It is yet used and well answers the purpose for which it was built. It has three large recitation rooms, with halls and closets. The graded school system was adopted in 18—.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious development of the place has kept pace with other improvements, there being now three good church buildings and organizations—Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.

The Presbyterian Church was organized at the house of Rev. D. Whitney, two miles north of Chatham township, June 21, 1835, by Revs. D. Whitney and T. A. Spillman. The following named comprised the membership on its organization: William Thornton, Judith P. Thornton, Mary E. Thornton, Emma D. Thornton, Martha W. Thornton, Mildred R. Jones, Louisa Whitney, Alonzo H. Whitney, Julia M. Whitney, William H. and Eliza Meteere, Harvey and Rebecca Ann Hall. The same date of organization William Thornton was elected elder, since which time the following named have been elected, and have served in the office: Luther N. Ransom, Cornelius Lyman, William W. Meteere. February 3, 1841, William Holland and Ashal Thayer; April 7, 1844, Cyrus W. Van Deren, Harvey H. Hall, J. R. Lewis; January 15, 1859, John Smith, Henry Thayer; February 14, 1864, Joseph B. Whitney, James Melvin, John L. Turner; March 5, 1876, William Lockridge. Of the foregoing all are thought to be dead, save James Melvin, Henry Thayer and Cyrus W. Van Deren, who are the present ruling elders. The following named have served as pastors or stated supplies for the church: Rev. Dewey Whitney, William C.



Cyren. W. Van Dusen

Greenleaf, William Fithian, Josiah Porter, A. M. Dixon, Noah Bishop, E. W. Thayer, W. B. Spence, John H. Harris, John D. Jones, H. G. Pollock and H. V. D. Nevius. The first meetings of the church were held at private houses and school houses, and it was not until 1851 that a house of worship was erected. At this time, a building was erected, at a cost of \$1,300. Subsequently it was remodeled, at a cost of \$800.

In 1875, a parsonage was erected, at a cost of \$1,600. The church is now out of debt, and has a membership of thirty-five. A good Sunday school has been kept going for many years, and is now under the superintendency of Henry Thayer.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist families that settled in Chatham, came in 1854, but it was not for some years after that an attempt was made to organize a church. Rev. A. Stott was the first to proclaim Baptist principles in the place, and Rev. M. V. Kitzmiller the second one. In February, 1866, a revival occurred in the village, in great part among the pupils of the high school, and about fifty experienced a change of heart. On Saturday, March 31, 1866, the Baptists met in council. A confession of faith and covenant was read and adopted. They met again April 28, 1866, and Rev. M. V. Kitzmiller, of Girard, and Rev. A. Gross, of Springfield, being present, the first Baptist church of Chatham was formally organized, with the following named constituent members: James Gibson, Margaret Gibson, C. J. DeWitt, Helen Smith, Thomas Beerup, Sinai Beerup, Jefferson Wright, America Wright, Moses Winslow, Mary Campbell, Charles Aldrich, Lucinda Wright, James Miller, Hannah Winslow, Elizabeth Aldrich, Mary Aldrich, Anna Aldrich, Melinda Miller, Mary Wright. The day after organization, several parties were "buried with Christ in baptism," the first in the place. Subsequently the church built a neat house of worship, where they meet regularly.

MEDICAL.

Men will get sick and the services of the physicians are usually in demand. One feels safer if he knows the doctor is within call.

Dr. Ransom Stockwell was the first physician in the place. In 1837, he "hung out his shingle" and offered his professional services to all within call. The people were too healthy or too perverse to get sick, and Dr. Stockwell, while here, was compelled to labor as a mechanic or day

laborer, in order to secure a living. He soon left for Tremont.

Dr. Fitzhugh came next, in 1839. He was a good physician, had a large practice, and was respected by the community. He moved to Missouri.

Dr. John R. Lewis came in 1843. He was a Connecticut man, and a good physician. He died in 1857.

Dr. Thomas Spottswood came in 1844. He secured a good practice, but only remained two years. He went from here to Florida.

Dr. Malone came in 1847 and left in 1849. He was a fair physician, and secured a good practice. He moved to Waverly, and subsequently died.

Dr. Nehemiah Wright came in 1850, and yet remains. The estimation in which he is held, is testified by the gold-headed cane which he carries—a present from those whom he has professionally served.

Drs. Johnson, Fox, Helmle, Hammond and Sprague have each dispensed powders and pills to the afflicted, and have resided in the village.

The following named are the present resident physicians: N. Wright, A. B. Hewitt, S. C. Hewitt, J. H. Smith and Charles A. Wright.

BUSINESS OF CHATHAM.

In the summer of 1837, Luther N. Ransom erected a building for a store-room, which was occupied that season by Daniel Mifflin, with a stock of general merchandise. This was the beginning of trade in Chatham. Since that date many have come and gone. Business for a time would flourish, and then hard times would ensue. The following now comprises the business of the village:

General Merchandise—B. F. Caldwell, E. B. Smith, C. A. Smith.

Drugs—L. Ledbrook, H. F. Thayer.

Restaurant—William Anderson.

Shoemakers—L. R. Butler, William Bell.

Meat Shops—Joseph McWherter.

Lumber—Mitchell, Smith & Co.

Hotel—George W. Sword.

Blacksmiths—William C. Hellerman Joseph Adams.

Carpenters—Daniel Keller, Brown Pilcher, W. I. Aldrich, Wallace Lord.

Grain Dealers—Mitchell, Smith & Co.

Mill—M. R. Thayer.

Stock Men—Job McGredy, David Pyle, Ben McAtee, William Gardner, William Lockridge, John Lockridge, John Marshall, Newton Yutton & Bros.

MILLS.

Chatham was without mill privileges until 1856, when S. N. Fullenwider built a large grist-mill, with three run of stone, and which has from the beginning had the reputation of manufacturing a superior article of flour. The mill has changed hands several times, and is now owned and run by M. R. Thayer & Co.

ORGANIC.

The village of Chatham is incorporated, but, as the records were destroyed by fire, the officers for 1881 alone are given: Village Trustees, Thos. Butler, President; J. M. Darneille, E. B. Smith, Jas. Headley, D. Keller. Village Clerk, Z. T. McGinnis. Police Magistrate, S. S. Sabine. Village Marshal, W. H. Decker. Street Commissioner, C. W. Shipley.

BANK.

The Bank of Chatham was organized in the fall of 1879, and opened for business January 20, 1880. The laws of the State being such as to prohibit the organization of a joint stock company for banking, it was made a partnership concern. The following named embraced the original partners: Benjamin Caldwell, Jesse H. Smith, Edwin B. Smith, E. F. McConnell & Son, Peter C. Campbell, John Workman, L. F. Hamilton, Edward V. Lewis, E. W. Pike, and M. R. Thayer. The first election for officers resulted in the choice of B. F. Caldwell, President; E. B. Smith, Vice President; Edward V. Lewis, Cashier. The officers are elected yearly, and in 1881, the old officers were re-elected but subsequently E. V. Lewis resigned, and John T. Lewis was elected to fill the vacancy. The bank does a general banking business, receiving deposits and selling exchange on all the principal cities. From its commencement its business has steadily increased, its success being beyond all expectation. The deposits now, (in the fall of 1881) amounting from \$50,000, to \$60,000. Being an unlimited partnership, and the members of the firm being among the wealthiest men in Chatham and vicinity, makes it a specially safe place of deposit. A few changes have occurred in the number of partners, it now embracing B. F. Caldwell, Edwin B. Smith, Peter C. Campbell, John Workman, M. R. Thayer, Matthew Cloyd and John T. Lewis, all of whom are well known business men, the aggregate wealth of which amounts to thousands of dollars.

MASONIC.

A flourishing lodge of Masons now exists in the place, with the following named officers for 1881: B. Y. Smith, W. M.; S. C. Hewitt, S. W.; E. R. Thayer, J. W.; E. B. Smith, Treasurer; M. R. Thayer, Secretary; D. McCulley, S. D.; J. J. Martin, J. D.; Wm. Hillerman, Tyler; W. J. Chapin, Chaplain. The lodge is known as Chatham Lodge, No. 553, A. F. and A. M., and has a membership of fifty.

The history of Chatham township is continued by biographical mention of a number of representative citizens, a lack of space prevents us from inserting many others who would add an interest to the volume.

Hiram Alexander.—The early progenitor of the Alexander family, in Sangamon county, was Thomas Alexander, born in Ireland, about 1768. At four years of age his parents moved to America, landing at Charleston, South Carolina; he married Lynna Goodlett, born October 11, 1780; they moved to Christian county, Kentucky, in 1806, where they had two children. They came to Sangamon county in October, 1828, and settled in Chatham township, 1829, on eighty acres of land.

Thomas Alexander died December 18, 1855; Mrs. Alexander died August 12, 1844. Their daughter, May Ann, born in Kentucky, 1810, married John L. Drennan, in 1830, had three children. Mr. Drennan died in 1842.

David Alexander, born in Kentucky, October 3, 1814; came to Sangamon county, with his father, in 1828; married Catharine Darneille, March 13, 1833; she was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, August 2, 1817; was a daughter of John Darneille, who came to Sangamon county from Kentucky in 1819, and was one of the first families that settled in Chatham township. David Alexander had fourteen children, seven of whom died in early life.

John T., born December 25, 1835, was among the first to respond to the call for seventy-five thousand troops to crush the Rebellion; served his three months, re-enlisted for three years, and enlisted as veteran, January, 1864; he lost his right hand at St. Charles, Arkansas, by premature discharge of a cannon, in firing a salute over Lee's surrender; lives on home farm.

David S., born November 20, 1842; enlisted in the war, August 13, 1861, was discharged one year later for physical disability; died March 10, 1866, from disease contracted in the army.

Catharine, born December 20, 1844; married Lafayette Brash, May 29, 1862; lives near old home.

Hiram Alexander, the subject of our sketch, was born March 30, 1847; enlisted in the Missouri Eleventh Infantry, March 14, 1864—then seventeen years old, for three years; served until July 14, 1865, when he was discharged for physical disability; married March 9, 1873, to Mary E. Van Doren, born December 3, 1856, daughter of P. C. Van Doren, who was born in New Jersey, April 18, 1818. In 1824, the family moved to Ohio, where he married Margaret Hathaway, and with his father's family, moved to Sangamon county, settling in Curran township, May 22, 1839.

Mr. Hiram Alexander is now living near the old home, four miles southwest of Chatham village, on a farm which he is cultivating in the finest manner. His farm is mostly fenced with living hedges; his buildings are commodious, and are surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, all of which bespeak the thrifty farmer.

William, born October 1, 1849, married Emma Price, and now lives in Loami township; Mary Belle, born June 17, 1856, lives at home with her mother; Cyrus M., born January 29, 1859, lives at home, managing farm, and settling his father's estate. David Alexander, died January 28, 1881, on the farm, where he settled with his father, in 1829. His educational facilities were very limited, yet he acquired a business education sufficient for general purposes, conducting all with the strictest integrity. He, by his untiring industry, added over six hundred acres to the original purchase, of eighty acres.

In his last will he made a very judicious division of his estate, among his children; giving the widow the "old home," on which she now resides, with her children settled near her.

Peter C. Campbell.—Around the "Campbell family" cluster many interesting reminiscences of the early settlers of Sangamon county. There appears to be several lines of ancestry in the family name in the county, and the nearness to which they may trace their genealogy is a matter not definitely arrived at. The different lines as represented here seem to have originated in one of the then "British Isles." Whatever may have been their land of general ancestry, each line, from the earliest knowledge of them, has promptly responded to the country's call in the defense of her rights and liberties. And that love of freedom, and country's good, that so animated their progenitors in the old French and Indian war—so quickly followed by our Revolutionary struggle, has been re-animated, in the generations that followed, in the War of 1812, and other wars since that time. The rebellion in our own States found many ready to

place their lives upon the country's altar, and not a few sacrificed them there. Jeremiah Campbell, the direct ancestor of P. C. Campbell, was settled in Tennessee before the Revolution, was in the immediate command of the intrepid General Marion during the war, sharing alike his dangers and frugal fare, even potatoes baked in the ashes, and eaten without any condiments whatever; he lived to near one hundred years of age. He had two sons, John and Jackson; of Jackson little is known beyond his living in 1860 on the home farm in Tennessee, which the family had owned one hundred years, John Campbell was born in Carter county Tennessee, November 4, 1790, he enlisted for the War of 1812, into a company from that county, and served six months, and then re-enlisted and served until March, 1815. He was a Lieutenant in the last campaign, and drew pension until death. In 1818 he moved to Madison county, Illinois, and on November 6, 1818, married Lavina Parkison, who was born February 21, 1803; her family moving from Tennessee at same time of Campbell family. Mr. Campbell then moved to Sangamon county, arriving March 22, 1819, on Lick creek, in Chatham township, and they had seven children. Mrs. Lavina Campbell died December 13, 1853, and Mr. Campbell married Margery Carson, sister of his first wife; she died March 5, 1870, and Mr. Campbell died January 29, 1875,—85 years of age—on the farm where he settled in 1819, five miles west of Chatham, leaving a very large estate, the accumulation of years of hard labor and economy, preserving always the strictest integrity, making his word as good as the bonded paper. He took part in the Black Hawk war, as did most of the settlers of that day. The first mill built in the county, built by Daniel Lisle, after being sold once or twice, came into his hands, he moved it to Lick creek, where he put it up and ran it for many years. One of the burrs of that mill was used by Mr. C. as a door-step until he died. Alfred C. Campbell, son of John, was born July 22, 1819, was the first white child born in the township of Chatham, and the third one born in the county; one Joseph E. McCoy being born March 13, 1819, was the first one in the county. Alfred C. married Polly Foster, daughter of Peyton Foster, who had reached Loami township in 1826, from Kentucky, May 13, 1838. June 10, 1846, he enlisted with Illinois Infantry for the Mexican war, as second Lieutenant under Col. Baker. After the death of Captain Morse at Tampico, Mexico, he commanded the company at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. When the re-

bellion broke out, he was Captain of company E, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, under Col. John Logan, and fought in all the battles from Fort Donelson to the sea. His company at battle of Pittsburg Landing lost thirty-two of its fifty-six men. Wm. P. Campbell was born November 4, 1820; also a soldier in the Mexican war, contracted disease, from which he died, twenty years after. Peter C. Campbell, youngest son of John Campbell, was born January 19, 1832, and has always lived on same home farm; May 5, 1852, married Amanda E. Carson, who was born April 17, 1829; her father, John Carson, was born August 10, 1794, on Saluda creek, South Carolina, removed to Tennessee, was in War of 1812, came to Madison county, married, and in 1820 or '21 came to Chatham township, on Lick creek. Mr. Campbell has had three children, two died early. Rachel C., born May 5, 1857, married Geo. W. Hunter, November 8, 1880. Mr. Hunter is a man of energetic business character, and as he has located with Mr. Campbell, will be a very serviceable assistant in managing his large estate.

Mr. Campbell had no advantage for school beyond that offered in the log house and slab-seat, common in that day. Beside the very poor facilities, he had a long distance to go, and the work on the farm often detained him, so as to render his days at school very short, yet he, by general business application, has acquired sufficient education to transact any business necessary. He has never connected himself directly with any church organization, yet he has been a general attendant with the Presbyterian people.

He has always maintained the strictest integrity in his business, making his verbal obligation good as his written one. He is now living within one mile of where he was born; has a fine residence, with suitable other buildings, and finds ample employment in the general management of his large interests. He has added, year by year, to his lands until he now has in one body fifteen hundred acres of as well selected land, comprising timber, prairie and living water, as Illinois can produce.

The ruling passion of his life seems to be strong with him in declining years, to possess the piece of land that joins him.

Rev. Wm. J. Chapin.—The first settler of the "Chapin family" in America, as far back as records show, was Deacon Samuel Chapin, who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1642, and from whom all bearing the name are presumed to have originated. The name of Chapin is represented in almost every profession and occupa-

tion in the county. Probably no family name presents more distinguished men, among them eminent clergymen, lawyers, doctors and statesmen, and not a few prominent capitalists, who, by dint of well directed application in the various forms of business, have amassed princely fortunes.

The subject of this sketch was a native of Grandville, Washington county, New York, being born September 2, 1821. His father, Salma Chapin, was a blacksmith, a "Stalwart of the Old Stock." In the spring of 1832, Chapin, Senior, moved with his family to Wayne county, New York, where in connection with his trade, he worked a farm.

The advantages for education in the new country were limited, and W. J. had no other school than country schools, except three terms at the Marion Academy in 1842-43.

In 1839, during a series of revival meetings, he made profession of faith, from that until 1845, when he was licensed to preach. He worked upon the farm, devoting his leisure hours to study.

In same year he came to the State of Illinois, and taught one term of school. Also taught one term of school in Jo Daviess county, pursuing his studies while teaching, and during intervals of school.

In 1847, he went to Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, where he was formally ordained as Baptist clergyman. Here he remained one year, showing good results from his labors. Here, February 16, 1848, he married Harriet L. Horton. In same year (1848) he went to Aztalon, where he was pastor of that church, and preaching also at Lake Mills, although there was but one charge. Here he labored, most successfully, eight years, holding several series of meetings, adding many to the church. In 1856, he was called to Manston, Wisconsin, when the church was in its infancy, having no edifice for worship. Here he remained four years, greatly increasing his membership; besides, he had put his efforts into building a church, and even had the building up and covered, when he was called to Reedsburg, Wisconsin, in 1860. In 1863, he was re-called to Manston, remaining until 1865. During that time he finished the church, and awakened the people to such a sense of duty that his membership was greatly enlarged. From 1865 to 1873 he did a vast amount of hard preliminary work, at Bangor, Salem, Fall River and Windsor, (all in Wisconsin), showing most happy results in his every field of labor. In 1873, he removed to Troy, Madison county, Illinois, remaining until

1877, producing wonderful results. Also supplying at Edwardsville and other occasional places. In December, 1877, he went to Chatham, Sangamon county, where he is now, (1881), engaged in connection with his pastorate at Auburn.

He has ever been an earnest, self-sacrificing laborer in the ministry, and his efforts have been productive of the happiest testimonials of good.

Mrs. Harriet L. Chapin died at Manston, Wisconsin, January 25, 1860. Mr. Chapin married Lucinda M. Marshall, at Aztalan, July 11, 1860. Children, Lucius H., born July 2, 1849; married in August, 1876, to Emma W. Nutter; Edwin L., born April 25, 1857; Hattie J., August 26, 1861.

Thomas C. Cloyd.—The first representative of the large and favorably known "Cloyd family" in Sangamon county, was one David Cloyd, born in Virginia about 1766. He married in Virginia, had three children, and in 1815 moved to Washington county, Kentucky. In October, 1825, he settled in Sangamon county, Curran township. He died in 1839; his widow died soon after. His son, Thomas, was born in Virginia, January 14, 1798; married Anna Withrow, born in Virginia, December 29, 1795. In 1811, her family had moved to Washington county, Kentucky, and she there married. April 27, 1820; moved to Curran township with his father in October, 1825. They had six children, all of whom became heads of families, and all are now (1881) living, the youngest being fifty years of age. Mr. Thomas Cloyd died September 21, 1878. He went to the field to catch a refractory horse. As he was soon after found dead in the field, with no marks of violence upon him, it was supposed the effort and excitement attendant upon it had resulted in heart disease, to which he was predisposed. His widow is now (1881) living, in her eighty-sixth year of age. His death was the first and only one that has occurred in Thomas Cloyd's family. Thomas Gordon Cloyd, his son, was born in Sangamon county June 5, 1827. Married September 27, 1849, Priscilla J. Banscom, born December 31, 1831. Bought a farm in section one, township Chatham, where he lived till October 20, 1880, when he moved to Christian county. In early life, he became identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church; was an active member for many years. Later in life, he took fellowship with the Christian Church, of which he is now a zealous member. They had two sons and one daughter. Thomas C. Cloyd was born December 24, 1850. Lived on home farm

until twenty-eight years of age (1878). He attended the public schools of the county, with one year in the excellent schools of Chatham. In 1871, he entered upon a course of study in the Normal school of Kirksville, Missouri. His preparation had been so thorough, that he entered one year in advance, enabling him to graduate in three years—June 25, 1874. He followed teaching as a profession for six years, with marked results. April 24, 1879, he married Julia A. Winston, of Springfield. They had one child born June 6, 1880. He is now on a farm adjoining the village limits of Chatham. While engaged in farming very ardently, he is also following his literary pursuits. John C. Cloyd born September 3, 1853, lived on home farm until April, 1881, when he moved to Christian county, and is still with his father. Married Mary Staley, of Auburn, September 2, 1880. His opportunities for education were confined to attendance on the district schools, with addition of one year's study at Kirksville, Missouri, Normal. He has taught several terms with success. Annie E. Cloyd was born February 22, 1860; died June 10, 1881. Her short life was one of almost constant sickness and suffering. At an early age she became a member of the Christian Church. During her long suffering she was patient, looking forward to that blissful immortality beyond the grave.

James W. Greenwood.—The Greenwood family is one, around which cluster many interesting reminiscences, they being early identified in the settlement and growth of Sangamon county. The direct line of descent is traced to William Greenwood, who was born near Petersburg, Virginia, 1772; married Ruth Brooks, and moved to Cabell county, West Virginia; moved to Sangamon county, and settled in Curran township, October, 1824.

Mr. Greenwood died July 6, 1837. His widow died August 16, 1855.

William Greenwood's father enlisted for the war of the Revolution. When marching orders came, he was unable to go, by reason of sickness. Wishing to have his place filled, he sent his son, Abraham—a brother of William—to serve until he could relieve him. When sufficiently recovered to do duty, he went to his command—found Abraham unwilling to go back—was resolved to continue in the service.

We hear of many of his peculiar exploits, many of them being upon the Tories. He constituted himself a forage company, and made the Tories his means for supplies. One day, calling at a Tory's house, the old lady ordered

him away in an emphatic manner. He had provided a strong line, with fish hook attached, well baited. He cast his line into a flock of geese; an old one seized it. He, obeying her command, rode away, taking the goose with him, to the chagrin of the old lady. He served to the end of the war, never forgetting to live upon the Tories. Of William's children, all became heads of families. Many of them attained prominence in the educational and executive departments of State. John, his son, was born in West Virginia, January 3, 1810; moved to Sangamon county with his father, in 1824; married Eliza Miller, October 20, 1832. She was born in Kentucky, June 1, 1815. Her father, Jacob Miller, was born in Kentucky, 1789; was a soldier in the War of 1812.

John Greenwood had three children: James W., born February 2, 1834; Leah M. (see F. M. Neal), Ruth J. Mrs. G. died February 10, 1841. Mr. G. married her sister, Emily Miller, March 10, 1842. His second wife died April 21, 1866. Mr. Greenwood died May 4, 1880.

His son, James W. Greenwood, was born in Curran township, February 2, 1834; married December 18, 1856, to Margaret Baker, who was born in Loami township, October 27, 1834; was daughter of Thomas Baker, born in Campbell county, Kentucky, March 3, 1794; married Nancy Robertson, December 29, 1823. She was born in Harrison county, Virginia, October 9, 1806; lived in West Virginia until 1826, where they had two children; moved to Sangamon county, locating in Loami township, November, 1826, where they had eight children. Of their ten children, nine became heads of families. Some of them, like many others of Sangamon county, responded promptly to the call for troops in our civil war, and offered their sacred all upon their country's altar. Thomas Baker died January 5, 1852. His widow lives where they settled in 1826.

James W. Greenwood now lives on section twelve, Curran township, where he has a farm of two hundred and twenty acres, composed of land suitable for all purposes of farming. He is adding year by year to the value of his farm. His advantages for education were limited to the facilities of the early day. Has six children: N. Jennie, born October 18, 1857; John W., born June 5, 1850; J. William, born August 16, 186-; Harriet C., born February 27, 1868; Thomas S., born June 10, 1870; Joel E., born October 3, 1873.

James Headly was born of English descent, in Virginia, July, 1808. In 1809, the family re-

moved to Licking, Ohio, where they engaged in farming until 1815, when they went to Butler county, Ohio; here they remained until 1817, when they removed to Orange county, Indiana. Their home there was situated upon "Lost River," a river that takes upon itself many curious freaks, by occasionally losing itself in the earth, and, at some distance below, coming to the surface again. This is repeated at intervals. That district is also called "Hurricane District," by reason of a terrible tornado that swept over that territory some years since, devastating dwellings and forests that came within its range. Living here two years, in 1819 they moved to Vigo county, in that part now known as Parke county; They settled upon a river near a place known as "Army Ford," a point quite familiar in history as the camping and fording place of General Harrison's army, in the War of 1812. During all these years his opportunities of acquiring even a limited education was poor indeed, the duties upon the farm engaging all his working hours. His untiring energy and innate thirst for learning found him employing his every leisure moment in pursuit of that education he so longed for. That assiduous application, with his life-love of books, placed him quite in the front ranks as an intelligent and successful business man. In 1832, he married Miss E. H. Brown, a Kentucky lady of fine family. In 1847, he came to Knox county, Illinois, where he remained until 1856, when he located near Chatham, in Ball township. His farm there is of three hundred and forty acres, and is a fine specimen of the home of the intelligent and industrious Illinois farmer. At this writing, Mr. Headly has retired to his quiet home in Chatham village, where, with books and general news, he is enjoying the fruits of an active life. Mr. H. in early life strongly identified himself in every moral and religious enterprise, and has ever been an earnest worker in them.

Mr. and Mrs. Headly have had eight children, three of whom died in early life. John Milton was born October 20, 1835. In early life he evidenced a fondness for books, and eagerly embraced every means, however limited, for self improvement, and, almost wholly through personal application and such assistance as he could obtain at home, he secured an education that would do credit to one of greater facilities. When our civil war began, he felt the influence of that love of liberty which was early instilled into his mind, and had grown with his growth, and he at once hastened to the front, ready for any duty at his country's call. Faithfully he

served, until disease, contracted in an uncongenial climate, prostrated him. He died at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, December 21, 1861. Matilda, born September 27, 1838; married Wm. Scott, a farmer, in 1852. Jennie S., born February 28, 1846; married J. R. Lockridge, March 18, 1869; Mr. L. is an extensive and successful general trader and stock dealer. Columbus C., born January 11, 1849, is now on the farm so finely improved and cultivated by the united efforts of father and sons, and the farm has lost none of its former attractions under his skillful care. Edwin R., born April 4, 1851, married Minnie Ridgeway, in 1876. He early expressed a fondness for learning, and seizing upon every opportunity, aided by the father, now with abundant means, he secured such an education that his services were soon in demand as teacher, and teaching winters, and working on the farm summers, he accumulated such an amount of money that, aided by his ever ready father, he settled upon a farm in Chatham township, where he exemplifies what an intelligent farmer can do.

Samuel C. Hewitt, M. D., was born September 1, 1835, in Harrison, Licking county, Ohio; his father was Rev. Jeremiah Hewitt, a Lutheran clergyman, who, in connection with his ministerial duties, devoted much time to teaching. Samuel C. remained at home on the farm until his father's death, which occurred July 14, 1855; his mother having died September 17, 1835. While at home he attended the public schools in the winter season. In the winter of 1852-3, he was in Delaware High School, and made marked progress. In the winter of 1854-5, he read medicine with D. Ferguson, who was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, at Kerkerville, Ohio. May 1, 1856, he came to Chatham, and continued his reading, with A. B. Hewitt, until 1858, when, in company with A. B. Hewitt, he commenced the practice of medicine. August 12, 1861, he responded to the early call for troops. A company was raised and officered, and marched to Springfield, and there assigned to the Third Illinois Cavalry, at Camp Butler. Soon after, he was detailed into the medical department, where he remained until April 15, 1863, and was discharged through physical disability. He returned to Chatham. After one year, he regained his health sufficiently to resume the practice of medicine. In 1873, he took a course of lectures in the Cincinnati (Ohio) Eclectic Medical Institute, since which time he has been in successful practice in Chatham. By a law passed July 1, 1877, every physician in the State was required to obtain a certificate of ability from

the "State Board of Health;" he received his February 16, 1878. Dr. Hewitt married Caroline E. Hawkins, January 17, 1858. The Hawkins family came to Chatham from New York, in 1855; in March, 1870, they removed to Kansas, and still live there. Mrs. Caroline E. Hewitt died November 20, 1858, and Dr. Hewitt married Lucy M. Hawkins, sister of his first wife, March 24, 1862. She was born October 4, 1844, in Brookfield, New York. They have an adopted daughter, Mary Hewitt, born February 15, 1867. The family are attendant upon the Methodist Episcopal Church, where they are consistent and active members.

James Irwin.—The father of James Irwin was Robert Irwin, born about 1774, in Limerick county, Ireland. He married Mary Cordon, who was born at same place, about 1794. He was a farmer, and, as usual then, upon a rented farm—a rental he held most of his lifetime. They had five sons and two daughters. One son and both daughters died at their Ireland home, the four sons remaining came to America. In 1866, the aged couple crossed the ocean to visit their sons in America. Mr. Irwin was then ninety-two, and Mrs. Irwin was seventy-two. They remained here two years, when, despite the entreaties of the sons to remain with them, each offering them a home for life, they returned to their old home to spend their remaining years.

Mr. Irwin died in 1877, one hundred and three years of age. His widow is now (1881) living, eighty-seven years of age. During the last year of his life, his sons provided him with the comforts and even the luxuries of life, and the aged mother is now the recipient of their united care. While here, the old people sought their regular daily exercise, in the garden and elsewhere. One part worthy of note is, that Mr. Robert Irwin never used tobacco or ardent spirits, in any form, and it may be remarked his sons are like abstainers. Mr. Irwin has left behind him the reward of a true Irish gentleman.

James Irwin was born March 1, 1833, in Kilmalloch, county Limerick, Ireland, the county seat of Limerick, situated on both sides of the river Shannon—a city of great age. We find the Danes occupying it in the ninth century, and held it nearly a century. In 1210, King John fortified it. Edward Bruce burned it in 1314. It was the last stronghold of King James. King William, of Orange, besieged it, without success, after the battle of Boyne (1690). In 1691, it was again invested, and, after a brilliant defense of several weeks, an armistice was proposed, which resulted in a capitulation of

surrender. He remained with his father until 1851, when eighteen years of age, he came to America; his first work being on the Chicago & Alton railroad, then being graded through Chatham. Here he worked six months, then engaged with a farmer for two years. He had saved all his earnings, and invested in land, in Christian county. This he sold, having made \$300 by the investment. He then rented a farm, for two years; two good crops gave him a fine beginning.

He married November 19, 1854, Rachel Harlan, who was born February 6, 1840. Her father was Silas Harlan, born in Virginia, January 1, 1781; moved to Kentucky, and in 1827 came to Chatham township and bought one thousand acres of wild land, and an improved farm. He married Elizabeth Messick, who was born in Virginia, March 26, 1809, and one year later moved to Kentucky; in 1827, she came to Sangamon county, where she married Mr. Harlan, September 10, 1829. Mr. Harlan died November 9, 1844. His widow married George Roberts, September 14, 1846.

The farm upon which Mr. Irwin now lives is Mrs. Irwin's portion of the "Harlan Estate;" besides this he has bought two hundred acres, and also has bought one hundred and twenty acres, on which Mrs. Roberts (Harlan) has a life lease; making him a farm of over four hundred acres of finely situated land, of prairie and timber, well watered by Panther creek. The farm has a beautiful grove for picnics, which Mr. I. kindly opens for any national, religious or social gathering, and his proverbial geniality always adds to the enterprise, whatever it may be.

His opportunities for education were good, being the Parish school—kind to the poor, where they have as good care as the rich. These schools were under the immediate supervision of the village priest, who employed the best teachers.

His religious tenets are of the Catholic order, where he has been an active member. While he has his own views in modes of worship, he cheerfully awards to others their particular tenets and views. He has sufficient income to render his life easy, with his books and papers, of which he is in daily receipt, he passes many an hour, profitably and pleasantly. He needs no written obligations to strengthen his business transaction.

Mr. Irwin, Cincinnatus like, left his plow in the field, and joined the Springfield Light Artillery, August 14, 1862, for three years. His captain was promoted to Chief of Artillery of Seventh

Battery, and Mr. I. was promoted to First Lieutenant; was mustered out June 20, 1865. Was in the battles of Columbus, Kentucky; Corinth, Mississippi; Bolivar, Tennessee; and Little Rock, Arkansas; much of the time on skirmish duty. They have seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Henry Kinney was born at Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, August 4, 1807. His father was Henry Kinney, born in Woodstock, Connecticut, March 1, 1774; in 1795, he went to Carzenovia, Madison county, New York. There, on March 4, 1798, he married Dacey Pond, from Hartford, Connecticut. There are so many interesting incidents in the history of the Pond family, that we propose to give a hasty sketch of them. Early records states that two brothers Pond came from England, in 1630; after landing here, it seems Governor Winthrop, who had been a neighbor of their father, in England, wrote to his son in Groton, England, saying: "Tell old Pond that both his sons are well, and remember their duty." We also find, that Samuel, from whom those of the name have originated, married at Windsor, Connecticut, November 14, 1642, and he died March 14, 1654. We also learn that Nathaniel, third son of Samuel, was killed in a fight with the Naragansett Indians, December 19, 1675. The will of Samuel Pond, taken from the "original records in the State House in Hartford, Connecticut," all in "ye olden style," and the inventory of "ye estate, made March ye 19, 1654," all in that quaint old style, are very curious records. The "sum total," was, "129 pounds and 02 shillings, all without incumbrance."

Among those who first sprang to arms at the "battle cry" at Lexington, on April 19, 1775, were several of the name of Pond, who did not lay down their arms until peace was declared. One Barnabas Pond was a Major in the Revolutionary War, and was so efficient a soldier, under or near the command of General LaFayette, that on the visit of that distinguished man to this country in 1824, as he was pressing his way on through the crowd in the streets of Utica, New York, his keen military eye caught sight of the brave Major Pond, he raised himself in his carriage and addressed him as "Major Pond." They afterward met, and a very affecting scene followed. The same illustrious family held important places in the War of 1812, and in the last civil war many of the name won records of bravery.

To return to the subject of our sketch. His early life was passed upon the home farm. His

advantages for obtaining an education were indeed limited; none other than a few weeks each winter in the old-time log school house, and the proverbial inefficient teacher. On February 23, 1822, the family left New York for Illinois. Reached Olean, on Allegheny river; there they built a flat-boat, and taking on some small families with them, they ran down to Shawneetown, Illinois, where they disembarked. They were then two hundred miles from their destined place; having brought one good team with them and had also been so provident as to lay in a year's supply of provisions, they engaged a good four-horse team, and on May 6, 1822, they arrived in Loami township. There they entered two hundred and forty acres, and some time after entered one hundred and sixty acres more, making four hundred in all, most of which is still in the hands of the family; is well selected, consisting of prairie and timber, well watered by Lick creek. Mr. Kinney remained on the farm with his father until his majority—August 4, 1828; he then arranged to go onto one of the farms of his father, and on October 23, 1828, he married Miss Margaret Dorrance, daughter of Daniel Dorrance, who, with his family, consisting of one son and two daughters, left Wayne county, New York, in the spring of 1822, for Illinois. They arrived at Olean, on the Allegheny river, at the same time of the Kinney family; they going down to Cincinnati on a raft of lumber. At Cincinnati they took a boat for St. Louis, thence by team to Loami township, and located on a farm adjoining Mr. K's.

Mr. Kinney remained on his farm until 1833, when his father became infirm, and desired his return to the old home. He accordingly changed farms with his brother and remained with his father until his death, on March 18, 1859, being eighty-five years of age, his mother having died September 15, 1850, at seventy-two years of age.

His son Daniel was born August 19, 1829; married Annie Elmore, April 7, 1856; now on farm in Loami township. Clarissa, born April 9, 1831; married to James M. Darneille, January 1, 1852; now in Chatham, retired farmer. Caroline, born October 9, 1831, died March 6, 1853; Eliza Jane, born October 9, 1834, married John R. Shelton November 30, 1854, a farmer; Rebecca M., born January 14, 1837, married David Van Deren, December 8, 1859, who died after a short illness, February 15, 1874, leaving his wife and daughter in affluent circumstances.

During the Black Hawk war, in 1831, Mr. Kinney was out in a cavalry company, under the command of Captain Sanders; was present at the

burning of the Indian town, near Rock Island. During a heavy rain, the troops crossed the river in a steamboat that had been sent to rescue them from the woods should they ambush them. The surprise upon the Indians was most complete. They fled in all directions, leaving many stores behind them. The troops burned the village, which was probably one of the best built ones.

Mr. Kinney associated himself with the Baptist Church, in 1840, and has since been an active and consistent member; has ever been prompt and efficient in every moral and religious movement. For many years he was deacon in the church, the sacred mantle falling upon him from his father, who had sustained it for many years before him.

Mr. K. has removed from his farm to his pleasant home, in Chatham village, where, surrounded with many who have passed through the vicissitudes of the early settlers' life, with him, he is passing the remaining years of his useful life, fully assured of duty done.

Isaac Newton Lowe was born near Three Bridges, New Jersey, April 2, 1841, he was a son of Richard L., who was born in Lancaster, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 1802, and who married for his second wife Sarah Williamson, who was born 1820, married about 1837. His grandfather, Isaac, was of German descent, and for many years was a "village landlord" of the genuine old Pennsylvania type. His wife died leaving only one child, Richard L., about 1838; they moved to New Jersey, where Richard L. engaged for several years in successful merchandising and manufacturing flour. While thus engaged he bought a tract of land of two hundred and forty acres in Jersey county, Illinois, and in the fall of 1847, with his father and family, he moved upon it, then a wild prairie. To expedite business he bought a small piece of land with a house on it, and at once set to improving his farm. His father being well stricken with years of active life, died early in 1848. Richard, year by year, continued his improvements until now (1881), he has one of the finest farms in Jersey county, in fact, in Southern Illinois. His farm upon its boundary lines has a fine living hedge fence; all kinds of fruit are grown in abundance.

He is now (1881), in his eightieth year, in full enjoyment of all his mental faculties, superintending his great interest. He has been most abstemious during his life, having never used tobacco, or used liquor of any kind other than for medical purposes.

He had twelve children, five now living. Two of his sons were among the first to respond to the call for troops to crush the Rebellion. Abraham W., born 1839, enlisted in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, but before he was mustered in he went to the Springfield Light Artillery, August 25, 1862, and joined that. He distinguished himself in the service, but after a few months became partially disabled by rheumatism; was detailed as hospital steward, and served till the close of the war; mustered out June 30, 1865. Edwin, born April 2, 1843, enlisted in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, 1862, then nineteen years of age; served with distinction in many battles; was killed at the siege of Fort Blakely, Alabama, an out-post of Mobile; the rebels had surrendered, and he, a color bearer, was planting the colors on the walls when a rebel in the trenches shot him; his body was brought home some months after.

Isaac N., the subject of this sketch, was born in New Jersey, April 2, 1841, moved to Illinois with his father, in 1847. He remained upon the farm at home until he was twenty-five years old, (1866) when he married Helen E. Davis, October 31, 1866, who was born October 22, 1849. She was a daughter of John W. Davis, of Jerseyville.

Mr. L. worked his father's farm on shares until February, 1872, when he moved into Talkington township, Sangamon county, where he lived until 1880, when he bought the farm known as the W. T. Mason farm, in Chatham township, of one hundred and sixty acres, at \$50 an acre; and is now (1881), a substantial citizen of Sangamon county. His farm is finely situated, composed of rolling prairie; his boundary lines are living hedges.

His opportunities for education were good for that period. The Jersey county schools at that time had assumed a high standard. Like his father he uses no tobacco or liquor. They have had eight children; two died young; the others are at home with their parents.

Hugh S. Magill.—There are many very interesting features connected with the Magill family. The subject of the sketch was born June 10, 1830, in the county of Downs, the most northeasterly county of Ireland, separated from Scotland by the North Channel. His birthplace was near Belfast, the manufacturing city of Ireland, and the largest linen manufacturing city in the world. The "Giant's Causeway," so celebrated in the history of Ireland, is only a short distance from his birthplace. The inhabitants are largely of Scottish descent, and of

strong religious principles. His father, James Magill, was born in 1784; was a cotton goods manufacturer. His mother was Elizabeth Stuart, born October 12, 1792; was in direct line of descent from Robert Stuart, of Scotland. On May 12, 1844, the elder Magill, with a family of eight children, landed in New York, and at once went to Utica, where he again engaged in cotton goods manufacturing. He died in Utica, October 2, 1855. His widow died February 11, 1881, at the residence of her daughter, in Winnebago county, Illinois, eighty-nine years of age. Her body was buried beside her husband in Utica. H. S. Magill moved to Sangamon county, Chatham township, March 1, 1856; bought one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved rolling prairie. In a few days he had a house built and moved into it. The house thus hastily built forms a part of the present structure. From the time the first blow was struck, he has been steadily increasing his gains, beautifying his buildings and grounds. While he is thus engaged, he is not unmindful of his own or his family's mental culture. He has a good library, to which he adds from time to time, besides he provides himself with the general news of the day by papers and periodicals. He married Charlotte A. Richmond, born in Madison county, New Jersey, September 7, 1831. They were married November 24, 1853, in Utica, New York. Her father was Dr. Hoyt Richmond, born in Castleton, Vermont, January 15, 1805. He graduated at Castleton Medical College, and for many years was a successful physician and surgeon. Her mother was Lydia Cazier, born in South Britton, Conn., June 26, 1803. She was a daughter of Matthias Cazier, born 1760, on Staten Island, New York; was a Presbyterian clergyman, who graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. The father of Matthias, and Guat Grome, father of Miss Magill, was one of the Huguenots (a sect of Protestants) who, for years, were persecuted in France, (see History of Reformation) and finally, with others, fled to America. Mr. Cazier settled on Staten Island, and obtained large possessions, bringing much wealth with him. At what date they came is not defined. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, we find the elder Cazier, with his four sons, able to bear arms, rallying around the standard of liberty. Matthias was the youngest, but when seventeen years old he too, joined the army. There are many amusing, as well as sad incidents connected with their war history. At the time they lived upon Staten Island, slavery had been introduced

into America, and the Cazier family owned a few slaves. Their treatment to them was kind indeed, and a mutual attachment existed between master and slaves.

One day, when Mrs. Cazier was nearly alone on the farm with the slaves, a number of Tories, who knew her situation, came to the place, collected all the valuable stock, and with several slaves they urged to go with them, drove the stock away. Mrs. Cazier sadly felt the loss of the stock, but was greatly grieved to have the slaves she had been so kind to, go away at that time from her. A few days after, she saw her faithful slaves returning, driving the entire stock back; going out to meet them, they said: "Missus, dat was de best way to fool dem beats." The slaves had been so willing to go that the Tories put them in charge of the stock—how faithfully they held their charge is seen.

During the long years of the war, Mrs. Cazier had died, the British had captured New York, the Cazier property had been destroyed or scattered, all of the heirs except Matthias, had died, or been killed. At the close of the war Mr. Cazier returned to his home to find desolation made desolate. The brave old man, who had faced the bloody carnage of Catholic France for his religious liberties, and for eight long years had stood shoulder to shoulder with his comrades, in defense of the liberties of his adopted country, looked upon the scene—his brain reeled—he took a last look upon his once loved home, became a wanderer, and of his death no one knows.

Some kind friend aided the young Matthias, he finished his collegiate course at Princeton, and when properly fitted, was ordained, and settled at Castleton, Vermont; was the first settled minister in the State.

Vermont, at some time later, passed a law, giving to the "first settled minister in the State" a certain amount of land. After preaching a while, (time not known) in Vermont, he went to Pelham, Massachusetts, thence to South Britton, Connecticut, where the mother of Mrs. Magill was born, in 1803. It must have been about this time the law in Vermont came in force, and he came into possession of his land.

Three years later, (1806,) we find he had sold the land, and moved to Madison county, New York; there he invested his money in lands again, and from the proceeds made his own support. He was so Calvinistic in his belief, that he always regarded it as a special interposition of Providence in his behalf. He continued in the ministry, preaching regularly, for thirty years,

but he would never receive a cent in payment. He died in 1856; was seventy-six years of age. Thus closed the last chapter of the eventful life of that family of devoted Huguenots.

The Magill family is equally interesting in its ancestry. We find them for many generations, active adherents of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. Three brothers, Magill, graduated at Edinburg University, and became prominent clergymen. The Rev. Magill, D.D., of Philadelphia, is one of those brothers. Mr. H. S. Magill has now nine living children.

Noah D. Mason.—The grand-father of Mr. Mason was born January 15, 1782, at Mendon, Worcester, Massachusetts. He was apprenticed to a hard master, from whom he ran away, and followed the sea as a sailor several years. July 15, 1804, Mr. Mason married Lucinda Stetson, who was born June 14, 1782. She was born in Hanover, Plymouth county. After their marriage he made a voyage of near two years to China. On his return from that voyage he relinquished the life of a sailor and moved to Hancock county, State of Maine, near Belfast. This would be about 1806. In 1814, he moved to Genesee county, New York, and in the early part of 1819 he went to Olean Point, on the Allegheny river. In 1821 he with others built a boat, and their families ran down that river and the Ohio, and landed in Pope county, Illinois. A little more than two years later they started for Tazewell county, but finding Sangamon county possessing more advantages they settled in Auburn township, April 10, 1824. Of their children, Noah, junior, comes in the line of descent we wish to follow. He was born February 25, 1807, near Belfast, Maine. He married in Sangamon county, February 19, 1835, to Martha Nuckolls. They had six children. Mrs. Mason died March 24, 1852, and he married Elizabeth Talbott, August 9, 1853. By this marriage they had but one child, Noah D. Mason, the subject of our sketch.

Noah D. Mason was born October 3, 1854. Married July 31, 1878, to Maria McGraw, born January 19, 1855. Her father was Absalom D. McGraw, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, May 30, 1812. Leaving Kentucky, he arrived in Springfield November 28, 1836. He has a vivid recollection of the "sudden change" which occurred December 20, 1836.

He married Rebecca H. Hunter, April 30, 1859, in Springfield. She was born in Hardin county, July 17, 1815. Mr. McGraw died in the fall of 1875, on his farm in Woodside township.

Charles G., a brother of Absalom, came to Springfield about the same time, and engaged in successful merchandise business.

N. D. Mason lived on the home farm until 1866, when, with his father, he went to Springfield. He went through the several grades, reached the High School, took part of a course, took two terms in Springfield Commercial College, where he obtained a thorough business education. He is now on the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, a farm assigned him by his father, in the partial division of his estate. The farm is fine rolling prairie, with sufficient water from creeks for all stock purposes.

Mr. Mason is entrusted with responsible positions on town, school and other boards—places he fills honorably. Has one child, Lizzie, born June 4, 1879.

Edward F. McConnell, son of James and Sarah (Smith) McConnell, was born in Madison county, New York, April 30, 1816. His early life was passed in assisting his father on the farm in his native county, and in attending the common schools, with one year at an academy, in Clinton, New York. On the 9th of September, 1840, he was united in marriage with Ann, daughter of Curtis Hoppin, of Lebanon, New York. Six children were born unto them, only one of whom is now living—James S., now residing in Girard, Illinois, where he is engaged in the milling business.

In the fall of 1842, Mr. McConnell and wife, in company with his father and family came to Sangamon county with the special object of engaging in farming and stock raising. Fine-wooled sheep has been a specialty with him, and since his advent in Sangamon county, he has sold more than \$110,000 worth of wool, and thousands of dollars worth of sheep. When he arrived here, the neighborhood in which he settled, about two miles southwest of Chatham, was all open prairie. He was troubled for some years with the prairie wolves which infested the country, and had a particular fondness for mutton; not only the prairie wolves, but occasionally a large gray or black one was seen.

Mrs. McConnell died June 14, 1853, and Mr. McConnell was again married, forming an alliance with Mary Hoppin, a sister of his first wife, March 13, 1855. Mrs. Mary McConnell died August 28, 1877.

A third marriage contract was formed by Mr. McConnell, the lady in question being Mrs. Sarab P. Morse, whose maiden name was Storrs, a daughter of Ashabel Storrs, of Des Moines,

Iowa. The ceremony was performed January 18, 1878.

Mr. McConnell has never been a seeker for public favors, but has held the office of supervisor and other minor offices of the township. He devotes his time closely to his business, and has been in a measure, quite successful.

James McConnell, the father of Edward F., was born in 1789, near Belfast, Ireland. Sarah Smith was born at the same place, in 1787. They were married in 1811, and soon after embarked for America, landing in New York City. In a short time he went to Belleville, New Jersey, where he labored in a powder mill three years, without losing a day. The war with England, from 1812 to 1815, was then in full force, and caused a great demand for powder. Mr. McConnell having learned all the processes of manufacturing the same, and was an especial adept in the most difficult part—that of refining saltpetre. He went to Madison county, New York, and established works on his own account, and continued to manufacture powder there, seven or eight years, when he turned his attention to farming and raising fine stock in the same county. After making several trips to Kentucky, selling stock, he was advised to take some to Illinois. Acting upon this advice, he embarked at Pittsburg with a lot of jacks and jennets, landed them at Shawneetown, and drove them from there to Springfield, arriving in the fall of 1840. He had no thought of making his home here, but was so well pleased with the country that he bought the land about three miles south of Springfield, making part of the farms on which two of his sons now reside. He went back to New York, settled up his business, and came with his family the next year. His removal was the cause of several other families coming, also. Mr. McConnell brought a flock of about two hundred fine merino sheep, and at the same time some thorough-bred Berkshire hogs. His son, Edward F., brought a flock of merino sheep, also. This was about the first effort to introduce fine blooded sheep and hogs into Sangamon county.

Zachary T. McGinnis—The biography of Mr. McGinnis is identified with that of some of the earliest settlers of this portion of Sangamon county, and we refer to a few of them.

Mr. David McGinnis, grandfather of Z. T., was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, in 1798.

December 24, 1820, he married Eliza Gibson, a native of Boone county, Kentucky.

Mr. McG. visited Sangamon county in 1826, to select a home. He returned to Kentucky, and in the fall of the next year he, with his fam-

ily, his brother G. D. and wife, set out for their new home.

On November 27, 1827, they arrived at what is now Island Grove township. David McGinnis stall-fed sixty head of cattle in 1838, the first effort of the kind in Sangamon county. He drove the herd to St. Louis, and sold them at \$18 per head. The pay was received mostly in silver. This he placed in an old business secretary at home, without lock. Neither had his house a lock upon it. His own laborers and other men, knowing of it, were passing to and fro, but never was a penny disturbed. This speaks well for the honesty of early settlers. David died July 2, 1867, from the effects of being thrown from a carriage. Of their children born in Kentucky, William, born in Boor county, July 7, 1823, married, July 19, 1845, Lorida Darnielle, a daughter of John Darnielle, who located in Sangamon county from Kentucky in the spring of 1820. William lived in the western part of Chatham township until November 18, 1879, when he went to Kansas.

David and William invented a device for grinding the prairie plow, by wheels and levers. It was used in 1829, and generally adopted by the farmers. They might have realized quite a fortune from it, had they secured a patent on it. Of his children, Zachary T. was born September 24, 1849. He received an academic course of study, and in 1867, began his mercantile life in Loami township. Afterward, he was with E. B. Smith, at Chatham, where he was most thoroughly instructed in everything relative to mercantile pursuits.

In 1877, Hon. B. F. Caldwell, knowing his positive fitness for business, assigned to him the entire supervision of his mercantile interests in Chatham, a position of trust he occupies at present writing (1881).

Mr. McGinnis married, November 24, 1871, Miss Fannie, an accomplished lady, the daughter of Dr. N. Wright, who has been the leading practitioner of medicine and surgery in Chatham for many years.

Mr. McGinnis has now three interesting children.

Joseph McWherter was born in Marion county, Ohio, April 17, 1846. His father, James McWherter, who was engaged in farming, died in 1851. The boy, Joseph, was left to the care of his mother. In 1854, his mother again married and removed to Knox county, Missouri, in 1855, where Joseph was employed on the farm until February 14, 1863, when he enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry, and hastened to the

defense of his country. His company being composed of expert horsemen, they were, most of the time, ordered into scout or skirmish duty, and the record of the Second Missouri Cavalry was one bravely won. Mr. McWherter was in thirty-two close battles and skirmishes. He was wounded but twice—once in the body, just above the hip, by a shot discharged in a close fight, at Scatterville, Missouri. The wound was not severe, only keeping him off duty about two weeks. The other, by accident, near Herman City, Missouri, while on guard duty. Three drunken soldiers were put under guard, one broke away and ran, was re-arrested, and while the Captain of the company was binding him, he drew his revolver and aimed at the captain's heart. At that instant, a bystander seeing the movement, quickly knocked his hand up, and the ball passed through the captain's hat and left its mark across his scalp. The captain drew his revolver, and in his excitement and struggle with the prisoner, missed his object and badly wounded McWherter, who was off duty four months in consequence of it. The captain then shot the prisoner twice, causing him to carry the remembrance of his spree to his grave. He was mustered out April 8, 1865. He being then near his majority, he began work for himself, farming about two years, when he began buying stock and supplying a meat market, which he had opened, locating at Newark, Missouri. April 1, 1870, he came to Adams county, Illinois, and engaged in farming and general stock trade. In 1873, he went to Williamsville, Sangamon county, and conducted a large meat market, remaining until 1875, when he came to Chatham, and still remains, now wholly in the stock business. In December, 1871, he married Miss S. J. Conrad, daughter of Mr. Conrad, proprietor of hotel at Williamsville. Have had four children. Mr. McWherter always managed his business, from a small beginning, very successfully, maintaining an unimpeachable character for honesty and integrity. His school facilities, while in Missouri, were of very low order, in a slave district, where there were no advantages except for the rich, but by making the best of his limited means, and by personal application, he has acquired a fair business education.

Fielding M. Neal.—Mr. Neal is in direct line of ancestry from Daniel Neal, born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1770; then he married Polly Booth, a native of same county. They had ten children in Virginia. In fall of 1808, they moved to Franklin county, Tennessee, where John A.

Neal was born, July 31, 1809; then moved to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where five children were born; then moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, and located in Chatham township November 10, 1828. Daniel Neal died August 26, 1838; Mrs. Polly Neal died in 1854. Stephen B. Neal, father of Fielding M. Neal, was born in Virginia, December 25, 1807; came to Chatham township with his father, November 10 1828; married Julia A. Wyckoff. Fielding M. was born in Chatham township, October 29, 1832; married Leah M. Greenwood, January 25, 1855, she was born in Chatham township, September 18, 1836, was a daughter of John Greenwood, who was born in West Virginia, January 3, 1810, and came with his father to Sangamon county, in 1824. (See James W. Greenwood.) Mr. Neal's brothers were among the first to respond to the call for troops for our civil war. Samuel M. enlisted in 1862, in company B, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, for three years, served faithfully till close of war, was honorably discharged; married and lives in Missouri. William A. enlisted in Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, for three years, in 1861; served his time; re-enlisted as a veteran in 1864; saw the last rebel lay down his arms, and was honorably discharged. He now lives near Chatham. Henry C. enlisted in company B, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, for three years, August 9, 1861; was captured at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; was thrown into the Andersonville prison pen, where he died one month later, adding another victim to the never to be written horrors of that southern prison. Mr. F. M. Neal lived on the farm with his father until his marriage (1855); then worked the farm one year on shares; he then moved to Loami township, where he lived two years; in 1858, he bought and moved upon the eastern part of present farm. In 1873, he purchased an adjoining farm on which he now lives, giving him a farm of two hundred and forty acres. His opportunities for education were confined to the rude log school house, with slab seats, but nevertheless, with such appliances and his own energy, he acquired sufficient education to conduct his interests in such a manner that the balance sheet shows largely in his favor. His children are: William A., born March 26, 1856; Julia A., born January 24, 1858, died 1860; John F., born June 10, 1860; Eliza Ann, born March 23, 1862, married Geo. Works, February 11, 1881; Ruthy Jane, born in October 24, 1864; Henry E., born May 2, 1867; Cora Louvania, born July 10, 1870.

Warren Phinny.—At a date prior to the Revolutionary War, three "Brothers Phinny" came from England to Rhode Island; one of them was lost track of; the other two had families. We find one of them able to bear arms in active service in the Revolutionary War. Their families were burned out, and much property destroyed by the British and Tories, during their absence.

His father, Benjamin Phinny, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, in 1770; married Betsy Stephens; born at same place, about 1795; soon after they moved to Montpelier, Vermont, where he bought a heavily timbered farm, and began life in earnest. Soon he had felled the timber and converted his wilderness into fruitful fields. Was in the War of 1812, at Plattsburg. The subject of this sketch was born September 6, 1816. His father dying when he was fourteen years of age (1830), he was apprenticed to the blacksmiths' trade, where he remained until he became an expert workman. He journeyed in the Northeastern States, plying his trade, and also in some of the Western States. Located in Cartwright township, Sangamon county, in 1849. He had married in Rhode Island, February 28, 1840, Caroline M. Arnold, born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, September 16, 1824. She died in Sangamon county, May, 1870, leaving three children. Mr. Phinny married Mrs. Elizabeth Gear, whose maiden name was Good, May 31, 1880, by whom he has one child. He rented his farm in Cartwright township and moved to Chatham, in August, 1880, where he has a village residence, living easily after many years of very active life. In 1861, he went to Idaho, where he mined for gold one year with good success. Then went to Portland, Oregon, where he spent a few weeks prospecting; thence to San Francisco, when, having seen the sights, he returned home by way of the Isthmus, reaching home in the fall of 1863.

Edwin B. Smith, was born at Summers Hill, Cayuga county, New York, March, 1824; son of John and Margaret (Cooper) Smith. His father being an extensive farmer, his sons usually spent their minority at home on the farm, receiving at the same time a good, thorough business education. After arriving at his majority in 1845, he was employed at general farming until 1855, when he came to Chatham, Illinois, where he continued farm work two years longer. In 1857, he formed a mercantile association with his two brothers, who had preceded him, under the name of "Smith Bros."

Although the silver money of 1857 proved so fatal to the interests of so many, in the then new State, these enterprising Smith Bros., were equal to the occasion, and by strict business integrity and honesty they rode out the financial storm without disaster.

In 1863 or 1864, he assumed the entire business, his brothers retiring. Since E. B., has assumed the entire business, he has been steadily and successfully prosecuting it, and at present writing (1881) he is occupying his fine brick block, which has two large sales-rooms, well stocked with choicest selections of all grades of goods.

His plan of business will compare very favorably with those of much greater pretensions in our cities, in point of general direction and amount of stock. During the many years of active mercantile life, he has schooled and drilled many young men into his present system of business, who are now occupying places of trust. Beside his extensive business interests, he has found time to give a helping hand to the affairs of the [village]—was postmaster four years, and for several years served on the board of trustees.

In December, 1861, he married Betsey Tiehnor, a lady from Rockford, Illinois. They have had two children. Charles, born September, 1862, was drowned by falling in a cistern, August 21, 1864; Frank, born June, 1865, died at an early age. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are now occupying their beautiful home in Chatham, surrounded by luxuriant groves and gardens, which they have brought from the barren prairie.

Dr. Jesse Henderson Smith was born in Warren county, Kentucky, August 19, 1825. His parents were David and Jane Smith. The subject of this sketch was brought up under Presbyterian influence and united with that church when fourteen years old and continued with them until 1852, when he voluntarily withdrew from that church and was immersed by Elder John N. Mulkey and took membership in the Mount Zion Congregation of Disciples, four miles from his birthplace. He preached while a Presbyterian about seven years. On uniting with the Church of Christ, he continued to sound out the word of life, and has continued in the work ever since. During his first year of labor in the Church of Christ, he assisted Elder T. G. Marshall, of Kentucky, in the baptism of his aged father, then seventy-four years of age. His mother made a profession of faith in Christ about the same time, but died of paralysis a few months afterward. His preaching was chiefly

done in Kentucky, Warren and adjoining counties, till the year 1865, when he removed to Carlinville, Illinois, and the next year to Girard in the same county, remaining three and a half years, preaching to that church and practicing medicine. He then removed to Chatham, Illinois, his present home, and has practiced his profession there ever since.

While residing in Kentucky he had two oral discussions with Timothy C. Frogge, a presiding elder of the Methodist Church, embracing together, ten days, and covering the ground of difference between the two churches.

His education is fair, consisting of a good English education and a few years study of the Greek and Latin languages. He began his study of medicine in 1846, and attended lectures in the E. M. Institute, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the winter of 1847-8, and has practiced medicine in connection with preaching ever since, except four years that he served the Kentucky Christian Missionary Society as an Evangelist.

He was married to Miss Eliza J. Norman, of Cromwell, Kentucky, November 7, 1854, and eight children were the fruit of this marriage, four sons and four daughters. During the spring of 1873, he suffered a sore affliction in the loss of his wife and two daughters, within a few days, three of his children having been called away previously, while three yet remain on earth with him—one daughter and two sons. Heart and home were greatly desolated by this sad bereavement, but the hope of a better life beyond the cold river, sustained him.

He was again married on June 27, 1876, to Mrs. Margaret A. Taylor, of Carlinville, Illinois. He is to-day in the enjoyment of health and vigor, a good home, and is surrounded with a multitude of friends and comforts for which he is truly thankful to "the giver of all good and perfect gifts."

William Powell Thayer.—The effort to obtain and arrange the genealogy of the Thayer family has been attended with great labor and research. The work was assigned to General B. Thayer, of Mexico, New York, and his labors have resulted in almost complete success. While we can only treat directly with the family in question, we will give a hasty sketch of the brothers Thayer, who first landed on our American shores, and to whom all bearing the name, as far as is known, owe their origin. There were two brothers—Richard and Thomas, who settled in Massachusetts. The exact time of their arrival is not known, but supposed to be about 1630. Thomas was found to have lands in 1636, and Richard

in 1640. William Powell Thayer, Sr., to whom we propose directly to confine our attention, was born in Petersburg, Virginia, March 15, 1815. His father, Martin Thayer, was a native of Amherst, Massachusetts, and when a young man, located in Petersburg, Virginia, when, August 4, 1814, he married Mrs. Mary C. Mason, whose maiden name was Russell. Mrs. Thayer died January 17, 1821. Mr Thayer closed his business and returned to Amhurst, where William, when of suitable age, was placed in a classical school, where he remained until 1830. He was then placed as clerk in a dry goods store, in New York.

In the year 1831, he engaged, with his father, in a dry goods business, in Philadelphia. In 1835, he went to Newville, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and began his first business for himself. He was then married, January 4, 1837 to Miss Mary Houston, she then being twenty years of age. Mr. Thayer closed out his business then, and on January 31, 1838, with his wife, an infant son, a few months old, and a servant girl, he set out for Illinois. He had fitted up a two-horse wagon, with close top, with windows on sides, and a stove. Thus they were enabled to keep warm, and to see the country as they passed. The season selected for the journey was, perhaps, the most inclement of the year. After six weeks' tedious travel, with many narrow escapes, from icy roads, and rapid streams, they reached Springfield, March 13, 1838. The roads were so bad that they came near sticking fast, near the southeast corner of Court House Square, the wheels of their wagon sinking to the axles in the mud. He immediately settled on his farm of three hundred and twenty acres, near the present village of Chatham. A few years of privations sufficed to place them in fine circumstances. He soon entered upon sheep raising, often having three thousand at a time. This business he followed, most successfully, for nearly twenty-five years. During this time, he gave his children a good business education, and fitted them for any business of life. In 1863, he retired from his farm to his pleasant home in the village of Chatham, where he has since engaged in no active business, only looking after his large interests, many of which are very efficiently managed by his sons.

Mrs. M. H. Thayer, after some years of ill health, died June 10, 1872. On December 31, 1873, Mr. Thayer married Elizabeth Dresser, daughter of Rev. Charles Dresser, D.D., of Springfield.

Of children, James H. was born September 19, 1837, in Pennsylvania, and died July 25, 1861, in Springfield, Illinois; Sarah F., born September 2, 1839, married October 14, 1857, Thomas P. Boone, of Kentucky, a relative of Daniel Boone, of early Kentucky history, lives in Springfield; Martin R., born February 27, 1842, married Hattie Melvin, a lady from Pennsylvania, September 19, 1867. Martin R. is now managing proprietor of Chatham Flouring Mills, of which his father and himself are proprietors.

William P., Jr., born January 10, 1846, married Mollie E. Patton, of Paris, Illinois, June 26, 1873. He is proprietor of a flouring mill at Springfield.

Archie T., born October 17, 1849, married Maggie Ricks, May 1, 1878; drug business at Lovington, Moultrie county, Illinois.

Edward R., born September 21, 1850, is in very successful drug business at Chatham. Ed. is at present member of the Board of Supervisors, on his second term.

Dollie, born March 23, 1853, married Joseph Hudson, Agent of C. & A. Railroad at Lincoln, September, 1873.

Bertha, born January 21, 1855, married Lee Hickox, a farmer near Springfield, November 30, 1876.

Cyrus W. Van Deren, the oldest of nine children, (five sons and four daughters) of Bernard and (Eliza McKee) Van Deren. Was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, May 6, 1815. He was brought up on a farm, and early learned to labor thereon. He was educated in the common schools of his native State, attending the last three months of his school days when nearly grown, a select school kept in Millerburg, Kentucky, by T. Lyle Dickey, the present Chief Justice of Illinois, and who was not much older than himself. Mr. Van Deren's first trip to Illinois was made in the fall of 1834, leaving the old home in Kentucky the 17th of September. He was twenty-four days on the road, driving a four-horse team to an old Kentucky wagon, laden with the household goods of an uncle, who afterwards settled in Morgan county, Illinois. He remained here until the latter part of November, assisting his father, (who had come through in advance on horse-back), in finishing and completing the house on the farm, now owned by Nathan Dennis, and to where he moved with the balance of the family the following spring, 1835. (See Old Settlers' book.) He returned with his father to the old home in Kentucky. He concluded a pre-determined contract, and on the 2d day of April, 1835, was united in

marriage with Margaret, the youngest and only daughter and child of John Patten, (also of Bourbon county, Kentucky), by his second wife, Margaret McClintock Patton. His father and the balance of the family having removed to Illinois in the spring, as stated, arriving in June, and his father dying in July, only one month later. He, at the earnest request of his mother, who was so soon left a widow in a land among strangers, came on from Kentucky, and assisted her in the preliminary settlement of the estate, remaining until after the sale of personal property. And in connection with that sale, Mr. Van Deren gave us an incident that at this day is worthy of mention as an example to others. At the sale of the personal property of the estate, he, contrary to hitherto universal custom and usage of the country, refused to provide, or have provided, any spirituous liquor or beverage of any kind, except water, for those in attendance, and although the auctioneer intimated his refusal to cry the sale, and some of his friends warned him it was very likely to cause the property to sell very low. He still persisted, and backed up by his mother, and admonished by the death of his recently deceased father, who had only within a year held his sale in Kentucky without liquor of any kind. He said there should be no liquor on the grounds, if the stock did not sell at all. That a man that would not bid because there were no drinks of that kind, was one that he did not want to have anything to do with, for neither him nor his note would be worth the paper it was written on. The sale was held without liquor, and to the surprise of all, aggregated in amount handsomely over the appraisement bill, and every note given at the sale was collected at maturity, one year later. Mr. Van Deren informs us he took the pledge forty-six years ago to abstain from the use of all distilled or intoxicating liquors, and also the use of tobacco in any way or form, and that he has sacredly kept it up to the present day, and is now president of the temperance organization in Chatham. The early decease of Mr. Van Deren's father after his arrival at their new home, leaving his mother with six younger brothers and sisters, (the brother next in age to him and second sister having died in Kentucky, when young), strangers in a strange land. He, in 1838, also concluded to remove to Illinois, and on the 14th day of May, of that year, he settled on the farm in Woodside township, which he still owns, and where he remained thirty-two years, or until he removed to Chatham. For three years after his settlement Mr. Van Deren and family were very

much afflicted with fever and ague, and realized to the fullest extent the many discomforts attending those numerous visitations of the acclimating diseases.

In 1841, the quadrennial election for justice of the precinct occurring, Mr. Van Deren was strongly urged, both by Whigs and Democrats, to become a candidate, and consenting, he was elected and re-elected for four terms in succession, serving sixteen years; and during the entire term of service, he never had a party to any suit commenced before him to apply for change of venue to another magistrate, nor but one appeal taken from his decision in any case, and that single case never reached the Circuit Court, the party appealing, by advice of counsel, settling as decided by him. And during those years, while acting as justice of the peace in his precinct, as they were termed at that day, he was also elected one of the Associate Judges of the County Court, being associated with the late Thomas Moffet, as the County Judge, and the late Colwin F. Elkin as the other Associate, and constituting the County Court, with the late N. W. Matheny as Clerk (all now deceased), in which all probate and other business of the county was transacted, and taking the place of one Probate Court Judge and three County Commissioners, as under the former Constitution.

Mr. Van Deren took an active part in all matters of public interest—public schools and railroads—and was, from the first organization of the schools in his district, either director or trustee the larger portion of the time he resided on his farm in Woodside township; also in railroads; and when he was really hardly able to risk or bear the loss (as it proved), he became one of the original stockholders in the now Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, and now holds a five-hundred-dollar certificate of stock, which, at the usual interest then and since paid, would amount to several thousand dollars that he has invested in that road; and, while he says the road has advanced his interests, it has also much more the interest of others more able at that time to take stock than himself.

Mr. Van Deren, politically, was identified with the Whig party during its organized existence. But in 1856, he was nominated by the American, or Fillmore, party, as their candidate for State Senator in the district composed of Sangamon and Morgan counties, and, being accepted by the Republicans as their candidate also, he was elected, and faithfully served out his term of four years, and which, with the exception of school trustee, and one year as president of

the village board of trustees of Chatham, closed his official civil service, and ever since he has been identified with the Republican party.

In early life, or soon after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Van Deren united with the church of their parents (Presbyterian), in Millersburg, Kentucky, and have maintained that relation up to this time, and since 1844, he has been one of the ruling elders of the church at Chatham, filling the same office as his father, who was an elder in the church at Millersburg, Kentucky, for eighteen years before his death. Mr. and Mrs. Van Deren have had four children born to them, all daughters, to-wit: Eliza I., Margaret E., Martha S., and Mary Luella Van Deren. Eliza I., born in Kentucky, and Jesse F. Taylor, also born in Kentucky, were married at the homestead, in Woodside, November 21, 1855; they had three children, all boys, viz: Cyrus W., Litchfield, and Jesse F. Taylor, the oldest being born in Jackson county, Mississippi, and the two youngest in Helena, Montana Territory. Margaret E., born in Illinois, died in infancy. Martha S., the third daughter, and John M. Taylor, born in Kentucky, were married November 11, 1869; they have three children, to-wit: George W., Fred V., and Luella Taylor. Mary L., the youngest, is still single, and living with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Van Deren are also tenderly caring for and raising the two younger and motherless children of Jesse F. and Eliza I. Taylor, their mother having died in Helena, Montana Territory, October 31, 1874. Since 1872, Mr. Van Deren has resided in Chatham, where he owns a comfortable and pleasantly located house and grounds, and, we presume, financially independent, as he informs us that to-day, with the exception of a store bill and the taxes assessed for this year, \$75 would pay every debt he owed in the world, and have some left.

Nehemiah Wright, M. D.—In 1641, we find one Samuel Wright located in Springfield, Massachusetts, and from him all bearing the name have originated. Said Samuel Wright was a deacon in the early Puritan Church, at Springfield. Their first minister, Rev. William Maxon, returned to England, and Deacon Wright conducted the services, and was allowed fifty shillings per month. He was one of the first settlers of Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1656. Died in his chair, October 17, 1665. The great grandfather of Dr. N. Wright, was Rev. Job Wright; was born October 15, 1737; graduated at Yale College in 1775. He was immediately called to the charge of the Congregational Church at Bernardstown, Massachusetts, where

he remained as a pastor forty years, enjoying the undivided love of an united people—discord among them was not known. He died January 7, 1829. The grandfather was Nehemiah Wright, a substantial farmer, settled at Derby, Vermont, about 1800. The father was Samuel Wright, M. D., a very efficient surgeon and physician, at Holderness, now Ashland, New Hampshire, for over thirty years, mostly within the limits of that section of country, although his consultation cases extended from over a much larger territory. He died September 20, 1854, aged fifty-nine. The direct subject of our sketch, Dr. Nehemiah Wright, was born at Ashland, New Hampshire, February 20, 1824. His early life was passed at home and in the common school, until eighteen years of age, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and fitted for college in the classical school of Professor Beaumont Parks, who made a specialty of fitting students for college. In 1844, Mr. Wright entered Jacksonville College, at Jacksonville, Illinois; his excellent preparation and personal effort enabled him to complete his four years' course in three years. Having completed his studies, he left college without taking his degrees, and immediately entered upon his medical course. He first went through the Harvard (Mass.) school, and received his finishing course at Rush College, Chicago. Having completed that course, he returned to Jacksonville, in 1849, and received his A. M. Degree. On January 10, 1850, he located at Chatham, Sangamon county, where he has since been in most successful practice. In connection with his general practice of medicine, he has been eminently successful in surgery. For more than twenty years he has been an active member and officer in the State Medical Society; also a member of the American Medical Association. Dr. Wright was one of the seven charter members of the Phi-Alpha Society, at Jacksonville, in 1845 (all now living—1881). The society now numbers five hundred. The poetical production of Dr. Wright, read before that society in May, 1876, awards him an enviable reputation as a literary writer.

His children—M. Fannie, born June 23, 1851, married Z. T. McGinnis, November 25, 1870; Mr. McG. is Superintendent of B. F. Caldwell's mercantile interest in Chatham; Jesse F., born November 29, 1853, married Benjamin J. Detrich, May 23, 1878; salesman for Van Dusen & Co., Springfield; Charles D., born February 20, 1857, married December 30, 1880, Lizzie Felch. Dr. W. read medicine with his father, attended Rush Medical College, and is now practicing.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

TOWNSHIP OF CLEAR LAKE.

The township of Clear Lake comprises all of township sixteen north, range four west, and is so named from the lake of that name, in section twenty-two.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The township is almost equally divided between timber and prairie, and is quite rolling. The soil is of good quality, and large crops of corn and wheat are raised.

WATER COURSES.

Clear Lake township is well supplied with streams of living water. The north fork of the Sangamon river enters on section thirty-six, and the south fork enters on section thirty-three, the two uniting on section twenty-seven, and flowing northward, emerges from the township from section five, but returns within a quarter of a mile, flows westward, and enters Springfield township from section six. Sugar creek enters the township on section thirty-one, and flowing in a north-easterly direction, unites with the Sangamon river on section twenty-eight. Clear Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, about one half mile in length and an average width of two hundred yards. On the banks of this lake, many picnic parties are held each summer, and boats are provided for sailing and rowing upon the lake.

RAILROADS.

Clear Lake township is traversed by two railroads, the Wabash and the Springfield & Northwestern. The former enters from Springfield on section nineteen, runs in a northeasterly direction through the village of Riverton to section ten, when it runs due east into the township of Mechanicsburg. The latter from Springfield enters on section eighteen, and runs northeast, enters Williams township from section two.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The township was first settled in 1820, Hugh McGary was the first settler. He settled immediately upon the banks of Clear Lake. He was an old soldier under Harrison, and was a man highly respected, being a high-minded honorable man.

Harrison McGary, a brother of Hugh, came about the same time, and settled upon the farm where Thomas King now lives. He was dissatisfied, and returned to Indiana, from whence he came.

Samuel Danley came about the same time and settled about a mile from McGary. He was a rough man, but with a large heart, and was always a friend to the poor. He became a Christian some years before his death and lived conscientiously up to his profession.

John Smith came also quite early. He was possessed of considerable wealth, but run through with it all and sold out to Thomas King.

Benjamin Cherry came from Tennessee. He was a good man and ultimately died a Christian.

Thomas J. Knox came and settled on the farm now owned by J. F. King. He was County Treasurer and Collector for one or two terms, justice of the peace for several years. He died in Springfield.

Valentine R. Mallory came about the same time with the others already mentioned. He served in the War of 1812. He died several years ago.

Samuel McDaniels came previous to the deep snow, as did also Philip Smith.

John Wilcox was born in Maryland, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay. His parents died when he was quite young, and to keep from being bound out, he ran away, em-

barked on a sailing vessel, and went to the West India Islands; returning to Maryland, and when he was sixteen or seventeen years old, went with a family to Virginia, and from there to the vicinity of Danville, Kentucky. He was married in Oldham county, Kentucky, to Lucinda Oglesby. She was born in Loudon county, Virginia, and her parents moved to that part of Shelby which afterwards became Oldham county, Kentucky. Her father, William Oglesby, was a soldier in the Revolution. John Wilcox moved to Davidson county, Tennessee, then moved to Logan county, Kentucky; died in 1823. In 1818, the family moved to St. Clair county, Illinois, and from there to what became Sangamon county, arriving in the fall of 1819, about six miles east of where Springfield now stands, and settled between the mouths of Sugar creek and the south fork of Sangamon river.

Archer G. Herndon was born February 13, 1795, in Culpepper county, Virginia; went to Greensburg, Green county, Kentucky, when he was about ten years old, and was there married, in 1816, to Mrs. Rebecca Johnson, whose maiden name was Day. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Herndon had one child in Kentucky, and they moved to Troy, Madison county, Illinois; from there they moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the spring of 1821, settling on what is now German Prairie, five miles northeast of Springfield.

Archer G. Herndon, Sr., was engaged in mercantile pursuits, from 1825 to 1836, in Springfield, and during that time erected the first regular tavern in town. He was one of the "Long Nine" who were instrumental in having the Capital removed from Vandalia to Springfield, having been elected State Senator in 1836. He was receiver of public moneys, from 1842 to 1842, in the Land Office, in Springfield. A. G. Herndon, Sr., died January 3, 1867, and Mrs. Rebecca Herndon died August 19, 1875.

Larkin Bryant was born November 2, 1800, in Woodford county, Kentucky. He was married there in 1820, to Mrs. Harriet Chapman, whose maiden name was Thornberry. They moved to the Missouri lead mines, and from there to Sangamon county, in the fall of 1821, and settled five miles northeast of Springfield.

John Shinkle was born in February, 1783, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and when he was a boy his parents moved to Brown county, Ohio. Mary M. Shinkle was born November 12, 1784, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. In May, 1805, her parents moved to Brown county, Ohio. John Shinkle and Mary M. Shinkle were there

married November 7, 1805. They had ten living children in Brown county. The family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving December, 1826, in what is now Clear Lake township, north of Sangamon river. John Shinkle died August, 1827, in Sangamon county, less than one year after his arrival in the country. His widow raised her family on the farm where they settled, and now resides there. It is three miles southwest of Dawson, Illinois. She is ninety-two years old, and has been a widow nearly half a century.

Valentine R. Mallory was born December 16, 1798, near Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of the river Thames. Nancy Dawson was born September 20, 1802, in Fairfax county, Virginia, and in 1804, was taken by her parents to Bracken county, Kentucky. V. R. Mallory and Nancy Dawson were there married, June 28, 1821. They had three children, and in March, 1827, united with the Baptist Church. They moved, in company with her brother, John Dawson, (see his name) to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving October 22, 1827, in what is now Clear Lake township.

John Dawson was born November 24, 1791, in Fairfax county, Va. His parents moved to Bracken county, Kentucky, in 1805. He enlisted in Bracken county in the war against England in 1812, and was wounded and captured at the battle of River Raisin. After being held as a prisoner in Canada by the Indians who captured him, his friend paid a ransom for him, and he returned home. Cary Jones was born May 22, 1801, in Nicholas county, Kentucky. John Dawson and Cary Jones were married in Nicholas county, October 9, 1817. They moved to Bracken county, and then the family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, October 24, 1827, north of the Sangamon river, in Clear Lake township. John Dawson died November 12, 1850, in Sangamon county. His widow resides on the farm where they settled in 1827. It is three miles southwest of Dawson. Mr. Dawson was Captain of a company from Sangamon county in the Black Hawk war of 1831. He was elected to represent Sangamon county in the State Legislature of 1831, and '32. He was again elected in 1835, and continued by re-election, to represent the county until 1840, and was consequently one of the "Long Nine" who secured the removal of the State Capital to Springfield at the session of 1836-'7. Mr. D. was also a member of the convention that framed the State Constitution of 1848. The ball received in

his lungs at the battle of River Raisin was never extracted, and was the cause of his death.

Samuel Ridgeway was born May 10, 1777, in Berkeley county, Virginia, and was taken by his parents to the valley of the Yadkin river, North Carolina, when he was quite young. He was there married, about 1799, to Elizabeth Caton, who was born August 25, 1775, in Berkeley county, Virginia, also. Shortly after marriage Samuel Ridgeway and wife packed all their worldly goods on one horse, and each rode another. Thus equipped, they set out for Kentucky, and settled near Stanford, the capital of Lincoln county. The family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in November, 1829, in what is now Clear Lake township, west of the Sangamon river, and five miles northeast of Springfield. Died in 1847.

John Blue was born September 9, 1777, in South Carolina. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was taken prisoner by the British the very day of his birth. His parents moved to Fleming county, Kentucky, when he was quite young. Elizabeth McNary was born in South Carolina, and taken by her parents to Fleming county, Kentucky, also. They were there married about 1806. About 1823 they moved to Green county, Ohio, then moved to Sangamon county, arriving in the fall of 1830, in what is now Clear Lake township.

William Fagan was born in 1777, in North Carolina, was married there to Peninah Fruit, who was born January 29, 1774, in the same State. They moved to Virginia, and from there to Christian county, Kentucky. In 1819, they emigrated, with four children, to southern Illinois, thence to Sangamon county, arriving in what is now Clear Lake township, in 1820. They moved next year to Buffalo Hart Grove, and from there to Springfield. In 1831 they settled on a farm three miles northwest of Springfield. He died in 1843.

Uriah Mann was born September 17, 1810, in Bracken county, Kentucky. He came to Sangamon county, with his sister Anna, and her husband, Thomas A. King, arriving the first Sunday in October, 1831.

He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, in 1832, in the same regiment with Captain Abraham Lincoln, with whom he had many a wrestling match. Uriah Mann was married January 6, 1832, in Sangamon county, to Elizabeth King. He hauled all the rails and timber for improving his farm, on a wagon constructed by himself, without any iron, the wheels being hewn each from a single piece of timber, from the largest

tree he could find. His house was built by himself, of round logs. His tables, cupboard and other furniture were made from wild cherry lumber. In the absence of saw-mills he split the timber into broad slabs, fastened them into a snatch block, hewed them to a uniform thickness, and after waiting a sufficient time for them to season, worked them into his household furniture. The first meal he ate in his own house, the meat was hog's jowl, and the bread made from frost-bitten corn. He hauled the first wheat he raised for sale to St. Louis, and sold it for thirty-five cents in trade. He is now among the most successful farmers of the county.

James Frazier Reed, was born November 14, 1800, in county Armagh, Ireland. His ancestors were of noble Polish birth, who chose exile rather than submission to the Russian power, and settled in the north of Ireland. The family name was originally Reednoski, but in process of time the Polish termination of the name was dropped, and the family was called Reed. James F. Reed's mother's name was Frazier, whose ancestors belonged to Clan Frazier, of Scottish history. Mrs. Reed, and her son, James F., came to America when he was a youth, and settled in Virginia. He remained there until he was twenty, when he left for the lead mines of Illinois, and was engaged in mining until 1831, when he came to Springfield, Sangamon county, Illinois. He served in the Black Hawk war, and at its termination returned to Springfield, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, made money, and bought a farm near the latter city. Mr. Reed was for several years engaged in manufacturing cabinet furniture at a point on the Sangamon river, seven miles east of Springfield. He employed a large number of men, and a village grew up there, which, in honor of his first name, was called Jamestown. It has since been twice changed, first to Howlett and then to Riverton, the present name. He was married, in 1834, to Mrs. Margaret W. Backenstoe, whose maiden name was Keyes, a daughter of Humphrey Keyes. Mrs. Reed had one child by her first marriage. In April, 1846, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, with many others, started overland for California; Mr. Reed settled at San Jose Mission, California, and invested in land from time to time. He was among the first who tried their fortunes at gold hunting, in which he was very successful. Of Mrs. Reed's child by a former marriage—Mrs. Virginia E. Murphy writes me, in December, 1875, that she never was taught or made to feel, during Mr. Reed's lifetime, that she was a step-child or half-sister, and that he was the most

loving and indulgent step-father that ever lived. So thoughtful was he of her feelings that he took occasion, after the death of her mother, to assure her of his continued affection, and that he knew no difference between herself and his own children, as she came to him with her mother, a little babe. He made no distinction between Mrs. Murphy and his own children in his will.

John Hoover, Mr. Howell, Solomon Blue and Uriah Blue, settled on the south side of the Sangamon river in 1824 or 1825. They all being of German descent, gave to the neighborhood the name of German Prairie.

EDUCATIONAL.

The recollection of the first school in what is now Clear Lake township, by the "old settlers" of 1881, dates back to 1828. About this time there were two school houses built, one on the north, and the other on the south side of the river. Riley Jones taught the one on the south side of the river in the winter of 1828. This school house was similar to all others built in the county at the time, being of logs.

Time has changed the course of things. There are now no log school houses, but instead, the township has two brick and five frame edifices for school purposes, the total value of which is \$6,600.

RELIGIOUS.

The first house of worship erected in the township was by the Baptists, in 1829, though the denomination was not the first to be represented in the preaching of the gospel. The Methodists were here previously, represented by that trio so often spoken of in these pages—Revs. Peter Cartwright, James Sims, and Rivers Cormack. Aaron Vandever was the first Baptist minister. There are now four church edifices in the township, Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal, on section twenty-four; the Christian, on section twenty-one; and the Methodist Episcopal and Catholic, in the village of Riverton.

MINERAL.

Coal was first discovered in this township at a very early date, and for many years surface mining was carried on, though none of the early settlers, and few of those that came at a later date, ever imagined that underneath their feet would be found thick veins of coal that would be almost inexhaustible. P. L. Howlett, an enterprising citizen of the village, that for some years bore his name, but was subsequently changed to Riverton, in 1865, conceived the idea that there was an immense bed of superior coal at a great depth below the surface. Accordingly, he employed

experienced men from the Pennsylvania oil region, to erect the necessary machinery, and bored down two hundred feet into the earth, which resulted in striking a rich vein of coal about six feet in thickness. This test was made a few feet from his distillery, about eighty rods from the railroad. In order to make this matter sure, he moved his boring machinery up near the railroad switch, and bored down again with the same results. In the spring of 1866, he sunk a shaft from which he began to take a superior coal to any heretofore mined. This was the first attempt at mining coal in Sangamon county.

ORGANIC.

Clear Lake township was organized in 1861.

VILLAGE OF RIVERTON.

The village of Riverton was laid out and platted by John Taylor, December 1, 1837, its location being described as "the south half of the northeast quarter of section nine, township sixteen, range four, west." The plat was recorded under the name of Jamestown, so named in honor of James F. Reed, whose adventures are given on a preceding page, in connection with George Donner and a trip across the plains.

The village grew but slowly for some years, and until Mr. Howlett came and erected the distillery and mill adjoining. Up to this time, the village bore the name of Jamestown, but soon after it was changed to Howlett, which name it retained until 187—when it was changed to Riverton—an appropriate name, it being upon the banks of the Sangamon river, the principal stream in the county.

There being already one Jamestown post office in the State, another name had to be chosen, and it was called Reed. This was one reason why the name of the village was afterward changed, as it was inconvenient to citizens and correspondents to call the town by one name and the post office by another. When the name of the village was changed to Howlett, the name of the post office was also changed, it taking the name of the village. The same change was made to Riverton. Jesse Sweatman was the first postmaster. The large correspondence of the distillery here gives quite a large amount of mail to handle.

RIVERTON ALCOHOL WORKS.

The most noted institution of Riverton is the large distillery of the Riverton Alcohol Works. In 1865, it was owned and operated by P. L. Howlett, and was then said to be the largest in the State, with a capacity of 2,400 bushels of

grain per day. It has since been eclipsed by some Peoria houses, but is yet considered a large distillery, its revenue, paid the Government annually, amounting to thousands of dollars. In connection with the distillery there is a large flouring mill, with six runs of burrs.

A MINING VILLAGE.

The village of Riverton is what might be termed a mining village, its coal mines affording employment to by far the larger part of its inhabitants. Next to the mines the distilleries and mill furnishes employment to the greater number. The cottages of the miners are among the things to attract the eyes of a traveler as he passes through on the railway cars, and the question is often asked, why so many cottages, as well as the name of the town.

A NEWSPAPER.

Riverton, like many other small villages, has had its newspaper, which flourished for a time, like the mushroom, and like the mushroom, soon passed away.

CHURCHES.

The religious welfare of the villagers is attended to by the Catholic and Methodist Episcopal brethren, each of whom have houses of worship.

Chas. Beerup was born April 27, 1841, in Sangamon county. He is the son of Andrew and Mary (Maltby) Beerup, natives of New York and Vermont, and came to this county at an early day and resided until their death, the former occurring in 1872, and the latter in 1873. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and that occupation he has followed thus far through life. Mr. B. was married, January 14, 1864, to Miss Mary Babcock. Her parents were James and Jeanette Babcock, who were natives of Ohio, emigrating to this county in 1850. Miss B. was born January 14, 1843, in Muskingum, Ohio. By the union, seven children were born, six of whom are living: John R., Alice J., Leander, William R., Jennie, and Jimmie. Mr. B. located in this township in the spring of 1881, on section thirty-two, where he owns fifty acres of land, worth \$80 an acre.

William A. Butler, one of Sangamon county's pioneers, was born July 23, 1817, in Adair county, Kentucky. He is the son of Nathan M. and Mary (Hardin) Butler, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky, who emigrated to this State in the year 1824, and settled in Morgan county, ten miles east of Jacksonville, where he resided until the spring of 1831, at which time he sold out and located near Ber-

lin, where they resided until death; the former occurring April 4, 1842, and the latter November, 1834. Mr. Butler fought under General Jackson in the fight below New Orleans, in the year 1815. He also, in the year 1831, fought Black Hawk. So popular was he among his friends that he was elected major. Our subject was reared on the farm, and only received about eighteen months' schooling, although he has acquired a good education since he became of age. Mr. Butler began life a poor man, in the city of Springfield, in the livery business, with a capital of less than \$300. By close attention to business he accumulated enough to purchase a farm, seventeen miles west of Springfield. Mr. Butler served as Marshal of Springfield the years 1860 and 1861. Mr. B. was married in the year 1863, to Mrs. Jane Clark, daughter of James and Mary A. Trotter, who came to this county 1827, and settled on section thirty-two, this township, where the latter still resides, the former having died many years ago. Mrs. Clark is mother of two children—Thomas and Emma. Mr. B. is holding the office of township trustee; he owns one hundred and eighty-eight acres of good land, where he carries on mixed farming.

C. S. Churchill was born June 30, 1842, in Shelby county, Kentucky. He is the son of George and Sarah (Arnold) Churchill, both of whom were natives of Virginia, and emigrated to this county, settling near Mechanicsburg, in 1827, where they resided a number of years, and then came to this township and settled on section eighteen, where they both died. Our subject was reared on the farm, which occupation he has followed thus far through life. He was married July 31, 1845, to Miss Hester F. King. Miss King was born January 21, 1825, in Bracken county, Virginia; by this union nine children were born, three of whom are living—Henry, Parmelia A. and Amanda P. Mr. C. owns three hundred and sixty acres of good land, well improved.

John Cromley, farmer, was born May 11, 1816, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Hineman) Cromley, both of whom are deceased. They were early settlers of Ohio, where they were residing at the time of their death. Our subject was reared a farmer and he was deprived of the chance for an education. Though being possessed with a limited education, he has accumulated a large amount of property. He is owning three hundred and twenty acres of good land, all made by his own exertions.

Mr. Cromley was married to Miss Sarah Frederick. By her four children were born, three of whom are living—Mary J., Jacob and Charles. Mrs. Cromley was called to her resting place, and to supply this loss, he married Julia Lamkie, in the year 1870. Miss L. was born in Germany in the year 1839, and emigrated to this country in 1866. The fruits of this union have been three children, viz: Emma, John and William. Few have been as successful financially as Mr. Cromley.

Amos Grubb was born May 26, 1826, in Perry county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Henry and Mary (Smith) Grubb, both of whom died in Perry county, Pennsylvania. Amos was reared to manhood in his native State, and emigrated to this county in the year 1857, first settling in the city of Springfield, where he lived a few months, and then moved one and a half miles east of Springfield. From this he moved to the present place, where he has resided eighteen years. Mr. G., until three years ago, had devoted his entire attention to farming. Since that time he, in connection with his farming, has been operating a tile mill, with good success, his sales averaging about one hundred and fifty thousand tile per annum. Mr. G., was married in June 24, 1852, to Miss Mary A. Thrasher. Miss T., was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1821. The fruits of this marriage was seven children born to them: Elizabeth A., wife of Henry Churchill; Michael, Henry, Edwin, Dora J., Mary C., and Emma F.

Mr. G., has held several offices in the township, one of which he has held seventeen years in succession, that being the office of school director. He is owning one hundred and seventy-six acres of good land.

Thomas A. King, farmer, was born April 22, 1809, in Clarke county, Kentucky; his parents were William B. and Annie R. (Greening) King, natives of Virginia. The former was educated for a surveyor, but never followed surveying to any extent, farming being his principal occupation; he died October 19, 1863; the latter died March 27, 1873. Mr. King emigrated to this State in October, 1831, and located in German Prairie, where he resided ten years. In 1840, he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, where he has resided ever since. He was united in marriage to Miss Ann Mann, November 11, 1830, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Gaterel, of Bracken county, Kentucky. The fruits of this marriage was twelve children, of whom six are living, namely: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Todd; Melvin, now a resident of Kansas; Uriah, now

resides on a farm joining the old homestead; John J. resides on the old homestead; Julia, now Mrs. Turney; Thomas A., now living with his father; he has also an adopted son, Robert. Mrs. King departed this life May 11, 1881; they had been married fifty years and six months the day of her death. He had two sons in the war, Melvin and Uriah; the former enlisted in July, 1862, for three years, in Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry; served full term, and was honorably discharged, August, 1865. The latter enlisted at Springfield, June 17, 1861, in Company E, Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, for three years. He fought at Perryville, Stone River, and Chickamauga, being wounded in the latter September 19, 1863, and captured the next day, and after enduring the horrors of nearly all the famous rebel prisons, at Richmond, Danville, Andersonville, Savannah, Milan, Thomasville, and back to Andersonville, was released March 20, 1865, and returned, via Vicksburg and St. Louis, to Springfield, and was honorably discharged June 7, 1865, being within ten days of one year over time. Mr. King once owned four hundred and thirty acres of land, but has divided it among his children, reserving the old homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, valued at \$60 per acre. Politically, he is a Republican; voted for General Fremont; was formerly a Whig. He has filled a number of township offices; was supervisor two terms and school trustee a number of years; and other local offices. Post office, Riverton. Never had a suit in court.

Colonel John F. King was born December 12, 1831, in Sangamon county, Illinois. His parents were William B. and Annie R. (Greening) King, natives of Virginia, the former born in Forquier county in 1779, and the latter at the same place, 1785. Mr. K. was educated in the common schools. The school houses at that time were all log houses, with slabs for seats. The windows were holes cut in the wall, with planks to slide back and forward. He resided with his parents until 1857, on a farm in German Prairie. They sold their farm and moved on section fifteen, where they resided until their death. Mr. K. then followed the carpenter and joiner's trade, from 1857 to 1880. In July, 1860, he organized and was Captain of a company called the Wide-Awakes, ninety in number. In October 18, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Threlkeld, of Kentucky, born January 5, 1838, daughter of Thomas and Melinda Threlkeld. The fruits of this marriage were nine children, eight of whom are now living, namely: Elma E., John L., Jessie V., Charles W., Thomas



Robert South

Mr. Henry O., Tillie M. and William B. The deceased was Edgar, died April 3, 1873. He enlisted July 18, 1862, in what became Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. He recruited the company and was elected Captain, but was not commissioned, but when the regiment was organized he was elected and commissioned, September 18, 1862, as Lieutenant Colonel. He was commissioned August 4, 1864, as Colonel, but never mustered, because the regiment was then reduced to a minimum, and was not entitled to a Colonel. He took part in several decisive battles, including the first fight at Jackson, Mississippi, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Mississippi, and several other engagements. He resigned December 7, 1864, on account of physical disability. On his return home he purchased a farm near Mechanicsburg, where he resided about six months, when he sold out and purchased the site of his present home. January 15, 1866, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of the Eighth District of Illinois. On February 28, 1867, was appointed Inspector of distilled spirits of the Eighth District. November 22, 1869, was appointed internal revenue store keeper, and is now store keeper and gauger of distillery number eleven, of the same district. He has held several township offices, was justice of the peace four years, also served three years as secretary of the Old Settlers' Society. Mr. K. and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church. Politically he is a Republican. He now owns two hundred acres of land, well improved, valued at \$60 per acre. Post office, Riverton.

Uriah Mann, farmer, was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, September 17, 1810. His parents were Peter and Elizabeth (Gaterel) Mann, natives of Virginia, and of Dutch-Irish ancestry. He emigrated to this State in October, 1831, locating in Sangamon county, Springfield township, where he entered eighty acres of land, and resided there about eighteen months, when he sold his farm and purchased his present home, situated on section seventeen. His father was born in Virginia, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1833. His mother was born in 1785, in the same State, where her death also occurred. Mr. M. was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth King, January 6, 1832; she was a daughter of William and Annie R. King. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living, viz: Peter, now a resident of Clear Lake township; Sarah A., now Mrs. George Black; Charles, now farming on the old homestead, and Frances,

now Mrs. Grubb. Mrs. M. departed this life September 11, 1860. Mr. M. married for his second wife, Miss Ellen Brumbarger, August 5, 1862; she was a daughter of John and Nancy A. Brumbarger; her parents died when she was two years of age; she was raised by her uncle, Mr. William Chapman. He has had eleven children by his second wife, of whom nine are living, viz: Fannie, Bettie, Ethel, Sonora, Percie A., Richard O., Adeline, Celestia and Mary L. When he commenced life in this State, he had the sum of six and a quarter cents, and by economy and hard work has accumulated considerable property; has owned at one time six hundred acres of land; has sold all but two hundred and thirty-two acres, which he has reserved for a homestead. In 1832, he enlisted in the Black Hawk War, under General Whiteside. His son, Thomas H., enlisted in August, 1862, for three years, in Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864; was ten months in Andersonville prison pen; exchanged about the close of the rebellion, and honorably discharged, June 14, 1865, at Springfield, and died at home, February 16, 1867, of disease contracted in the rebel prison. Politically, Mr. M. is a Republican, and also a member of the Christian Church; his estimable wife is a member of the Second Baptist Church. Post office, Riverton.

Geo. H. Miller was born June 16, 1818, in Logan county, Kentucky. His parents were Geo. and Mary (Owen) Miller, the former a native of Berkley county, Virginia, and the latter of Fayette county, Kentucky. They emigrated to this county in the year 1829, and settled on section nineteen, in this township, where they lived happily together some eleven years, when their happiness was severed by the death of Mr. Miller. Mrs. Miller lived until the year 1874, when she, too, was called to her final resting place. They both died in the Christian faith, and were buried in the German Cemetery.

Our subject was eleven years old when his parents came to this county, and he has lived continuously in this township ever since, following the avocation of a farmer.

He was married, September 14, 1842, to Sarah A. Wolf, a native of Allegheny county, Virginia, and born May 3, 1827. Her parents were Abram and Hannah (Arritt) Wolf, who came to this county about the year 1836, and since have died, and their remains were interred in the German Cemetery. Our subject's family consists, at present, of eight children: Mary A.,

Geo. H., Serrelde E., Thos. O., Ella B., Lewis E., Arthur E., and Alice I.

Mr. Miller's farm consists of three hundred acres of good land. Mr. Miller has held several township offices, the duties of which he discharged to the satisfaction of all.

Mrs. Miller is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Miller is a member of the Masonic order.

Col. George B. Richardson was born December 22, 1821, in Morestown, Vermont, is the son of Eri and Abigail (Bragg) Richardson, natives of New Hampshire; his father followed the carpenter and joiner's trade to some extent, but farming was his principal occupation. Mr. R. was educated in the common schools and received a fair education. When eight years of age his father moved to Cornish, New Hampshire, where he remained until eighteen years of age, following farming for his father and also contracting and building. After which he started out in life for himself, going to Boston and hiring out by the month on a farm, at sixteen dollars per month for one year, then rented a farm of one hundred acres, of David Sears, of Boston, and continued to raise vegetables on his own hook, running three market wagons the year around, he continued this business about two years, when the farm was laid out in town lots, and is now what is Brookline. In 1847, he commenced working by the day on what was called the Boston and Worcester Railroad, putting in switches and laying track, etc. In the spring of 1848, he went on the old Colony road following the same work, in 1849 he took charge of the work as foreman, laying a branch of the Colony road from Neponset to Milton, then went to Bridgewater and took charge of the Bridgewater branch, having every thing in his charge, acting as conductor and superintendent of the work, followed the business between two and three years. About 1853, he went to St. Louis, then came to Springfield and engaged in railroad work under T. J. Carter, on what was then called the Great Western Railroad, as the grading was not finished he was engaged in completing the grading, putting in the ties and laying the rails, also was supply agent. Being conductor on the construction train, and as that train carried the first freight and passengers, he carried the first over what is now called the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, from Springfield to Danville. In the fall of 1857, he returned to St. Louis and engaged in the land business, his office was located at seventy-one, Market street, in the meantime, in 1858, he opened a wholesale

general grocery and liquor store, on seventy-five, Market street, and also had a half interest with his uncle, Dr. A. G. Bragg, in two saw-mills at Fort Pillow, Tennessee, engaged in getting out wood for steamers on the Mississippi and sawing lumber for Memphis, Vicksburg, St. Louis, and other principal cities, and stays to ship to New Orleans for the European market, he also dealt in stock, horses, cattle and mules, he followed these occupations until 1862, when he went to Louisiana, Mis-souri, and purchased a general store, where he carried on business until 1865; in the meantime he was drafted into the army, but never served any length of time, as he hired a substitute. He purchased the site of his present home in 1856, then one dense wilderness, where he has resided since 1865. He now owns five hundred and fifty-seven acres of land in Clear Lake township, valued at \$40 per acre, and nine hundred and sixty acres in Missouri, also four dwelling houses in the town of Riverton. Politically he is a staunch Republican. Post office, Riverton.

Thomas Richardson was born in the Parish of Lochmaben, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, July 12, 1812. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Hannah) Richardson. He attended the common schools of Scotland, receiving a common school education. He remained at home until about eighteen years of age, when he was bound out for three years to Sir William Jardine, of Jardine Hall, to learn landscape gardening; followed that business until 1843. On February 3, 1837, he was united in marriage to Miss Jannet Wilson, born November 21, 1812, they are the parents of eight children, all of whom are living, William, James W., Jane F., now Mrs. John Beaumont, of St. Louis; Elizabeth A., now Mrs. E. Johnson, of Springfield; Mary H., now Mrs. John Norred, of Christian county; Thomas B., John D., and John R. The same year of his marriage he emigrated to America, (his wife coming the next year); he first located in New Haven, Connecticut, working for Michael Baldwin, of York Square, as a gardener; he finished the St. John's Conservatory, working there five years. He then went to New York city and hired out to Colonel Thomas Mathers, now a resident of Springfield, Illinois, for two years, laying out the Colonel's residence, where the State House now stands. In 1844, he purchased one hundred and thirty-five acres of land where he resided nineteen years, then moved to the site of his present home. He built a beautiful dwelling in 1875, and has since laid out the front grounds in mathematical style. He com-

menced life in America with one sovereign, and by hard work and economy has accumulated considerable wealth, he now owns seven hundred and fifty-nine acres of well improved land, valued at \$60 per acre. Mrs. R. is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. His son, James W., enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, serving his country all during the war, receiving an honorable discharge. Politically Mr. R. is a Democrat. Post office, Riverton.

John Wilson, a farmer of Clear Lake township, is a native of Scotland, and was born at Dumfries, February 1, 1821. His father was James Wilson, and his mother Jane (Frood) Wilson, both born in Scotland. Dumfries, the birthplace of John Wilson, will be remembered as the burial place of Robert Burns, and the elder Wilson was one of the number who attended the funeral of the great Scotch bard, who after his death became famous, as one of the world's greatest poets. They had a family of six daughters and two sons, all born in Scotland; emigrating to this country in 1844, they settled in Clear Lake township, where he bought land. Mr. Wilson died December 1, 1872, in Buffalo Hart township, and Mrs. Wilson's death occurred February 3, 1861. John Wilson came with his parents to this country, when twenty-two years of age, and is therefore essentially American, both by education and adoption. He was raised on a farm, received a good education, and when quite young formed a co-partnership with his brother-in-law, in conducting a farm, and at the close of the fourth year severed the co-partnership, and to the present time has continued in agricultural pursuits. On January 30, 1851, which he well remembers as being a very cold day, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Mary Cooper, a daughter of Merideth Cooper and Polly (Witcher) Cooper, of Williams township, this county, who were early pioneers, and came from Tennessee to St. Clair county, Illinois, as early as 1817, where Mrs. Wilson was born July 28, 1822, and came with her parents to Sangamon county, in 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of three children, Annie, now Mrs. Edwin H. Agee; James M. and Thomas W. James M. is a graduate of Cornell University, and at present, is attending Rush Medical College, Chicago. Mr. Wilson has held several local offices of trust, as supervisor and justice of the peace, and has been school treasurer for twenty-four years; has always acted with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Like most of the early pio-

neers of a new country, Mr. Wilson began with almost no capital, and with that energy and integrity so characteristic of the hardy Scotch race, from which he sprung, has accumulated a fine estate, on which himself and wife live, in comparative retirement, enjoying the fruits of their well directed efforts, surrounded by a cultured and contented family.

John C. Woltz was born June 5, 1818, in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia, and is the son of John B. and Leah (Updegraff) Woltz, natives of Maryland, and of German ancestry. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, receiving a fair education. When seventeen years of age, he was apprenticed for four years to learn the carpenter's trade, and followed that trade more or less for about eight years. In the fall of 1840, he emigrated to this State, coming on a stage from Shepherdstown to Wheeling, Virginia, and from there by boat on the Ohio river to St. Louis, stopping there for two or three weeks, then on the Illinois river to Naples, from Naples he rode on the construction train (it being the first railroad in Illinois) to New Berlin, that being as far as the iron was laid at that time; he then walked from there to Springfield on the rail, the distance being sixteen miles. The railroad was then built with what was then called mud sills, laying lengthwise of the road, and ties laid across, about two feet apart. The rail was six inches high and three inches thick, made of wood, with a strip of iron three quarters of an inch thick, laid on the top. On his arrival in this county he followed his trade, with making furniture, about two years. Was united in marriage to Miss Sidney R. Halbert, December 7, 1843, daughter of Dr. James and Nancy (Kennolds) Halbert; she was born February 3, 1822, in Essex county, Virginia. They are the parents of nine children, of whom six are living, viz: Virginia C., now Mrs. William Summers; Sarah M., now Mrs. John Riddle; Julia E., John C., Maggie H., and Alice I. The deceased are George A., James P. and Andrew H. Mr. W. purchased eighty acres of land, the site of his present residence, but did not reside on it; he resided with his father-in-law about eight years, improving his own farm in the meantime. He now owns three hundred and ninety-five acres of land, well cultivated, and valued at \$75 per acre. When he left Springfield he had nothing; but by economy has accumulated considerable wealth. He helped set the first hedge fence in Sangamon county. Mr. W.'s father, Dr. Halbert, was a Baptist minister, but never preached but two sermons in Illinois.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

TOWNSHIP OF COOPER

The township of Cooper was so named in honor of the Rev. John Cooper, one of the early settlers and most prominent men of the township. It is situated in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the east by Wheatfield township and Christian county; on the west, by Rochester and Cotton Hill townships; north, by Mechanicsburg township, and south, by Christian county.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

This township is quite rolling, but is possessed, in the main, of excellent soil. The timber land is found along the streams, while the remainder is beautiful prairie.

WATER COURSES.

The township is watered by the Sangamon river, and Buck Hart creek and their tributaries. The Sangamon river forms the southern boundary for three miles, separating it from Christian county. It then runs through the township, entering on section nine, and emerging on section six. Buck Hart creek heads in Christian county, and enters the Sangamon river on section seven, in Cooper township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlement in what now constitutes Cooper township, was in 1819. Among the early settlers were, John Cooper, Jacob Cooper, Henry Giger, Philip Smith, Hiram Robbins, Benjamin Giger, John North, Stephen Sowell, Mr. Johnston, William Bragg, Mr. Litteral.

John Cooper was born June 3, 1794, in South Carolina, and was taken by his parents to Jefferson county, Tennessee, where he subsequently married to Susannah Peyton, who died after giving birth to one child. Mr. Cooper was married

the second time to Susannah Giger. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving April 2, 1820, in what is now Rochester township, and one year later moving to Cooper township, south of the Sangamon river. Mr. Cooper was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preached almost as regular as the preachers in the traveling connection. He solemnized the marriage of many couple among the early settlers. He was a justice of the peace, and one of the county commissioners for many years, and when the township organization was effected his name was given to the township. Mr. Cooper died January, 1860, his wife preceding him a few months.

Jacob Cooper was born December 18, 1800, in Jefferson county, Tennessee; was married there to Anna Walden. They came to Sangamon county, Illinois, with his brother, Rev. John Cooper, in 1820. Mrs. Anna Cooper died February 22, 1830, and Jacob Cooper was married to Jane Kelly, daughter of William Kelly, of Springfield.

Philip Smith was born about 1790, in Montgomery county, North Carolina. He was married there to Nancy Cooper. They had seven children, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in 1822, in what is now Cooper township, and the next year moved to Williams township, where five children were born.

Hiram Robbins was born December 26, 1793, in Buncombe county, North Carolina. His parents moved to Overton county, Tennessee, thence to Washington county, Kentucky, and from there to Vincennes, Indiana territory. At that place he entered the army, and served six months in the War of 1812 with England. The family, after the war, moved back to Tennessee, and from there to Pope county, Illinois, where

the father died, and the family moved to Madison county. Hiram Robbins was there married, December 29, 1816, to Elizabeth Dean. They moved to Sangamon county, arriving in the summer of 1821 within one mile of where Barclay now stands, and in 1823 moved to what is now Cooper township. He was a soldier from this county in the Black Hawk war. Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins died August 17, 1866, and Hiram Robbins was married to Merada Gordon. For a third wife, he married, October 1, 1872, Mrs. Elizabeth E. White, whose maiden name was Strode. They reside in Cooper township, Sangamon county, Illinois.

Benjamin Giger was born July 25, 1803, in Jefferson county, Tennessee. He came to Sangamon county on a visit in 1828, returned to Tennessee, and moved, in company with his widowed mother and his brother-in-law, John North, arriving April 12, 1829, in what is now Cooper township. Benjamin Giger was married in Sangamon county, November 18, 1832, to Susannah Todd, who was born December 20, 1808. Mr. Giger constructed many ingenious and useful implements. He would often study for days at a time, sometimes quitting his work in the daytime, would go to bed, cover up head and ears, and continue in the deepest study. When a plan or design was fully matured, he would leave his work, or arise from bed, as the case might be, and write, without stopping to eat or sleep, until his thoughts were transferred to paper. He invented a machine for heading grain; also some plows and other agricultural implements, and was on his way to Washington with his models, for the purpose of obtaining patents. He was taken sick on board a steamer ascending the Ohio river, and died at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1850. His widow died November 28, 1858, in Sangamon county.

John North was born November 22, 1806, near the village of Bent Creek, on James river, Buckingham county, Virginia. His grandfather, Richard North, was born in England, and trained to the business of a cutler. He came to America, and worked at his business at Bent Creek. His wife's maiden name was Thornton, but whether they were married in England or America is unknown to their descendants. Their third son, Peter, born in Virginia, was married there to Elizabeth Franklin, a daughter of Robert Franklin, of Campbell county, Virginia. Peter North was a soldier in the war with England in 1812. In 1819 or '20, he moved to Jefferson county, near Dandridge, Tennessee, taking with him six children. The second son,

John, whose name heads this sketch, was there married, September 22, 1828, to Anna Giger, who was born November 4, 1807, in that county. They came to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving April 12, 1829, in what is now Coopertownship, north of Sangamon river.

Stephen Lowell was born February, 1785, on the river Roanoke, Charlotte county, Virginia. Jane Hannah was born September 12, 1795, in that county. They were there married and had three children, and moved to Rutherford county, Tennessee, about 1817, where three children were born, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving April, 1828, in what is now Chatham township, thence to Cooper township, and from there to Loami township in 1830. He died in 1863.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services held in the township were at the house of Rev. John Cooper, on the northeast quarter of section twenty. A class was formed there from which originated the Buckhart Methodist Episcopal Society. Public services were held at the house of Mr. Cooper for about ten years, when they were transferred to the house of Elias Johnson, on the northeast quarter of section eighteen, where they were continued till a school house was built, and there held a number of years, when in 1853, a church edifice was erected, thirty by forty, of brick, which was valued at \$1,500. William Johnson made the brick, in which he did the greater part of the work himself. Mr. Johnson was a local preacher, and one of the best class leaders the church ever had. He died in Monticello, in 1870. Among the first members of the class were John Cooper and wife, Nancy Giger, Samuel Powers and wife, Elias Johnson and family. The present membership of the society is about fifty. At one time it numbered over one hundred, its loss being occasioned principally by the transfer of membership to other and more convenient congregations.

A class was organized from the Buck Hart congregation about 1856 or 1857, known as the Nebo class, which met for worship in a school house on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-three. When the villages of Berry and Breckenridge were laid out, the class divided and organized, one at each place, erecting church edifices at each, at a cost of about \$1,800 for the one in Berry, and \$2,000 for the one in Breckenridge. These churches are supplied with preaching services from the Rochester circuit.

A society of United Brethren was organized, and a church built on the southeast quarter of section four, about 1856. The society flourished for some years—until the Patrons of Husbandry were formed, and several of the members uniting with the order, caused a division in the church, resulting in its almost entire dissolution.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Cooper Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized March 31, 1874, by John McConnell, Deputy, with the following named as charter members and officers: Daniel Waters, Master; W. R. Ross, Overseer; Benjamin A. Giger, Lecturer; J. M. Cooper, Chaplain; George Hicks, Steward; S. J. Prather, Assistant Steward; E. F. Saunders, Treasurer; Squire Campbell, Gate Keeper; W. B. Prather, Secretary; Mrs. Harriet Waters, Ceres; Mrs. Sarah Hicks, Pomona; Miss Mary Alice Miller, Flora; Miss Gittie Prather, Assistant Steward. The Grange continued in successful operation until 1876. A Grange was also organized at Berry Station, January 21, 1874, with W. J. Cooper, Master, and Alexander Lokin, Secretary. The Grange held weekly meetings until 1878, when they met but once or twice only, that year; since which time it has ceased to exist. It was organized by Jno. McConnell.

VILLAGE OF NEWPORT.

Few of the present generation know there was ever a village laid out in Cooper township, bearing the high-sounding name of Newport. In the spring of 1838, Rev. John Cooper had surveyed and platted, the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty, township fifteen, range three. The platting was nearly all that was done; only two houses were put upon it. A poor man by the name of Moses Wood, came along, and Mr. Andrew Crowl bought a lot and said he would build a tabernacle for Moses, and did so. Another poor man, named Parish, needed a parsonage, and a kind owner of another lot put up a house for him. So that the new village embraced a whole parish, and had in it the parsonage for the rector. But neither continued a long time, and long since, all vestiges of the anticipated city of Newport have disappeared.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

The first interments made in what is now Oak Hill Cemetery, were before the land was in market by the United States government; the first one being that of Mr. A. Giger, son of Henry and Nancy Giger, August 1, 1823. Its location is about the center of the township,

and the section line between section twenty, and twenty-one passing through the lot. From the year 1823 to 1876, it was known as Cooper grave yard, and about the time of the former date, Mr. Cooper entered a part of section twenty and by tacit consent burials continued to be made till about the latter date, the then inclosed lot became filled with graves, when the people of the vicinity conferred together and agreed to enlarge the lot by procuring more land, and bought one acre of Robert North, who then owned the contiguous portion on section twenty-one, which was soon after accomplished by the organization of what is now known as Oak Hill Cemetery Association, and Mr. North deeded it one acre for the purpose, receiving therefor the sum of \$50. The part previously used consisted of one acre, one half of which was presented by Mr. North and the other by the heirs of John Cooper, so that now there were inclosed two acres and placed under the care of five trustees, who at once sold a number of lots at public auction to individuals at \$10 each, the fund thus accruing is to be placed at interest, as a source of revenue to meet necessary expenses in maintaining the organization in its legitimate outlays. The first trustees were: R. A. Hazlett, Benjamin A. Giger, Edmund Miller, W. B. Prather and Joseph E. Ross. At a subsequent election there were chosen as the present board the following: Albert North, John M. Ross, Samuel J. Prather Benjamin A. Giger and Daniel Waters. Mr. Waters is President and Mr. Giger Secretary of the Association, and Mr. Prather Treasurer.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in this township was taught by Mr. and Mrs. Literal, about 1828. There are now three whole and three fractional school districts in the township, with six school houses, valued at \$3,200.

MILLS.

Benjamin Giger built a saw and grist-mill on the Sangamon river, on section nine, in 1830, which was run by him and others twenty-two years, doing a large amount of grinding meal and flour, and sawing timber for the community around, and even sent flour to the city of Springfield. It was re-built, and subsequently burned down, when the property passed into the hands of Daniel Powers, who again built and operated it.

A small saw-mill was erected some years later on Buck Hart creek, by William Johnson, who run it a few years.

A grist-mill was erected some years later, in Breckenridge, in 1872 (a steam flouring mill).

TEMPERANCE.

The township of Cooper is emphatically a temperance town. It has never had in it a saloon. A division of the Sons of Temperance was organized in 1858, which existed about four years, until so many of the members enlisted in the army that regular meetings could not be held.

A Good Templar Lodge was organized February, 16, 1881, with the following named charter members: H. Clay McCune, John L. Prather, William Furrow, Frank Furrow, Garrett Donovan, Douglas Giger, George Furrow, Charles Waters, Nancy A. Furrow, Mary Furrow, Laura Furrow, Margaret McCune, Douglas Giger, Edward Furrow, Anna Waters, Andrew Miller, John E. Miller, Ida Waddle, Alma McCune, Noah Ross, Charles Ross, W. F. Ross, Charles Schwartz, Edward Giger, Ida Cooper, Emma Troxell, Phoebe Troxell, John Troxell, John Hundorf and Frank Cooper. Its first officers were: D. Giger, W. C. T.; Nancy Furrow, W. V. T.; Frank Furrow, W. Chaplain; H. C. McCune, W. S.; Margaret McCune, W. A. S.; J. L. Prather, W. F. S.; Laura Furrow, W. T.; G. Furrow, W. M.; Anna Waters, W. D. M.; Garrett Donovan, T. I. G.; Charles Waters, W. O. G.; M. Furrow, W. R. H. S.; A. McCune, W. L. H. S.; William Furrow, P. W. C. T.

The Lodge was given the name of Buck Hart Lodge, No. 295, I. O. G. T. It is now in quite a flourishing condition, with regular weekly meetings in the Buck Hart Methodist Episcopal Church.

About eight years prior to the organization of this Lodge, another Lodge was organized here known as 436, which continued in active existence about three years, when it forfeited its Charter.

ORGANIC.

The township of Cooper was organized as a political division of the county, by the Board of Justices, in the spring of 1861, its first election being held in April, of that year. From 1861 to 1881, are given the principal officers elected:

SUPERVISORS.

Isaac T. Darnall	1861-62
Benjamin H. North	1863
Joseph Mooney	1864
John R. Able	1865-67
Rution Boyd	1868
Isaac T. Darnall	1869
Daniel Waters	1870-73
Joseph E. Ross	1871

John W. North	1872
William R. Ross	1874
John A. Barbre	1875
Joseph E. Ross	1876
William Goodrum	1877
Daniel Waters	1878-80
John W. Wigginton	1881

CLERKS.

W. R. G. Humphrey	1861
William R. Ross	1862-68
Daniel Waters	1869
Benjamin A. Giger	1870-71
Joseph H. Johnson	1871-72
Benjamin A. Giger	1873-74
H. C. McCune	1875-81

ASSESSORS.

P. A. Money	1861
A. J. Ross	1862-64
Benjamin A. Giger	1865
A. J. Ross	1866-68
Lewis W. Cooper	1869
A. J. Ross	1870-74
John W. Wigginton	1875-78
A. Robinson	1879-80
Andrew J. Ross	1881

COLLECTORS.

John S. Cooper	1861-4
A. J. Ross	1865
John S. Cooper	1866
Wm. H. Welch	1867
Wm. Goodrum	1868-72
John W. Wigginton	1873-74
Jacob Mooney	1875-76
A. Robinson	1877-78
John W. Wigginton	1879
Andrew J. Ross	1880
George R. Ross	1881

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

William R. Ross	1861
M. Martin	1861
William R. Ross	1865
Alfred Lewis	1865
Benjamin A. Giger	1869
R. E. Berry	1869
Benjamin A. Giger	1873
R. E. Berry	1873
L. J. Burcham	1877
R. E. Berry	1877
Benjamin A. Giger	1881
Charles Stafford	1881

CONSTABLES.

William Taverner	1861
D. C. Jones	1861
A. J. Ross	1865
W. H. Welch	1865
A. J. Ross	1869
A. Robinson	1869
A. J. Ross	1873
John Wigginton	1873
A. J. Ross	1877
P. H. Plummer	1877
A. J. Ross	1881
W. T. McIntire	1881

VILLAGE OF BERRY, OR CLARKSVILLE.

The village of Berry was laid out and recorded under the name of Clarksville, May, 1871, by

Robert E. Berry, and is located upon a portion of sections thirty and thirty-one, township fifteen, range three. It is upon the line of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and twelve miles from Springfield.

On the establishment of the post office, there being one Clarksville post office in the State, another name had to be taken. It was therefore called Berry, in honor of the proprietor of the place. In due time, the village began to be known and called by the same name.

Horace Stafford started a store here in the summer of 1871, the first in the place. He subsequently sold to R. E. Berry, who, in time, disposed of it to Batty & Hammer, the present proprietors. The village has now two stores carrying stocks of general merchandise, the second being owned by Charles Stafford, who commenced business in July, 1881. Mr. Stafford has also a blacksmith and wagon shop, but has associated with him in the former, John T. Evans.

The first building erected in the place was for a store.

The first agent of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad was R. E. Berry. The present agent is John T. Evans.

The post office was established in 1871, with B. A. Auxier as postmaster. Dr. A. F. Hammer is the present postmaster.

In the village there are some ten or twelve dwelling houses, a Methodist Episcopal Church building, and a good frame school house.

VILLAGE OF BRECKENRIDGE.

This village was so named in honor of Hon. Preston Breckenridge, its village plat being recorded in May, 1870, being described as the "north half of the northeast quarter of section five, township fourteen, range three." John W. Wigginton was the original proprietor.

The first house was built by C. C. Breckenridge, and occupied first by Friend & Seligman, as a general store. It is now, in 1881, occupied by Dr. H. G. Wheeler, as a drug and grocery store.

A post office was established here shortly after the village was laid out, Alexander Breckenridge being the first postmaster. W. T. Cooper is the present one.

The first agent of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, at this point, was R. Boyd, and the present agent is H. C. Moyer.

In 1872, H. Breckenridge erected a flour-mill in the village, and in 1876, in connection built an elevator large enough for the storage of four thousand bushels of grain. Both the elevator

and mill are owned and run by T. J. McWain. There is also in the village a small mill for grinding corn alone.

In the village there is a Methodist church, erected in 1872, at a cost of \$2,000, an account of which is given on a preceding page.

Breckenridge is quite a shipping point for grain and stock. There were from the harvest of 1880 to July 1 1881, shipped seventy-five thousand four hundred and ninety-three bushels of grain.

William G. Brown was born in Jefferson county, Illinois. Son of James R. and Hannah D. Brown, who are now living in Colorado. He was married to Maria A. Lewis, August 17, 1876, in Taylorville, Christian county, Illinois, the daughter of Alfred and Eliza Jane (Obell) Lewis, of the same place, but formerly of Cooper township. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children, Alfred L. and Esther Eliza. He lives on Mr. Lewis' farm, and superintends four hundred and twenty four acres, where the old homestead stands, section six of this township. He formerly edited a newspaper at Taylorville, Illinois, but sold out his whole interest, and now gives his whole attention to farming.

His father served through the Mexican War under General Taylor. Mr. Brown and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and in politics they are Democrats. From 1869 to 1880, he was an earnest and efficient school teacher in this State.

Levi J. Burcham was born August 9, 1830, in West Virginia, and moved to Sangamon county in 1839, thence to Plattsburg, Clinton county, Missouri, in 1851, where he lived eight years; thence, in 1858, to Grayson county, Texas, a short time; thence to Nodaway county, Missouri, four years, till 1863; returned to Sangamon and settled on section five, Cooper township. Here he married Lydia McCorkle, born in Clay county, Missouri, May 25, 1836. They have two children: Charles, born March 31, 1856; Mamie Emma Lord and Nannie Z., born in Kansas, May 4, 1862. All live in this township, Nannie, with her parents. Mr. Burcham and family came from Missouri as refugees, having been financially ruined by the Rebellion. His parents, Reuben and Nancy (Wheeler) Burcham, came to Sangamon county in 1849. Of their nine children, six are living in Sangamon county. Mrs. Burcham's parents, Archibald and Zerilda (Short) McCorkle had nine children. Reuben Burcham died April 9, 1879.

Lewis W. Cooper, was born in Cooper township, August 5, 1822; the son of John and Su-

sannah Giger) Cooper, who came to Sangamon county from Jefferson county, Tennessee, on April 2, 1820, and settled near Rochester, and in 1821, came to what is now Cooper township.

Lewis W. died July 19, 1872; his widow lives at Breckenridge, with her son. She left Tennessee at the age of seven years, and ten years later came to this county, and was married to Mr. Lewis, October 12, 1840. He had spent most of his life in farming, but at the time of his death, was a merchant in Breckenridge. They had two sons and two daughters, Mary A., married Peter Danitz, and they live in Lynn county, Kansas; Jno. D., died in 1870; Henrietta, married S. L. Neer, and lives in Breckenridge; W. T. Cooper, continues the business commenced in Breckenridge by his father, and resides there, and also buys and ships large quantities of grain. He is a man of business capacity and energy, and has the confidence of all who deal with him. They are members of the M. E. Church.

Mary Ann Crowl, widow of Joseph Crowl, was born February 22, 1804, in Kent county, Maryland. She married Mr. Crowl in Washington county, Maryland, January 1, 1818. He was born September 3, 1794, in Shepherdstown, Virginia, and died in this township, September 8, 1865. They came to Springfield, this county, in the fall of 1834, and the next spring to what is now Cooper township.

Mordecai, the eldest son was born in Maryland, July 20, 1820, and married in Springfield, Illinois, in December 1869, to Catharine E. Crowl, of Berkley county, Virginia, and now lives in Clarksville, this township. He is a capitalist, stock dealer, and farmer, and one of the most successful men of Sangamon county. His brother, Upton Crowl, was born February 7, 1822, in Maryland, and died at the old homestead, this township, March 8, 1872. His widow, Sarah E., daughter of James and Jane Taggart, was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, in 1834, and came to Greene county, Illinois, in 1835, and married Mr. Crowl in 1850. She makes her home with her only daughter, Mary J., who was born April 22, 1858, and her son-in-law, Eugene W. Renshaw, who was born in Decatur, Illinois, June 25, 1851, and married February 10, 1874; they have three children. Upton Crowl, served in the Mexican war, and his father, Joseph Crowl, served in the War of 1812. Mrs. Crowl has been a member of the M. E. Church more than sixty years, and Mr. Crowl was a patron of the same, and contributed liberally to charitable institutions.

Benjamin A. Giger, one of the old residents of Cooper township, lives on section seventeen,

where he was born, January 8, 1827. His father, Henry Giger, was born May 14, 1799, and died November 22, 1844, and Nancy (Todd) Giger, Benjamin's mother, was born May 7, 1798, and now lives with her daughter, Ann Gore, in Mechanicsburg, this county. Nancy Giger married Mr. Giger in Jefferson county, Tennessee. They left there February 14, 1820, and reached this county on April 2, same year, locating a few miles north of Rochester, and soon moved to Cooper township, and were the first to settle on Sand Prairie. They had eight children, four of whom are dead. Those yet living are, Anna, now Mrs. Gore, born April 4, 1821, and lives with her husband at Mechanicsburg; Alexander T., born June 23, 1824, settled in Jewell county, Kansas; Martha D. Eyman, born January 30, 1831, lives in Macon county, Illinois. Mr. Giger's grandmother, Anna Giger, was born in Pennsylvania, November 19, 1765, and came to this county with his uncle, Benjamin Giger, and died October 12, 1837. The subject of this sketch married Mary A. V. Kirk, November 30, 1848. She was born in Bath county, Kentucky, April 15, 1820, and died May 10, 1853. They had two children, who died in infancy. He again married, October 26, 1853, to Margaret J. Kirk, a sister of his former wife, born October 6, 1825, and died May 19, 1869; by whom three children were born—Ida Luella (now dead), William Edward, born September 7, 1857, and Henry Douglas, born September 18, 1861. The last two named live with their father. Mr. Giger, was again married, March 1, 1870, to Mary Ellen Johnson, who was born in Springfield, Illinois, May 14, 1845, but spent a large part of her life in Arkansas. By this marriage one child—Nola B.—was born, but died in infancy. Mr. Giger inherited land from his father, which was entered by him, August 1, 1826, the patents of which were written upon parchment and signed by John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States. The land is still owned by Mr. G.

He has been a prominent and influential actor in the local affairs of the township government, and has been honored in the appointment to most of the offices therein. He is now serving in his third term as justice of the peace; and was personally conspicuous in forming the Oak Hill Cemetery Association, of which a full report will be found in the history of the township. All are members of the M. E. Church, and he has been so since 1841, and has held offices in the church the last twenty years. All are Democrats.

Dr. A. F. Hammer was born and raised in Taylorville, Christian county, Illinois, and came into Sangamon county, June 20, 1877, son of A. W. and Rebecca A. (Langly) Hammer, and married Alice Dickerson, formerly the widow of Jno. W. Allen, and was born and raised in this county. Her parents were natives of Kentucky. Dr. H. has one child, Pearl. He is practicing medicine as a homeopathist, at Clarksville, post office, Berry, and at present is post master in the village, and also one in the firm of Batty & Hammer, general dealers in merchandise. He has a large and lucrative practice and is an enterprising and popular citizen.

Sarah A. Hicks was born November 5, 1827, in Loudon county, Virginia, and now the widow of Charles J. Hicks, who was born September 24, 1824, and died November 6, 1858. Mrs. Hicks moved to Ohio, with her parents, in 1835, and thence to Sangamon county in the fall of 1851. She owns two hundred and ten acres of land, one hundred and seventy under cultivation, and conducts the management of the same as a farmer.

James Lamun was born December 12, 1802, in Ross county, Ohio, near Chillicothe, and is one of the oldest men in Cooper township. He married Ann McCafferty, May 25, 1822, in Ohio, where she died. They had three children. Mr. Lamun never married again; has been a widower over fifty years. He came to Springfield in 1839. His son, John Lamun, was born July 2, 1823, in Chillicothe, Ohio, and came to this county in the fall of 1843; he remained in Sangamon until August, 1847; he returned to Ohio and remained there until October, 1855, when, in company with his wife and two children, came to this county by the 28th of the same month and settled here. He was married to Nancy Ann Carson, of Allen county, Ohio, August 19, 1852; she here died May 21, 1867. His children who came West with him, were: Emery P., born July 18, 1853, and Leslie G., born October 20, 1854. They are married and farming in this township. The children born here, are: Zedith A., born March 8, 1857; Anna B., born November 12, 1861; Mary E., born July 29, 1864; James E., born July 6, 1859, and John F., born June 28, 1867 (died in a few days after). Mr. John L. married his second wife, Mary Ann Hammel, in this county, August 6, 1869. She was born October 8, 1824, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and came to this county the fall of 1854. She was the widow of Samuel Hammel and had six children. In 1865, Mr. L. settled on forty acres of timber land and has added on

until he has now one hundred and sixty acres of, fine farming land. In the fall of 1856, his father gave him forty acres of prairie land three-quarters of a mile north of what he now owns. He remained there until 1864 or '65, and then settled on the land he now owns—one hundred and sixty acres of choice land—all in timber when he took it, and it is now nearly all cleared, and worth about \$50 per acre. His politics are neutral, and she is a member of the M. E. Church. James E. and Mary E. are at home.

Jacob C. Miller was born April 9, 1824, in Loudon county, Virginia, and married Mary Charlotte Prather, in this county, June 10, 1869. She was born January 4, 1843, in Washington county, Maryland. Mr. Miller is the son of Christian and Sarah (Neer) Miller, who were born in Loudon county, Virginia; and he came with them to Sangamon county, January 20, 1835. Her parents, Perry and Elizabeth (Troxell) Prather, were natives of Washington county, Maryland, and came to Sangamon county, June 1, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four children, Samuel J., Don W., and Edith E., and Lotta Mabelle, born September 13, 1881. He entered two thousand one hundred and forty acres of land when he came to this county, of which Jacob C. inherited four hundred and twenty, and has added by purchase, one hundred and forty-eight. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, they are Liberal.

James W. H. Neer, a farmer, living in section thirty-three, in Cooper township; son of Henry and Lydia (Derry) Neer, who came from Loudon county, Virginia. He was married to Sarah E. Zimmerman, daughter of David and Matilda Zimmerman. They have three children, Isaac H., born May 24, 1867; Freddie Arthur, born July 29, 1872; and Ira Elton, born December 28, 1875. Mr. Neer was at one time engaged in mercantile business at Breckenridge. His parents and brothers live in this county. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are, in politics, Republican.

Robert North was born October, 1814, in Buckingham county, Virginia, and taken by his parents to Jefferson county, Tennessee, when he was a boy. He came to Sangamon county with his brother, John North, who had been back to Tennessee. They arrived in September, 1832, in what is now Cooper township. Robert North was married in Sangamon county, March 29, 1838, to America Schmick. She was born February 10, 1816, in Lincoln county, Kentucky, and came to Sangamon county in company with her mother, brother-in-law—John Clemons, one

brother, two sisters and two nephews, arriving in the fall of 1829, and settled three miles south of Springfield. Robert North and wife had six living children in Sangamon county, all of which are married and reside in the county. His first farming in the county was on Magor Elijah Iles' farm, south of Springfield on which he continued six years. In the meantime he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Cooper township, which he moved on to in 1844, and on which place he continued to live up to his death, September 24, 1880. His first start in the farming and house-keeping was on a small scale, but by hard work and close economy he accumulated thirty-five hundred acres of land, all of which was in Sangamon county. After his death occurred his property was appraised at \$185,000, leaving to each of his children \$30,000. His wife still resides on the homestead with her daughter.

John North was born November 22, 1806, in Buckingham county, Virginia, and came to Sangamon county, Illinois, April 12, 1829, where he died December 15, 1880. He was married to Anna Giger, September 22, 1828, who was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, November 4, 1807, and died February 24, 1844. Their four children were: Benjamin H., born November 19, 1832, and married November 15, 1855, to Minerva A. Miller, born May 18, 1836, in London county, Virginia; Nancy N., born January 26, 1835, married to Sarah E. Prather, November 13, 1856; John W., born November 9, 1837, married to Maria McDaniel, March 8, 1866, and entered the Union army, August 7, 1862, in Company A., Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, for three years. Was captured at Chicamauga, and was confined in Libby and Andersonville prisons, in turn, from March 20, 1864, to December, 1864; Andrew J., born March 18, 1841, and died April 26, 1857. All live in this State, except B. H., who is in Kansas. Mrs. Anna North died February, 1844, and Mr. North married again September 19, 1844, to Susannah Eckels, who also died July 1, 1855, and on February 19, 1856, he married a third time to Mrs. Pemelia Woodruff, widow of Erastus Woodruff. She was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, May 16, 1824, and was first married to Mr. Benjamin West, an ex-lawyer and member of the Illinois Legislature in 1846-7, who died of consumption at Rochester, June 21, 1847. Two of her children met with violent deaths—her daughter, Fanny West, who was choked to death by her artificial teeth getting into her throat while asleep, and her son,

Benjamin West, was drowned off the coast of the Phillipian Islands, on Christmas, 1863.

Mrs. North was the daughter of Francis Taylor, of Kentucky, and came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1834. Her eldest daughter, Mrs. Rice, lives in Massachusetts, and another, Mrs. Mary E. Wilson, resides in Iliopolis township. By her third marriage, with Mr. North, she had four children: Peter F., died in infancy; Robert F., born March 31, 1859, lives on the old homestead, and has full charge of the estate, and evidently is a success in life; Edward E., born January 14, 1861; and Pemelia A., born January 24, 1864. The last two are living with their mother on the home place.

Mr. John North was one of the early settlers of this county, and in early days labored hard to buy land, hauling rails for his neighbors and otherwise, before old age came upon him, and then farmed the whole of his large farm of one thousand, seven hundred acres. He is one of the stoutest men in the community. In politics, Mr. North was always a Democrat. For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. North have been Adventists, and he resided on the same tract of land to the day of his death, for more than fifty years, being widely and favorably known.

Elizabeth Prather, widow of Perry, daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Rout) Troxell, all natives of Washington county, Maryland. She was born October 29, 1813. Her husband, Perry Prather, was born April 2, 1798, and died November 2, 1858. They were married August 1, 1830, and had twelve children, six sons and six daughters, all of whom are living. Abraham P., Wm. D., and Isaac R. live in Arizona, near Prescott. The other sons—Washington B., a soldier in the late war, married Marietta Kline, and lives in Cantrall, this county; Samuel James married Mary Alice Miller, and has one child, Chas. Marshal, born February 3, 1879, and live on the old homestead; and John L. lives at home, also single. Of the daughters, Sarah E. married Harry H. North, and lives in Christian county; Ruth A. married Mr. Sadler, and lives in Taylorville, Christian county; Mary C. married Jacob A. Miller; Gretna married John F. Loe; and Rachel T. lives at home with her mother; Jemima J. married Wm. Troxell, and lives in Norton county, Kansas.

Mrs. Prather's parents were of German descent, and Mr. Prather was of an old Maryland family, and English by descent.

The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics are Republicans.

Joseph E. Ross was born October 13, 1823, in Clark county, Ohio, and came to Sangamon county in 1841. His father, John Ross, married Rachel E. Wallace in Ohio, who died there. He then married Catharine (Keyser), then widow McCurdy, and then came to this county, where they both died.

Joseph E. married Mary J. Fairchild, March 24, 1852, in this county. She was born in Essex county, New York, May 27, 1827, the daughter of Moses and Ada Fairchild, who came to this county in 1832, near to Rochester. They have had four children, John Henry, born August 19, 1853, and married Annie Troxell, February 22, 1876, daughter of Peter and Susan (Fiery) Troxell. Mrs. Ross was born February 2, 1849, and has three children, Wilbur, Mary and Homer; and lives section twenty-eight, Cooper township. The other son, Charles Oscar, born October 27, 1862, is with his parents. They have four hundred and sixty-five acres of land, mostly under cultivation.

H. B. Ross, a farmer, in section eighteen, Cooper township, was born in Clark county, Ohio, August 7, 1844, and came to this county March 15, 1855; the son of John Ross, born in Mason county, Kentucky, December 7, 1793, and died March 9, 1877, and Catharine Ross, who was born in Virginia, June 1, 1802, and died April 19, 1870. H. B. married Mary E. Johnson, September 23, 1868, and they have six children, all now under twelve years of age, viz: Carrie B., John E., Winn J., Daisy P., Origin C., and Orville E.—the last two are twins. Mrs. Ross was born in Sangamon county, August 29, 1848. Her parents, Zachariah and Delilah Johnson, are dead. Mr. Ross owns three hundred and forty acres of good land, mostly under cultivation. He inherited eighty acres from his father, and all the rest of his property he has acquired by his own means. His father died in 1877. Of his four brothers and five sisters, two are dead; one brother, Charles, enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Missouri Volunteers, and served three years, and was severely wounded in battle at Corinth, being shot through one lung, and his recovery was one of the most remarkable on record. He is now living in Shelby county, Illinois, engaged in milling. A sister, Lethe, married Dr. Lee and moved to California.

Mr. Ross has been an active citizen in his township, and at present holds the offices of school director and commissioner of highways, and acting the third year as treasurer. In politics they are Republicans.

William Riley Ross was born in Rahway, New Jersey, October 3, 1809. His father, William Ross, was born in Essex county, New Jersey, February 15, 1769; married Nancy Dunn, born in Bound Brook, New Jersey, and moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1813; they were the parents of thirteen children, of whom six were born in New Jersey. The father was a blacksmith and general iron worker, at the time of his death, doing an extensive business, requiring a large force of workmen. He was stricken down with the cholera, November 18, 1832, leaving a large, unsettled business. Wm. Riley Ross was appointed administrator and after closing up the estate he continued in his father's old business for two years, then moved with the family to Springfield, Illinois, in December, 1838. He soon rented and settled on a small farm in Rochester township, and in the spring of 1840, purchased part of his present farm and moved to it, where he has lived over forty-one years. Although farming has been his principal occupation, his natural love for mechanicism, has induced him to retain his shop and kit, and at intervals, indulged his tastes in using them. From 1850 'till 1854 he was engaged as foreman in plow manufactory and foundry, of Lowry, Lamb & Co., who made the first scouring plows in this part of the west. Mr. Ross had married Miss A. Flagg, in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 18, 1834. She was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, and died with consumption, February 18, 1844; was mother of three children, now all deceased. One of the daughters, Lauretta, left an infant daughter three weeks old, which was taken by her grandmother Ross, who reared her to womanhood and now married, October 26, 1881, to Joseph S. Morris, and resides in this township. Mr. Ross married again December 28, 1845, to Mary E. Crowe, of Washington county, Maryland, who came to this county in 1833. They have three sons, George R., Mordecai V., and Joseph H. The eldest son studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became a member of the law firm of Palmer, Palmer & Ross, Springfield, Illinois. He is now engaged in farming in Cooper township. The other sons still reside with their father, on the old homestead. Mr. Ross is a Democrat, and has held nearly all the offices of the township. Mr. Ross is now the only man remaining that lived on the old road between Mt. Auburn and Springfield, when he came here, in 1840.

Henry Sprinkel, a farmer, born January 14, 1840, at Mansfield, Ohio; went with his parents to Arkansas, and there remained until 1860;

then came to Sangamon county, and settled in Cooper township. He married October 20, 1861, to Mary Ellen Buzley, the daughter of William M. and Priscilla (Evans) Buzley. They have had ten children, namely: James Henry, born August 21, 1862, died October 25, 1862; infant daughter born October 25, 1863, and died same day; infant son born December 29, 1855, died same day; Priscilla Catharine, born November 10, 1866, and died December 6, 1866; Benjamin Franklin, born February 17, 1868; Jesse Davis, born November 28, 1870, died May 22, 1877, from a wound in the knee, caused by his falling on an axe, just one month after the accident; Fannie Maria, born August 23, 1873; William Otterbein, born March 10, 1876; Cynthia Viola, born February 24, 1879; Mary Josephine, born December 29, 1880.

Mrs. Sprinkel's father, William M. Buzley, was born in Kentucky; and her mother, Priscilla (Evans) Buzley, was born in Meigs county, Ohio. Two of her brothers, Joseph and Christopher C., served in the Federal army in the war of the Rebellion, and died in Federal hospital in Missouri. Her father returned to Missouri and purchased land; but before he got his family upon it, the battle of Wilson's Creek was fought, and their farm was near the battle-field. Her brother was taken prisoner, but made his escape, and with his father's family he hurriedly left for Sangamon county, where they arrived in September, 1861. One of Mrs. S's. brothers owned a nursery in Arkansas during the war, but being a Union man, he was constantly in danger, till at last his neighbors put a rope around his neck to hang him, but by some means he made his escape and reached Sangamon county in September, 1861, and afterwards returned to Missouri, where he now resides. Her father died in Missouri, in 1880, in his seventy-sixth year; and her mother is making her home with her, at the age of seventy-four.

Mr. Sprinkel's maternal grandfather was born in 1785, and his grandmother in 1786. He died in the year 1836, at the age of fifty-seven, and she died in 1831, aged forty-five. Mr. Sprinkel's father was born in the year 1813, in Frederick county, Maryland, and died August 13, 1867; and his mother was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and is living on her own farm in this township. They were married in 1835.

William P. Sprinkel was born January 7, 1846, in Arkansas; came to Sangamon county in the spring of 1860, with his parents, and married Sarah Staines, April 16, 1871; who was

born May 9, 1854, in Ohio. Her parents came to Sangamon county in the fall of 1865. William P. has four children: Minnie E., born June 27, 1872; Nora A., born February 7, 1875; Gertie A., born February 24, 1878, and Ina May, born July 24, 1880. Mr. Sprinkel's father and brother died in the Union army of the late war. Joseph M., born March 1, 1841, married Mrs. Charlotte Cre, and lives in Effingham county, Illinois. He was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Infantry—three years' service. John, born June 22, 1844, and married Rebecca A. Patts, in October, 1869, and lives in Montgomery county, Kansas. Mrs. William P. Sprinkel's mother now lives in Mechanicsburg with her second husband, Hugh McCarty, who owns in Cooper township, one hundred and fifty acres of land under good cultivation, and worth \$60.00 per acre. The family are members of the U. B. Church, and Mr. S. is a Republican.

Charles Stafford, an old settler of Sangamon county, born October 12, 1820, in Essex county, New York. He came to this county in July 13, 1825, with his parents, who settled in Rochester township the same year, and then married Julia A. Stafford, March 21, 1847. They had one child, Julia A., born December 6, 1847, who married Mitchell Dickerson. Mrs. Stafford died December 17, 1847, and Mr. Stafford was again married to Mrs. Sarah A. (Wallace) Stafford, September 27, 1848. She was the widow of John Stafford, and the cousin of Charles. She was born December 24, 1822, in Culpepper county, Virginia. They have had ten children, Mary A., born February 12, 1854, and married G. Woyce; Albert R., born September 17, 1856, and married Liza Ramond, September 17, 1878; Ida L., born January 4, 1860, and died May 26, 1874; Wm. W., born April 6, 1868. Mrs. Sarah Stafford had two children when married to Mr. Stafford: Thomas Oliver, the oldest, born April 18, 1844, in Wapella county, Iowa, and was killed in the battle of Stone river, or Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, while a member of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

Mr. Stafford's father, Jewett Stafford, was born January 13, 1795, in Kent county, Rhode Island, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought in the battles of Plattsburg, Boquet River, etc. He was also Colonel of the Fifth Regiment of Illinois Militia, in 1834. His mother, Harriet (Eggleston) Stafford, was born in New York. He farms about eighty acres of land, but, having also the largest store in Clarksburg, and other

interests in care. His first crop of corn was sold in Springfield, Ill., at six and one-fourth cents per bushel, and says that another year he burned part of his crop rather than gather it at the market price. Mr. Stafford is a public spirited man, and looks into all the improvements of the age with confidence and success.

Geo. W. Taylor, a farmer, in section four, Cooper township, was born December 10, 1836, in Wayne county, Indiana, and married the widow of Isaac T. Darnall, the daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Crowl, who was born in Maryland, October 18, 1831, and died September 29, 1881, at home; was married in Sangamon county, December 14, 1852, to Isaac Darnall, who died September 10, 1870.

The homestead was settled by Hiram Robins, and Mr. Darnall located upon it in February, 1857, and remained there till his death. He came to this county in 1840. The children are H. W., Benjamin F., Charles A., and Maryland. Jos. E. is a practicing physician at Mechanicsburg. The farm upon which Mr. T. resides belongs to the heirs of Robins, and consists of four hundred and fifty acres, about the half of which is under cultivation.

Daniel Waters, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, September 14, 1830, and came to Illinois in 1852, and settled in Round Prairie, in what is now Rochester township. He is the son of Levi and Sarah Waters, who are both dead. Mr. W. came to the county a poor man, and commenced farming and working at the carpenter business, which he continued ten years, and thereby accumulated a small capital. He married Harriet V. Miller, February 9, 1862, who was born in this county October 13, 1840, the daughter of Jno. C. and Melvina (Sattley) Miller, who settled in this township, and so remained

till the death of Mr. Miller, January 13, 1853. Mrs. Miller is now living in Rochester, where she lived before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Waters have had five children, two of whom are dead, George C., born February 17, 1864, and died in his third year; and Lulu, born January 29, 1878, and died in infancy. The three living ones are Anna A., born December 17, 1862; Charles M., born February 28, 1867, and Lilla M., born January 29, 1870—twin to Lulu, and lives with her parents. Anna is now pursuing her studies at Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Waters have accumulated a fine property, owning a farm of two hundred and forty acres, well stocked and handsomely improved, where they reside and enjoy their pleasant home, and are highly respected wherever known. He has long been associated in the township government, holding in turn several of the important offices, and for some years trusted and honored as treasurer of the school funds. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically Mr. Waters is a Democrat.

John W. Wigginton was born in Kentucky, January 12, 1835. Son of Sidney and Elizabeth Wigginton, who were born, raised and died in Trumbull county, Kentucky. Mr. W. married Melissa Taylor, daughter of William E. and Susan Taylor, September 27, 1866, in Sangamon county. He came to Illinois in 1854, first locating in Logan county, where he farmed till 1866; then moved to Cooper township, and has here farmed and raised stock. His land adjoins the village of Breckenridge, which he assisted in making, and has held most of the town offices, and is now supervisor of the township. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic order.

CHAPTER XXXV.

TOWNSHIP OF COTTON HILL.

The township of Cotton Hill lies in the south-eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the east by Cooper township and Christian county; west, by Ball township; north, by Rochester, and south, by Pawnee township and Christian county. The soil is of good quality, and the township is well watered by Horse creek and the south fork of the Sangamon river, and Brush creek, and numerous springs. Horse creek enters the township on section thirty-one, and running in a northerly course, passes out from section six. The Sangamon river enters on section twelve, and by a meandering course, passing through sections twelve, eleven, two, three and four, into Rochester township. Horse creek waters the western half, from south to north, and enters Rochester between sections five and six.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlers of the township were Henry Funderburk and William Nelson. The date of their arrival is a matter of dispute, which does not seem to admit of settlement. The first settlers of the township are either now dead, or have no means of establishing satisfactorily their claims. J. C. Power, when compiling "The History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County," claims that he spent much time to correctly fix the date of the first settlement. Jacob Henkle thinks that Funderburk came in 1817, as his father and family came in 1818, and he says that he well remembers shocks of corn on the Funderburk place, which must have been raised the year previous. He does not remember William Nelson so well, and it is an undisputed fact that they came about the same time, or together, and both raised a crop of corn that same season. Other parties, or their descendants, maintain that Funderburk and Nelson did not come until 1818; that the question was often discussed as to

the first settlers of the county, and it was never claimed that they were here prior to that time.

Henry Funderburk was from South Carolina, but lived for a short time in Tennessee before coming to Illinois.

The place where he first settled was on section thirty, of this township. He remained here but one or two years, when he moved across the line into Ball township, where he died, in 1843.

William Nelson came here from St. Clair county, remained some years, and then moved to Texas.

Mason Fowler, was born about 1766, in Virginia. He was married and had five children in that State, and the family moved to the vicinity of Nashville, Tennessee, where they had seven children. They moved thence to Southern Illinois, in 1816, and in the spring of 1818, Mr. Fowler, with his two sons, Edward and John and a young man by the name of Frederick Wise, came to what is now Cotton Hill township, Sangamon county. They raised a crop, built a house that summer, returned south and brought Mr. Fowler's family to their new home on Horse creek, in the fall of that year. Edward and John were born in Virginia, married in Sangamon county to two sisters by the name of Hale, and moved to Wisconsin, near Galena. The two brothers and ten other citizens, including an Indian agent and interpreter, were riding over the country without suspecting danger, and were attacked by Indians, and eleven of them killed. Only one escaped—a man by the name of Pierce Holly, who had the fleetest horse, and that alone saved his life. Thomas, another son of Mason Fowler, after the death of his brothers, Edward and John, left home with the avowed purpose of avenging their death. After an absence of ten years with the Indians, he visited his friends in Sangamon county, went again to the Indians,

and was never heard of after. Mason Fowler died March, 1844.

William Baker was born about 1798, in Sevier county, Tennessee. He came to St. Clair county, Illinois, when a young man. Phoebe Neeley was born December 14, 1799, near Nashville, Tennessee, and was taken to St. Clair county, Illinois, when she was a young woman. William Baker and Phoebe Neeley were married about 1818, near Belleville. They had one child born there, and the family moved to Horse creek, in what became Sangamon county, in the spring of 1819, in what is now Cotton Hill township, where seven children were born. They then moved to a mill on the north fork of the Sangamon river, three miles north of Rochester. William Baker went to Texas previous to 1844, started from there to California about 1852, and died on the road. Mrs. Phoebe Baker died, August, 1861, in Rochester.

David Funderburk was born January 9, 1795, in Orange District, South Carolina, and was bound as apprentice to a hatter, but instead of teaching him how to make hats, his master put him to work in the fields with the negroes and otherwise treated him harshly, so he ran away and enlisted in the Third United States Rifle Regiment for five years, from August 15, 1814. It was so near the close of the war with England that he was not in any battle. His five years were spent in garrison duty on the frontier, and was at Ft. Osage, on the Missouri river, near the present line between Missouri and Kansas, when his term of enlistment expired, August 15, 1819. He, with eight other discharged soldiers, fastened two canoes together, with a platform over them, and all left for St. Louis with their knapsacks. Mr. F. says that they were somewhat crowded, and on the way down he stole a canoe, and taking a comrade left the other seven who began drinking and ran their craft on a sawyer, which upset it, and they lost everything except what they had on their person, but the men clung to the sunken log, and but for the stolen canoe they must all have drowned. Mr. F. and his comrade took them all safely to shore. He has always, in his quaint way insisted that that was "Providential stealing." On arriving at St. Louis, he learned that his uncle, Henry Funderburk, had moved into the Sang-a-ma country, and he determined to visit him. He found his uncle on the 31st of August, 1819, in what is now Cotton Hill township, between Brush and Horse creeks, and went to work to supply himself with clothing, in place of that which was lost on the

river. David Funderburk was married in March 1821, to Hannah Henkle.

Christopher Haines was born July 4, 1795, in Russell county, Virginia. His parents soon after moved to Allen county, Kentucky. He was married in that county, October 12, 1815, to Myrah Gatewood. They moved to Bureau county, thence to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving October 22, 1829, in what is now Cotton Hill township.

John Rape was born about 1794, in South Carolina, and taken to Tennessee by his parents, at eight years of age. He was a soldier from Tennessee, in the War of 1812, and arrived at New Orleans the day after the battle of January 8, 1815. His father, Gustavus Rape, was a soldier from North Carolina during the war of the American Revolution. John Rape was married August 18, 1818, in Tennessee, had two children there, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in Cotton Hill, February, 1826. He died January 29, 1872.

Henry Rape came to Sangamon county in 1825, and settled in Cotton Hill township. He subsequently married Polly Snodgrass, and died November 11, 1851. Mrs. Rape never formed a letter with a pen until her sixtieth year. Her son, James H., was in the army, and she found it difficult to induce others to write to him as often as she desired, so she resolved to learn, and commenced by copying letters and other documents, and was soon able to communicate with him. She continued this correspondence, to the great satisfaction of both, until his three years of service terminated.

Mathias Vigal was born August 28, 1779, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His father died and his mother married Adam Mung. They moved to Jefferson county Kentucky. Mathias Vigal and Mary Roney were married in Jefferson county. They moved in 1820, to Clark county, Indiana, and from there to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1830, in what is now Cotton Hill township. Mr. Vigal died December 25, 1862.

Abraham Viney and family were from Kentucky, though Mrs. Viney was by birth a Virginian. He married in Sangamon county in what is now Cotton Hill township, in the fall of 1819, and died August 4, 1820.

Elias Williams was born near Clarendon, Vermont, February 27, 1770. He there married and the family moved to Essex county, New York, about 1804, where two children were born, thence to Hamilton county, Ohio, where one child was born, and from there to Butler county, in the

same State, where three children were born. In 1819, the family moved to Wayne or Henry county, Indiana, and from there to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in February, 1822, in what is now Cotton Hill township, where he remained about one year and then moved into Rochester township.

Robert W. Sanders was born April 10, 1815, near Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His father died when he was a child, and his widowed mother, with her eight children, moved to Rutherford county, Tennessee, in 1827. Robert W. was married there, in 1834, to Kesiiah Johnson. They had two children in Tennessee, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1838, in what is now Cotton Hill township, where two children were born. Mr. Sanders assisted in quarrying the stone for the State House, then in process of construction at Springfield. His family suffered greatly from sickness, and in 1840 he returned to Tennessee, where he died May 31, 1857, leaving a widow, nine sons, and one daughter. Robert W. Sanders was a minister in the Baptist Church for thirteen years previous to his death. The widow felt that some great calamity was about to befall that part of the country where she lived, and without any definite idea of what it was, she meditated long upon the subject, and when her children were wrapped in slumber, she resolved, if possible, to take them again to Illinois, as a place of safety. She wrote at once to her eldest son, who had returned to Illinois soon after the death of his father. He was glad to give them such aid and encouragement as he could, and they all arrived in Sangamon county, October 10, 1859, just in time to understand the situation of the country and add five soldiers to the Union army.

Joseph Dixon was among the earliest settlers on Horse creek. He was the principal mover in establishing Zion Chapel, in Cotton Hill township, in the spring of 1821, to which he afterwards deeded five acres of land for church and cemetery purposes. His family are buried there, but he died in 1844, at the house of a daughter, near Franklin, Morgan county, Illinois, and was buried there.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in the township was that of Sarah Funderburk. This was also the first birth within the present limits of Sangamon county, and the honor of being the first born is rightly claimed for Sarah Funderburk, who was born April 8, 1819.

Rivers Cormack preached the first sermon in the township. Mr. Cormack was a local Methodist Episcopal preacher. Peter Cartwright was the first circuit rider to visit the township, in 1821, at which time his circuit embraced Sangamon and Christian counties, and part of Macoupin.

Timothy Rogers taught the first school.

The first blacksmith shop was built and run by Joseph Snodgrass, 1821.

Daniel Lyle built the first mill in 1819. This was the first mill in the county, and was one known as a band mill, and run by horse power.

Elijah Henkle and Mary Funderburk were united in marriage by Zachariah Peters, in 1819. This was the first couple married in the township, and he was the only justice of the peace in the county, at that time.

The first government land was entered by Henry Funderburk and William Nelson, in 1818.

RELIGIOUS.

Among the first religious teachers in Cotton Hill township, were Rev's. James Sims, Rivers Cormack, and Peter Cartwright, Mr. Cormack having preached the first sermon; all of whom were ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and who have long since died; and this denomination is foremost in point of numbers, in the township. This denomination has two church organizations and two church edifices, one on section nine, erected in 1869, at a cost of about \$2,000; the other on section twenty, erected in 1864, at a cost of \$2,200. The Baptists have a church edifice on section thirty, erected in 18—, at a cost of \$2,500. Each of these churches have regular services, and are doing much for the moral welfare of the community. There is also a Disciple or Christian Church edifice on section one.

EDUCATIONAL.

Cotton Hill is behind no exclusively agricultural township in the county, in point of education. There are now eight school houses in the township, as large a number as in any other township of its size in the county. These school houses are valued at \$6,500.

VILLAGE OF COTTON HILL TOWNSHIP.

Between the years 1836 and 1838, speculation was rife throughout the West. Thousands of villages were platted and visions of untold wealth floated before the minds of many who were possessed of small tracts of land. Paper villages were the rage. Johnson Whaley, of Cotton Hill, platted the southeast quarter of section

fourteen, township fourteen, range four, the plat being recorded June 2, 1837. How many town lots were disposed of, the prices obtained, and what else was done here, history and tradition are silent. The village plat was long ago vacated.

The village of New City, in the corner of sections nine, ten, fifteen and sixteen, originated with the building of the prairie chapel by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1869, and that by a good school house in 1868, and that by a residence by W. H. Park about 1875, and a store house by the same about the same time, a blacksmith shop by Zimmerly & Lederbrand, and the same season a residence by Dr. W. B. Smith. A town hall was erected in the same year. There are now two physicians and a notary public. The place is pleasantly and centrally located and promises to be a place of note in the far future.

ORGANIZATION.

At the first election held under township organization on April 2, 1861, there was chosen for supervisor for 1861, Craig White, and for town clerk, E. L. Rusk, and for assessor, W. H. Boyd, and collector, Thomas Williams; for commissioners of highways, T. C. Spicer, J. B. Williams and J. H. Colean; for justices of the peace, William C. Williams and John T. Evans; for constables, James Snodgrass and Benjamin Britain, and C. P. Barton as overseer of the poor. The present town officers are:

Supervisor—Hartman Spingler.

Town Clerk—James Terry.

Assessor—T. W. Dozier.

Collector—John Underwood,

Commissioners—James Martin, James T. Rape, and L. S. Matthew.

Justices of the Peace—Daniel Rape and Dr. W. B. Smith.

Constables—Thomas Williams and N. C. Jones.

Among the spirited and enterprising farmers and stock feeders of the township in the past and present might be named: Preston Breckenridge, George Bronk, Craig White, John Penn & Sons, of the past; of the present, John North, J. R. Kincaid, D. L. Rusk, David Marshall, W. H. Vigal, J. H. Colean, L. M. Babb, George Paine, etc.

The township has produced at least one legislator, in the person of Hon. Preston Breckenridge.

As preachers of the gospel, are Revs. W. S. Matthews and George Shake, both of the M. E. Church.

As school teachers, W. H. Vigal and his son, E. A., and daughter, Marcia, also Miss Sarah A. Williams, now W. H. Vigal's wife, and D. M. Vigal, his brother; W. S. Matthews, Mary Miller, William Shake, Mary Jane Shake, Thomas Williams, Emeline Hatler, Rose Hatler, Sarah Lawley, Peter and Benjamin Deardorff, brothers, and Virgil Deardorff, J. H. Beam, Joseph Orton and others, and thus in literature and morals the township has acquired a highly commendable reputation. And one skillful young physician in the person of J. D. Mathews, was raised and educated here, and graduated with honors at St. Louis as an M. D., and is now practicing at Mt. Auburn, Christian county.

Jacob Boyd was born in Franklin county, Ohio, October 30, 1807. His father, John Boyd, was born February 5, 1777, in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Susannah (Hyner) Boyd, was born in Virginia, December 22, 1780; they were married June 26, 1802, and had nine children. They moved to Ohio about the year 1806, and to this county in 1819; they came with a wagon, camping out and doing their own cooking. The father was frozen to death in the great snow storm of 1830, as he was returning from work at a mill on the north fork. He was a millwright by occupation. Jacob has always been a farmer, and had limited school advantages. He was married December 1, 1833, and by this marriage there were seven children—four sons and three daughters. The sons are all farmers. Mrs. Boyd's father was named Thomas Boyal, an Englishman by birth; he settled in Ohio, and came to this country in 1824. His first house was a log cabin, sixteen by sixteen, with a puncheon floor; the furniture was home-made. Springfield was the first town where there was a store.

William H. Boyd was born in Rochester township, this county, May 1, 1837. His parents, Jacob and Rebecca Boyd, were natives of Ohio, and emigrated to this county in 1819, where they have resided ever since, engaged in farming. William H. was raised on a farm, and received a district school education. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, then married Miss Mary A. Vigal, daughter of John T. Vigal, a native of Kentucky. She was born in this township April 30, 1837. They have one child, Delilah, born in this township, March 27, 1860. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Boyd has held several township offices. He owns four hundred and two acres of land, two hundred and sixty acres

under cultivation. He has a good residence, costing \$2,000.

Cleophas Breckenridge, son of Preston and Catharine (Moler) Breckenridge. The father was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, August 5, 1807; the mother was also born in Kentucky. They were married November 17, 1827, and came to this county in 1834. They had thirteen children—twelve grown to maturity—eight sons and four daughters. The father was elected to the legislature of 1851-2, beating Abraham Lincoln for the nomination. He was also a member of the board of supervisors for the year of 1873. He died July 25, 1880. Cleophas, Hugh, Joseph and Preston were in the army. The name Breckenridge was derived from a circumstance that occurred in one of the religious wars that took place in Scotland. Two brothers, named McIlvain, were Protestants, and engaged in the conflict, when their party was defeated. They took refuge on a ridge, under some shrubs called "brack," and finally escaped and came to America, settling in Virginia, and in remembrance took the name of "Brack-on-ridge," from whom the family descended. Mr. Breckenridge has in his possession a twig plucked from this brack or bush in Scotland, and brought to America by John Craig. Mr. B., is a lover of strange and quaint old relics, and of the many among his collection are two gourds, carried by his grand-father through the War of 1812, one of which he used for dipping water and the other for carrying priming powder. Mr. B., also has a pocket compass used by his grandfather during the same war, for a guide in cloudy weather, and as a time piece when the sun shone.

The subject of this sketch was the sixth son, and was born in this township, at the old homestead, August 7, 1836. He was married to Lillian T. Cave, from Kentucky, January 30, 1868. They have two children living: Inez A., and Ida B.; one who died in infancy. When Mr. B., first settled here, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and commenced farming, and erected a carding machine, the first in this section of the country; also owned and run the first water mill on the south fork of the Sangamon river. Mr. C. Breckenridge now owns four hundred and eighty acres of land valued at \$50 an acre; two hundred and fifty acres are under good cultivation. He raises grain, and feeds cattle for market. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, at the south fork, which, at present, is in a flourishing condition. In politics, he is a Republican.

James Clay, post office, New City, is a native of England, who came to America in 1844, and settled on section fourteen, township fourteen, range four, where he has ever since resided. In July, 1861, he married Dorcas Davy, a native, also, of England; she died August 5, 1872, and January 25, 1874, he married Mrs. Mary A. Kearns; she was born in Ohio, September 10, 1836, daughter of Jacob and Jerusha Harman. She married Perry J. Kearns, September 10, 1854, by whom she had two sons and four daughters; four of these children died in infancy; one son, William, M. D., died August 17, 1878; Iva Ellie, the only survivor, married Thomas L. Matthews, December 31, 1877. Mr. K. enlisted August 12, 1861, in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi; he died from the effects of a wound, August 10, 1864. By the second marriage one child was born, September 2, 1875, who died August 19, 1876, named Ola Eva. Mr. Clay owns two hundred and seventy-three acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre; and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The following is the record of the Kearns family: William, M. D., was born October 16, 1855; Mary E., April 20, 1827; Louis H., June 27, 1858; Eva Ellie, August 27, 1859; Ida Eva, October 6, 1860; Liewy Bell, September 14, 1862. Sally M. Clay, an adopted daughter of James and Mary A. Clay, was born November 15, 1875, and died October 11, 1877; she was a daughter of Mr. Ashford, who lost an arm in the late war.

Aaron C. Colean, farmer, post office, Pawnee, is a son of Joseph H. and Maria L. (Gillham) Colean, natives of Illinois. They had nine children, four sons and five daughters. Five died in childhood, and four grew to maturity. Aaron was the fifth child, and was born March 4, 1848, in Jersey county, this State. He came with his parents to this county in 1855, and October 3, 1869, married Mary J. Spicer, daughter of Thompson C. and Melvina Spicer, who was born in this county, November 2, 1850. They had four children: Luther E., born May 9, 1871; Etta A., born October 27, 1872; Charles A., born February 25, 1876, and Mary Melvina, born November 4, 1877. Luther E. died August 13, 1872. Mr. C. owns two hundred acres of land, worth \$50 an acre. His antecedents were Spanish and French; hers were German. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He enlisted in the Thirtieth United States Regiment, served three years in the late War of the Rebellion, and was discharged in November, 1867.

Joseph H. Colean, farmer, post office, Pawnee, a son of Francis and Polly (Cox) Colean, the former a native of Illinois, and born July 15, 1794, and the latter born November 3, 1797, in North Carolina; they were married in Madison county, August 20, 1814, and were the parents of fourteen children; ten grew to maturity—six sons and four daughters. The father was a corporal to General Harrison, during the War of 1812, when about eighteen years of age, and was at the battle of Tippecanoe. Joseph H., the subject of this sketch, was born August 31, 1818, in Madison county, this State, and has always followed farming. On October 3, 1839, he married Maria L. Gillham, and they had nine children; five died in childhood. Of the four living, three are sons and one daughter; their names are Aaron C., born March 4, 1848; Mead W., born in Jersey county, September 9, 1852; Maria Louisa, born in Sangamon county, December 12, 1855; Joseph Harrison, born in this county, August 8, 1858; they descended from Spanish and French ancestors. Mr. C. owns four hundred acres of valuable land, worth \$50 an acre; the improvements are a commodious dwelling house, a large barn, and other buildings in good order. He was educated in the old-fashioned log school house where there were puncheon floors and seats, oiled paper used for windows, and the room heated by a mud and stick fireplace.

Francis Marion Cross, a farmer, post office, Pawnee, is a son of Alvin and Margaret (Forbes) Cross, whose father was born in Kentucky about the year 1800, and his mother, also born in Kentucky, June 2, 1802; they were married in Tennessee, and had twelve children, six sons and six daughters; five sons and three daughters were raised to maturity; the father died in 1858. Francis M. Cross, was born December 14, 1838, in this county. He married Emily A. Hayden, November 16, 1870; she was a native of Pike county, Illinois. They have three children, William F., born October 5, 1872; Henry Edgar, born April 28, 1876; Charles J., born February 20, 1880. Mrs. Cross' mother, Elizabeth (Vancil) Hayden, was born in this county, May 2, 1830, and her father, Abner Hayden, was born in Virginia, December 2, 1816; they were of German extraction. Mr. Cross' parents were Scotch and French. Mr. Riley Cross, a brother, died in the army during the Mexican war, and his father was in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Cross owns one hundred and eighteen acres of land, worth \$40 an acre. He is a member of the Christian Church, and his

wife of the German Baptist, and politically they are Democrats.

Michael Fay, farmer, post office, Pawnee, was born in Baden, Germany, July 18, 1824, and was brought by his parents to this county in 1831; first settled in Island Grove, and in 1861 came to this township, where he married Mrs. Mary Greenawalt, widow of Jacob Greenawalt, daughter of William and Elizabeth Bradley. Mrs. Fay had seven children by her former husband: Francis M., John W., George W., Sarah, Sarah E., William J., Mary F., and James N. Mr. Fay was first married to Jennie A. Youngblood, and had two children, Sarah F., who married Lewis Clein, and lives in Burlington, Kansas; Martha married Henry Beel, and lives in New Berlin, this county. By a second marriage to Martha Burton, he had a son, Andrew J., who married Etta B. Laughton, and lives in Burlington, Kansas, and Jacob H., who married Mary Reynolds, and lives in this county.

David Funderburk, was born in South Carolina, January 9, 1795. His father, Joseph Funderburk, was born in South Carolina, about the year 1769, and his mother, Mollie (Sturkey) Funderburk, was also born in South Carolina, about 1767; both parents were of German descent, the date of their marriage was about 1792. They had five children, Margaret, David, Joseph M., Daniel and Henry. David was the second child, and was apprenticed to Conrad Barch, a hatter, but instead of teaching him the trade they required him to work on the plantation with the negroes; he ran away and enlisted in the Third United States Rifle Regiment for five years; this was in 1814. He was discharged at the expiration of his term in 1819; then came to this county and worked at whatever he could find to do until the lands came into market in 1823, when he entered the land on which he now lives, on section eighteen, town fourteen, range four. In 1821, he married Hannah Henkle, who was born in Virginia, and died September 22, 1873, and was of German origin. They had twelve children, eight of whom are still living, namely: Mary Jane, John, Newton, David, Phoebe, William, Frank, and Thomas J.; all are married. Mr. F. owns three hundred and ninety acres of land, mostly timber, about one hundred and sixty acres under good cultivation. His early school advantages were very limited, having attended only about four months, and that at irregular periods. The first school in his district was kept in a log house on Horse creek. The first camp meeting in the county was held on the land now owned by Daniel G. Jones, October 19, 1819.

Rev. Mr. Walker, an old man, was presiding elder, and Rivers Cormack, preacher in charge. Mr. Sims and Mr. Randall were also there as preachers; there were only four or five tents, and about one hundred people present. David and Frank were both in the army; the former in the Eleventh Missouri Regiment, and the latter in the One Hundred and Fourteenth. The Funderburk family generally have been Republicans, and are members of the M. E. Church.

James M. Haines, a farmer; post office, New City, son of Christopher and Mira (Gatewood) Haines; the former born in Virginia, in 1795, and the latter in Alabama, June 9, 1797; married October 12, 1815. They had seven children born in Kentucky, and moved with them to this county, in 1829; entered land and commenced farming, which he continued until his death, March 29, 1850.

The subject of this sketch married Myrah Ricks, of Kentucky, May 24, 1853; had nine children: Alice E., born July 22, 1854, and married Dr. W. B. Smith, June 7, 1877, and with him resides at New City, in this township; Benetta S., born February 16, 1856; Margaret Emma, born December 19, 1857; William C., born February 5, 1860; Ulysses G., born July 19, 1863; Ida M., born May 4, 1865; Newell E., born October 15, 1867, and died February 17, 1868; Freddie G., born April 9, 1869, and died September 19, 1869; Arthur G., born June 13, 1871. Mr. H. owns three hundred and eight acres of land, of which two hundred and fifty-six are under cultivation, and worth \$50 per acre. The house in which he attended school in Sangamon, was a small log cabin, with puncheon floor and split slab benches, with oiled paper for window lights. Thomas Laughlin was his first teacher, in 1833. His father was born July 5, 1795, in Virginia, and died in Sangamon county, March 30, 1850, and his mother Mira (Gatewood) was born in 1797, and died in this county November 18, 1859. They were members of the Protestant Methodist Church. Mr. Jas. M. Haines and his family are of the M. E. church, and in politics they are Republicans.

John G. Haines, son of Christopher Haines, a farmer in Cotton Hill township, was born, January 5, 1818, in Allen county, Kentucky, came to Sangamon county October 22, 1829, with his parents. (See sketch of Jas. M. Haines). The subject of this sketch married Mary A. Palmer, February 20, 1840, the daughter of Ambrose Palmer, of East St. Louis, and came to this county in the year 1835. They had eight children, Hester Ann, born July 29, 1848, and married A.

J. Maxfield, and lives in Springfield, Illinois; Dotia C., born April 15, 1843, died January 8, 1873; James T., born January 18, 1846, and died October 9, 1846; Margaret V., born November 22, 1841, and died November 2, 1852; Mary F., born November 8, 1852, and died December 13, 1852; Martha J., born Jan. 15, 1854, and married June 12, 1873; Jno. F., born June 15, 1856, and died October 18, 1860; Nancy A., born January 10, 1859, and died September 14, 1859. Mrs. H. died January 31, 1874, and Mr. H. married again September 7, 1874, to Eliza P. Criteser, the daughter of Peter Criteser, of Ohio, and Ann (Cowgill) Criteser, of Indiana. They have three children, Winfred I., born July 19, 1875; James M., born March 22, 1877; and Samuel S., born October 25, 1871. Mr. Haines was justice of the peace eight years previous to 1869, and has held other offices of trust in the township. He served with the Second Artillery, Company C, in the late Union army, one year, and was crushed while mounting a cannon at Paducah, Kentucky, March 7, 1862, and was discharged by reason of injury, August 6, 1862, and has never fully recovered, and is drawing a small pension. He and wife are members of the M. E. church. They are Republicans in politics.

Andrew Jones was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, January 10, 1783. His parents died when he was a child. About 1808, he went to Bath county, Kentucky. There he married Eleanor Goodan, in 1812, who was born March 16, 1793, in Pennsylvania, and was taken by her parents to Kentucky when she was quite young. They had five children in Bath county, after which the family moved to this county, in 1825, and settled at Round Prairie, in Rochester township, locating on government land, where a son, John, was born, October 4, 1829. They made a home, and resided there until their death. The father died in 1834, and the mother in 1859, leaving five children, who settled in the immediate vicinity.

Daniel G. Jones, the subject of this sketch, was born November 15, 1822, in Bath county, Kentucky, where he was raised on a farm, and received an elementary education in the schools of the neighborhood. He remained at home until he was twenty-seven years old, then married Amanda J. Brunk, in 1849. She died September 28, 1865, leaving two children, Laura and George. Her parents were George and Mary Brunk, who came to this county in 1821, and entered land in Ball township, where they remained many years. She was born January 1, 1830. Mr. Jones moved to the place where he is now

living in 1855, and has a farm of seven hundred and ten acres, valued at \$50 an acre; has a fine residence, and is one of the solid men of the township. His father came to the township in limited circumstances. Their first house was a log cabin about high enough for a man to stand in, sixteen feet in size, covered, and a puncheon floor. The family consisted of nine persons.

On May 5, 1869, Mr. Jones married Mary F. Rickard, who was born near Springfield, Illinois, August 16, 1840. At the age of twelve years, she was sent to the Science Hill Female Academy, Shelbyville, Kentucky, and took the full course of study. Her parents were Noah and Harriett (Talbot) Rickard. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two children: Mary R., born November 3, 1870, and Helen, born January 4, 1876. Both reside at home with their parents.

John R. Kincaid, post office, Cotton Hill, is a son of James and Mary (Gwin) Kincaid, who were natives of Virginia, and were married about 1829. They had three sons and one daughter; all are living except one—James W.—who died as a soldier, in the late war. The subject of this sketch was the second child, and was born in Virginia, November 14, 1833. He was taken by his parents to Ohio, and came to this State April 15, 1857. He taught school in the winter, and broke prairie during the summer months, for several years. He was married January 1, 1863, to Miss Mary J. Meredith, daughter of Davis and Mary Meredith, who came from Ohio to this county in 1829. Mrs. Kincaid was born December 3, 1842. They are the parents of eight children, five of whom survive, viz: Luther E., born March 23, 1864; Mary J., born December 28, 1865, and died September 4, 1867; James W., born September 25, 1868; Louisa A., born August 28, 1870, and died August 11, 1871; Margaret E., born June 14, 1872, and died July 20, 1873; Catalina M., born May 30, 1874; Fred. C., born June 29, 1876; Charles J., born October 12, 1878. Mr. Kincaid purchased land in this county in 1874, and has resided on it since. He received his education principally in the common schools of Ohio, and attended the academy at Gallipolis, Ohio, two years. He owns a large farm of two hundred and fifty acres, valued at \$50 an acre, and has a neat, commodious frame dwelling house. Mrs. Kincaid is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. K. votes with the Republican party.

James M. Martin, post office, Springfield, (Evans' Box), is a son of George and Leah (Fabs) Martin. His father was born in Hamp-

shire county, Virginia, October 28, 1805, and died October 25, 1841; his mother was born in same county, August 12, 1802, and died August 8, 1860. They had six children, two were born in Virginia, one in Ohio, and three in this county; four lived to maturity. John Martin, the father of George, purchased land in 1834, the same now owned and occupied by James Martin, the subject of this biography; they were of Scotch and German ancestry. James married Mary Williams, daughter of I. B. Williams, who was born in Ohio; her grandfather was a native of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have had seven children; four died in childhood, and three are living, namely: George B., Mary Frances, James H., John Edgar, William L., Phæbe Adaline, and Susan Alice. Mr. Martin owns ninety-six acres of land, seventy under cultivation; it is worth \$40 an acre. He is, in politics, a Democrat.

David Marshall, post office Cotton Hill was born November 6, 1843. His parents, Stephen and Amada (Smalley) Marshall, were natives of New Jersey, and came to this State and settled in Macoupin county in 1845. His father was a miller, also farming to some extent. They had nine children—two died in childhood, and seven grew to maturity. David was the seventh child and came to this county about 1857. On October 27, 1864, he married Emily C. Spicer, born August 13, 1843; they had four children, two died in infancy and two are living, Mary F., born November 3, 1867, and Louisa, born May 27, 1875. Mrs. Marshall's parents, U. D. and Nancy Clifton Spicer, were natives of Delaware. He was born September 24, 1793, and died February 15, 1855; the mother born October 30, 1800; and the father, Mr. Marshall, owns one hundred and ten acres of land valued at \$50 per acre; makes a specialty of cattle and hogs for market. He had limited advantages for early education, and always worked hard; he used to work sixteen days for a hog, and worked all summer for five acres of corn. He bought a colt, and the next year worked for six acres of corn, and in the winter worked for his board. When he was sixteen years old he worked for seven acres, and when he was seventeen, herded cattle for \$30 a month; bought calves and run them with the herd, then sold out, and had about \$400, with which he bought forty acres of land, cut the wood off, and sold it in Springfield; from that time he continued to prosper as a speculator. They are Democrats politically.

John Popp, post office, Springfield, was born in Germany. His parents were John G. and

Ann Popp, the former born in 1783, in Germany, where he also died; the mother's birth is unknown; she was born, and died in Germany; they were married in 1821 and had five children, three of whom died young. John was the fourth child, and came to this country and settled in New Jersey, where he lived four years, then came to this county and settled where he now lives, in 1860. He married Susan J. Billings who was born in this county; her parents were from Maryland, and of Welsh and German ancestry; they had five children, Mary E., born December 21, 1861, and died March 20, 1876; Herschel V., born July 20, 1863, and died January 17, 1872; Judith A., born September 3, 1865, and died December 1, 1866; Theodore, born March 31, 1867; and Julia A., born January 18, 1872. Mrs. Popp died December 1, 1874. Mr. P. owns seventy acres of land, worth \$40 an acre. He had good educational advantages, having attended the higher schools in the old country, and the English schools after arriving here; he belongs to the German Lutheran Church.

James T. Rape, post office, New City, is a son of John and Elizabeth Rape, whose children were as follows: Joseph, born January 25, 1840; John, born December 16, 1843; James, born September 27, 1845; Mary, born October 18, 1848; Samuel, born January 20, 1852; Nancy Eveline, born April 27, 1856; and Emily Jane, who died at the age of nineteen. James T., the subject of this sketch, was born in this county, September 27, 1845, and always lived on the farm now occupied by him. On January 10, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary West, who was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, and of German ancestry. They have had five children, four of whom are living: Della M., born May 22, 1868; Florence R., born December 15, 1869, and died at the age of nine months; Fred R., born September 28, 1871; Izora R., born March 31, 1875, and Pearl, born March 9, 1878. Mr. Rape owns seventy-five acres of land, and has held several township offices. In politics they are Democrats. The family are generally Methodists.

Andrew Mislagle, post office, New City, was born in Virginia, March 25, 1801; his parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Cooper) Mislagle, the former born in Berks county, Pennsylvania. They had eleven children, five sons and six daughters. Andrew was the first son and came to this county in 1834. In 1832, he married Miss Mary Martin, in Virginia. They had six children, two of whom died in infancy, and two after arriving at mature age. The living are:

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Mopin, and now living in Kansas; and Jacob M., who married Elizabeth Peek, and resides on the homestead with his parents. When Mr. Mislagle first came here, he entered land and commenced farming, and has continued that occupation ever since. He owns one hundred and fifty acres of land, eighty of which is under cultivation. He belongs to the U. P. Church. His son, William, was in the army, a member of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Infantry, and died at home in July, 1863, from diseases contracted in the army. Mr. Mislagle has been married twice. His first wife died in 1837, and his second in 1845, and he is now a widower.

William B. Smith, M. D., post office, New City, was born in Williamsburg, Claremont county, Ohio, March 15, 1846; son of Robert D., and Margaret (Burkitt) Smith, the former of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky. They lived and died in Claremont county, Ohio, the mother on July 10, 1849, of cholera, the father, January 15, 1862. William B., attended the higher schools of Ohio and Kentucky, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he commenced the study of medicine in Dover, Kentucky, with his uncle, and was with him three years; afterward studied with Samuel Burkitt, and H. Clay Lassing, of Boone county, in the winter of 1869-70. He attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and at Keokuk, Iowa, in the spring of 1878, where he graduated with honors. He practiced three years in Kentucky and seven years in this State. He married Alice E., daughter of J. M., and Myra O. Haines, of Cotton Hill township, where she was born. They have two children, Robert M., born March 9, 1880, and Newell Jay, born September 13, 1881. The doctor has a good practice in the county; is at the present time town treasurer, and has been two years. He was elected justice of the peace, but declined to serve. He laid out the village of New City, and gave it the name, and was the first postmaster in it.

Hartman Spengler, post office, New City, was born in Baden Baden, Germany, February 10, 1840. His parents were Michael and Catharine Spengler and were natives of Germany. The father was born April 1, 1812; the mother's birthday unknown; they were married in Germany in March, 1837; they had five children, of whom three are living, and all in the United States. Hartman was the first child, and came to this country with his parents in 1843, when four years of age. On May 16, 1867, he married Miss

Malinda Moyer, who was born in Pennsylvania, November 5, 1843, daughter of Abraham Moyer, who was born also in Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Spengler have had eight children, seven of whom are living: Thomas M., born March 14, 1868; Samuel H., born October 11, 1869; Winnie L., born November 6, 1870 and died November 21, 1879; Artemus L., born September 9, 1872; Mary M., born November 1, 1874; Alice J., born January 21, 1877; Rose A., born November 23, 1878; and Gilbert, born March 24, 1880, and an infant son born November 4, 1881. Mr. S. owns forty acres of land, valued at \$40 an acre. He has been supervisor of Cotton Hill, two terms. Mr. S. is a Presbyterian and she a Lutheran.

Alfred Vigil, of Cotton Hill township, section twenty, son of John T. Vigil, was born in this township, April 28, 1835, where he has since resided, and married, December 17, 1857, to Dianna Carpenter, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, February 6, 1831. She came to Shelby county, Illinois, when eight years old, and thence, in 1839, to Sangamon, where she married and had eight children—Clara J., born October 2, 1858, and married October 20, 1880, to Charles C. Jones, and resides in this township; John F., born January 30, 1860; an infant, born January 29, 1861, and died February 20, 1861; Adaline, born February 11, 1862, and died January 19, 1875; Tonia, born June 19, 1863; an infant, born February 10, 1865, and died same day; Edwin, born November 2, 1867, and Mary, born August 26, 1870. Mr. Vigil's father, John T. Vigil, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, April 8, 1808, and married March 10, 1830, in Clark county, Indiana, to Hannah Coble, who was also born there, May 20, 1811. They came to Sangamon county the same year of their marriage, and settled in Cotton Hill township, where he has continued to reside since that time, and had nine children—five sons and four daughters. Three sons and one daughter (Mrs. W. H. Boyd) are yet living, all in this township. Mrs. John T. Vigil died May 12, 1853. Mr. Alfred Vigil has always been a farmer, and owns ninety acres of valuable land, well cultivated.

William H. Vigil, farmer, on section twenty-one, post office, New City, is a brother of the preceding, and was born January 22, 1833. He was raised on a farm and received a common school education. He married Miss Sarah Willian, daughter of Thomas Willian, of Kentucky, and was born in Cotton Hill township, August 29, 1833; they have had six children, as follows:

Martha A., born September 3, 1857, now Mrs. Chester G. Williams; Everett A., born November 6, 1859; Metta E., born December 2, 1865; William M., born February 2, 1869; Ermen C., born October 17, 1873; Freddie H., born May 16, 1871, and died December 22, 1879. Mr. V. has held the office of supervisor for several years, and also other local offices of trust. He owns three hundred and sixty acres of land, under good cultivation, worth \$40 an acre; he raises corn, and is largely engaged in feeding cattle. Mr. V. is a self-made man, and has earned his property by hard work, industry and economy. He has a fine residence; his wife and oldest daughter are members of the M. E. Church. In politics, Republican.

Jonathan Weaver, post office, New City, is the seventh son of Jacob and Susan Weaver, natives of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. They had fourteen children, most of whom grew to maturity. Jonathan was born December 20, 1816. Becoming an orphan at the age of six years, he was put on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, and then was apprenticed to carpentry and cabinet-making. In February, 1842, he married Miss Mary Ruth, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Ruth, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who was of English descent. She died the following year, in January, and on May 14, 1846, Mr. W. married Mary Hammer, of Washington county, Maryland, who was born July 7, 1818. By this marriage there were five sons: George H., born July 1, 1847; Willie H., February 1, 1850; Samuel R., April 24, 1853; Jonathan L., March 16, 1856; and James E., October 15, 1863. Mrs. W. died November 21, 1872, and was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery. Mr. Weaver's farm comprises one hundred and twenty acres, which is valued at \$35 an acre. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically a Republican.

Richard White, post office, Pawnee, was born in Tennessee, October 15, 1830. His father, Craig White, was born in January, 1800, in Tennessee. At the age of eighteen, he married Sally Lane, of North Carolina, and they had thirteen children. They came to this country in 1830. They had but little money, and bought land at second hand. Richard was but a few weeks old when his parents settled here. In March, 1866, he married Hannah Ward, who was born in Virginia, March 20, 1845. They had two children: William, who died in infancy, and Lilly Elizabeth, born October 16, 1869. Mr. White owns one thousand acres of land, valued at \$40 an acre, and is engaged in general farming.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

TOWNSHIP OF CURRAN.

The township of Curran is situated in the second tier of townships from the west and the third from the south, and comprises township fifteen, range six west.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The township of Curran is chiefly rolling prairie, having but little timber, and that along the banks of Lick creek and Spring creek. The soil is of good quality and the farms second to none.

WATER COURSES.

The township is watered by Lick creek and Big Spring creek, and their tributaries. Lick creek waters nearly the entire southern tier of sections entering Woodside township, from section twenty-five. Spring creek heads on section nineteen, and leaves the township from section four. Plenty of water is found for the stock.

RAILROAD.

The Wabash railroad passes through the center of the township, entering from Springfield on section twelve, and passes out from section nineteen. It has two stations in the township—Curran and San station.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was made in this township in 1819. Among the early settlers were Joshua Brown, Jacob Earnest, Thomas Earnest, William Archer, David Cloyd, Thomas Cloyd, Samuel Cloyd, Stephen Shelton, William T. Brawnes, Ivins Foster, James Parkinson, John Smith, Thomas McKee, Elisha McKomas, Mr. Lamb, John Kelly, James McKee, Barney Vanderen, Henry Alsbury, Thomas Hilliard, Thomas Foster, William Withrow, and others.

The first settlers of the township were from the south, Kentucky furnishing the greater num-

ber. The "Yankees" now inhabiting the township came at a later day.

Joshua Brown was born May 20, 1792, in Davis county, Kentucky. Nancy Wilcher was born December, 1789, in the same county. They were there married, early in 1812, and in November, 1818, moved to St. Clair county, Illinois, and from there to what became Sangamon county, arriving April 18, 1819, in what is now Curran township, east of Archer's creek, and south of Spring creek, and later, entered one hundred and sixty acres of land south of Spring creek, in Gardner township.

Jacob Earnest was born April 24, 1799, in South Carolina, was married there to Elizabeth Sims, who was born April 26, 1798. She was a sister of James and William Sims, one of whom was older and the other younger than herself. They moved to that part of Simpson which later became Logan county, Kentucky. In 1817, the family moved to St. Clair county, Illinois, and they moved to what became Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1819, on Spring creek, in what is now Curran township.

Thomas Earnest was born June 3, 1792, in South Carolina. His parents moved, when he was a boy, to Simpson county, Kentucky. In the autumn of 1819, he came to Sangamon county, and joined his brother Jacob, who had previously arrived with his family. Thomas Earnest commenced improvements south of Spring creek, eight miles west of Springfield, and entered land when it came into market. He was married October 15, 1822, to Alletta Lanterman.

William Archer was born July 30, 1793, in North Carolina, and in 1807 his parents moved to Tennessee, where he was married to Elizabeth Jackson; moved to Madison county, Illi-

nois, where Mrs. A. died, and he married Elizabeth Holt, December 20, 1818. She was born December 3, 1793, in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, and, losing her parents when quite young, she was taken by an uncle, Robert White, to Madison county, Illinois, in 1811. Wm. and Elizabeth Archer had twins in Madison county, and moved to Sangamon county, arriving April 30, 1820, in what is now Curran township.

William Archer died August 31, 1867, from the effects of being thrown from a horse, and his widow resides at the farm where they settled in 1820.

In the fall of 1873, Mrs. Elizabeth Archer, then eighty years of age, gave to the writer a piece of a dress made with her own hands more than sixty years before. The family of her uncle, with whom she moved from Georgia, to St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1811, brought some cotton in the bolls, for the purpose of using the seed in growing cotton in their new home. Miss Holt, as her name then was, obtained the consent of her uncle to apply the cotton to her own use. She picked it from the bolls and separated the cotton from the seed with her fingers, and spun it on a wheel, borrowed from a neighbor more than thirty miles distant. She had a rude loom constructed for the purpose, and had just commenced weaving, when the first assassination among the white settlers, by the Indians took place, as the beginning there of the war with England. That occurred in June, 1812. She, with her uncle's family, fled to Fort Brady's, a rude wooden fortification near by. Appealing to the Lieutenant in command for protection, he reported the case to Governor Edwards, who authorized him to grant her request. A guard was accordingly placed around the cabin, and kept there until the weaving was completed. The design was unique and beautiful. The cloth was carefully preserved, some of it bleached to snowy whiteness and made into a dress. She wore it for the first time to a quarterly meeting in 1818, just after the close of the war, and attracted universal attention as the finest dressed lady in all that region of country.

David Cloyd was born about 1766, in Botetourt county, Virginia. He was married there, moved to Culpeper county, and from there to Washington county, Kentucky, about 1815. He moved in company with his sons, Thomas and Samuel, and his daughter Polly—who married Henry Lucas—to Sangamon county, arriving October, 1825, in what is now Curran township. David Cloyd died about 1839, and his widow in 1844 or '5, both in Sangamon county.

Thomas Cloyd, son of David, was born January 14, 1798, in Botetourt county, Virginia, and went with his parents to Washington county, Kentucky, in 1815. He was married there April 27, 1820, to Ann Withrow. They had three children in Kentucky, and in 1824 moved to Fayette county, Illinois, where they had one child, and from there to Sangamon county, arriving October, 1825, in what is now Curran township, north of Lick creek, where they had two children. Of their six children—Samuel Cloyd, brother to Thomas, was born November 20, 1802, in Culpeper county, Virginia. He was taken by his parents to Washington county in 1815, and to Sangamon county, in 1825. He was married May 1, 1832, in Sangamon county to Eliza Clements. They had but one child.

Stephen Shelton was born 1777, in North Carolina, married there to Lydia Heath, and at once moved to Ohio, near the mouth of Sciota river; the family moved across the Ohio river into Cabel county, West Virginia. He was a soldier from Virginia in the War of 1812, and from there moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in May, 1826, in what is now Curran township. He died in 1859.

William T. Brawner, was born August 9, 1799, in Maryland. His father died when he was seven years old, and his mother moved to Madison county, Kentucky, when he was eighteen years old. He was there married, December 25, 1822, to Elizabeth Ball; the family moved to Sangamon county Illinois, arriving in October, 1829, in what is now Curran township.

Ivins Foster, was born November 23, 1794, in Harrison county, Kentucky. Margaret McKee was born January 24, 1796, in the same county. They were there married, February 26, 1819; then moved to Gallatin county; they then moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in November, 1829, in what is now Curran township, north of Lick creek.

EDUCATIONAL.

The early settlers, as a general thing, looked well to the educational interests of their children. A settlement was no sooner founded with children enough to form a school, than a teacher was employed. The first schools attended by children from this township, were over the line in Chatham. A school house was erected on section thirty-two, just before the deep snow, which is supposed by the old settlers of to-day to be the first in the township.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services held in the township are unknown, but it is thought to have been

held by William Sims. The first generally remembered were conducted by Rev. Mr. Rice, in the summer of 1823, at the house of Thomas Smith. For many years all services were held either in the cabin of the pioneers or in the school houses. There are now three church edifices in the township—two Methodist Episcopal and one Presbyterian.

A class was formed in the southeast part of the township, of those belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early day, which met at a school house in the neighborhood. Under the ministerial care of men who feared God and loved their fellow man, it grew until it became so large the school house was too small and inconvenient to hold the number who desired to attend the services. The project of building was discussed, and on its location the class split, forming two classes, one of whom proceeded at once to the work of the erection of a building on the northeast quarter of section thirty-three. The building known as Wesley Chapel was erected in 1866, at a cost of \$2,600. Mount Zion Chapel was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$3,000. Both edifices are neat frame buildings and are an honor to the citizens of the township.

WAR RECORD.

The war record of the township is good, every call of the Government being promptly responded to, thus avoiding the necessity of the draft.

MILLS.

The first water-mill in the township was erected in 1842, by Abraham Foster, on Lick creek. It had one run of stone.

CHEESE FACTORY.

A cheese factory was started in the township in 1878, which is doing a fair business, and is the property of John Workman.

RAILROAD STATION.

The Railroad company has had a flag station, known as San station, on the northwest quarter of section thirteen. A large amount of grain is annually shipped from the station by the farmers of the neighborhood, for whose benefit the station was made.

FIRST THINGS.

The first frame and plastered house in the township was built by Ebenezer Dove, on section twenty-six, in 1839. It was called the White House, on account of its being painted that color.

The first settlers were from the South. Thomas McKee started a blacksmith shop in 1821. Mr. McKee was also a gunsmith, and an excellent one. The repairing of guns was the principal part of his business.

VILLAGE OF CURRAN.

Thomas Moffett and A. J. VanDeren, had surveyed and platted the north part of the west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-one, township fifteen north, range six west, the plat bearing date September 19, 1857. To the village thus platted was given the name "Curran," in honor of one of the leading citizens of the county.

Shortly after the village was laid out, a Mr. Fox commenced the sale of merchandise in the place, being the first to engage in the mercantile trade. Mr. Fox also received the appointment of postmaster, being the first to occupy that position. He was succeeded as postmaster by James W. Gibson, Noah Richards, Mr. French, and O. S. Hotchkins, the present postmaster.

The village has made a slow growth, and has never numbered many inhabitants. Its nearness to Springfield has tended to retard its growth. At present the business of the place is represented by the following: O. S. Hotchkins, dealer in drugs and groceries; Nicholas Powers, groceries; J. W. Hammond, drugs and perfumery; Joseph Dickerson, blacksmith; William Search, wagon maker; Nicholas Powers, dealer in grain.

An elevator was erected in 1877, by Patterson & Rickard, with a capacity of — bushels. Another was erected a year later by Isaac French.

ORGANIC.

The township was organized in 1861. The following comprise the principal township officers from 1861 to 1881, inclusive:

SUPERVISORS.

James Parkinson.....	1861-2
M. S. Patteson.....	1863
James Parkinson.....	1864
M. S. Patteson.....	1865
Robert Perkins.....	1866
Daniel Taylor.....	1867
William French.....	1868
William H. Parkinson.....	1869
R. L. Perkins.....	1870
Thomas Smith.....	1871
R. L. Perkins.....	1872-3
Thomas Smith.....	1874
Peter Vredenburg.....	1875
David Paulen.....	1876-7
B. F. Caldwell.....	1878
Joseph Dickerson.....	1879
G. M. Davis.....	1880
A. Frey.....	1881

CLERKS.

M. S. Patterson	1861-2
James A. Poor	1863-5
M. S. Patterson	1866
Chas. A. Jackson	1867-8
J. E. Bradley	1869
C. A. Jackson	1870
John Bulger	1871
J. H. Taylor	1872-3
N. M. Rickard	1874-5
N. Powers	1876-8
J. C. French	1879-80
Thos. G. Springall	1881

ASSESSORS.

A. R. Washburn	1861-2
Peter Vredenburg	1863
Daniel Taylor	1864
Wm. H. Parkinson	1865
Wm. C. Caldwell	1866
James A. Poor	1867
James Young	1868
H. Gibson	1869-70-71
Chas. Beerup	1872
T. L. Bradley	1873
H. Gibson	1874-5
James McCasland	1876-7
R. M. Foster	1878
J. E. Barbee	1879
G. W. Blewitt	1880-1

COLLECTORS.

Wm. C. Smith	1861-3
Joseph Cloyd	1864
David Miller	1865-6
Wm. C. Caldwell	1867
H. Gibson	1868
C. A. Jackson	1869-70
A. L. Patteson	1871
T. M. Perkins	1872
H. Gibson	1873
R. P. Smith	1874
C. P. Vanderen	1875
A. L. Patteson	1876
J. S. Smith	1877
Ed. Patterson	1878
A. Alson	1879
R. M. Foster	1880
J. F. Smith	1881

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

R. C. Smith	1861
Daniel Taylor	1861
James Parkinson	1865
Wm. C. Smith	1865
A. C. Gaines	1866
Jos. Dickerson	1869
Daniel Taylor	1871
James McCasland	1871
David Paulen	1874
Jos. Dickerson	1877
W. J. Hammond	1877
Jos. Dickerson	1881
M. S. Patterson	1881

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAY.

George Trimble	1861
Wm. French	1861
Thos. Smith	1862
George Trimble	1862

J. C. Cloyd	1863
Wm. French	1864
George Trimble	1865
J. C. Cloyd	1866
Thos. Smith	1867
M. S. Patterson	1868
Peter Vredenburg	1869
M. S. Patterson	1870-72
J. D. McMurray	1875
P. Murray	1876
David Miller	1877
J. B. Gardner	1878
P. Murray	1879
David Miller	1880
J. P. Gardner	1881

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A. A. Patterson	1874
S. L. Foster	1875
B. F. Caldwell	1876
R. L. Perkins	1877
S. L. Foster	1878
G. M. D. Davis	1878-79
A. L. Patterson	1880
R. L. Perkins	1881

Reminiscences of James Parkinson.—“I was born in Ohio, near Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 22, 1805. My parents removed from there when I was an infant to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and remained there till I was ten or twelve years old, then moved into Green county and lived there several years, and while there my father made the first printing press that was ever used in that county, he also invented a machine for rifeling gun barrels, and put one up at Harper's Ferry for the United States Government, which proved a great success for the government, and some government officials lied and swindled him out of it. That same machine is used in a manner in rifeling gun barrels to this day. That machine was put up in about from 1815 to 1820. My grandfather (Parkinson) was a British soldier in the Revolutionary War with England, and did not return to England at the close of the war. He married a woman of Irish descent who lived to be nearly ninety years old. What little education I got, I received in the common schools of Pennsylvania. I have worked for five and eight dollars per month. My parents raised twelve children to be men and women. From Green county, Pennsylvania, we moved to what is now Marshal county, West Virginia, and the family remained there until my father died, August 11, 1848. Some time after that my mother removed to this State with one of her daughters, Mrs. Craig, near Oquawka, and died there October 24, 1853. In the fall of 1830, my elder brother and I started from home in Virginia for Illinois, on horseback, with a model of a mill that our father had invented, which would do the work

of a four foot stone with a two foot one. We carried that model behind us on our horses to Sangamon county, and stopped at David McCoy's, (who had a mill, and lived about ten miles west of Springfield), and there started one of our mills and stayed there all winter, that was the winter of the deep snow. We went deer hunting before the snow got over two feet deep one day, and caught two deer on our horses, but when the snow got to its greatest depth, there was no such thing as getting about on the prairies.

"We were happily situated to what most of the people were, for we had a mill and plenty to grind and eat, while a great many had to live on hominy. It was about the last of February before people could crop the prairies, for the snow. That winter we sold our interest in the mill business in Illinois, and went back to Virginia in the spring of 1831, and remained there till the next fall, and then returned to Illinois, and stopped at the same place that I did at first. That fall the cold weather set in very early, and had frosts and freezing weather so soon that it spoiled all the corn from seed, so in the spring of 1832 we had to send south for seed corn, and pay \$2 per bushel, and that did not grow well, so we had a very poor show for a crop that year, but made a light crop. In January, 1833, I went to Arkansas and stopped near Little Rock, and started a mill there, sold out, and came back to Illinois, making my home at David McCoy's. I then began to think I was old enough to marry, and thought that the first girl I found, that I thought enough of and would have me, I would marry. I had formed an acquaintance with a Miss Mahala Earnest previously, and had become somewhat smitten with her, and the longer I knew her the better I liked her, and so on November 7, 1833, Mahala Earnest, who was born December 18, 1811, in Kentucky, and was the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sims) Earnest, and I, were married. We have raised three girls and two boys, viz: Mary Jane, born November 1, 1834, and married William Baldwin; Grizella Ann, born March 22, 1836, and married W. T. Bradford; Clarinda Adeline, born January 22, 1838, married Thomas B. Petefish; John J., born January 23, 1840, married Augusta Patteson, and William H., born October 31, 1842, married Sarah Jane Bradford. Mr. Petefish and family live in Kansas. William H. and family live in Missouri. My son, John J., served three years in the war and was honorably discharged, and my son, William H., aided the cause by sending a substitute. I had the first

scouring plow ever used on Spring creek, invented and made by William Sprouse, of Rock creek. I became quite interested in the success of Mr. Sprouse and furnished the money to aid him in procuring the patent. I have served twelve years as justice of the peace, before this county adopted township organization, and was elected first and second supervisor of the town. I reside one mile from where we were married. Own two hundred and fifty acres of land, on the road leading from Springfield to Jacksonville, eight miles from Springfield, under a fair state of cultivation. My wife and I are supporters of the Methodist Church."

We have thought best to give as a part of the history of Curran township, a number of brief memoirs of the best known residents, together with many who have lived here in an earlier day and are now deceased.

Carroll Archer, farmer, was born in St. Clair county, September 30, 1819, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Holt) Archer. His father was a native of North Carolina, and born December 3, 1793, and his mother in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, in December 1791. They moved from Madison county, Illinois, in April, 1820, to Sangamon county, in what is now Curran township, where they resided until their death. His father died August 31, 1867, from the effects of being thrown from a horse. His mother died in March 1878.

Carroll Archer came to the county when quite young, and his educational advantages were limited, which has been a great trial to him all through life. He was brought up on a farm and might be termed one of Sangamon county's early settlers. He remained with his father until he was married, November 24, 1842, to Delilah Renshaw, who was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1822. They have three children, Martha T., now Mrs. Lorenzo Stillman, and resides in Curran township; Ann E., now Mrs. Edward Robinson, and resides in Linden, Kansas; Sarah C., now Mrs. Henry Gaines, and resides near Odell, Illinois. His wife died May 31, 1865, and he again married September 4, 1866, Elizabeth Houton, who was born October 25, 1830, in Menard county. They have two children, Edwin, and Maria Belle. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he resides. He cast his first vote for General Harrison, in 1840, for President, and he is an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

William Barbre, farmer, Curran township, was born November 10, 1822; second son of Eli Barbre, who was born July 25, 1798, in Ken-

tucky. He was married about 1819, in Posey county, Indiana, to Nancy Wilkinson, a native of Kentucky, also. Mrs. Barbre died there, in 1828. Mr. Barbre moved to Edgar county, Illinois, and was married there January 17, 1829, to Anna Wilson. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1835, in what is now Island Grove township, where they continued to reside on a farm until his death, which occurred at Waverly, Illinois, in the fall of 1846. His mother afterwards married William Withrow, and died in the fall of 1871. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm and was deprived of the school privileges on account of having to help support the remainder of the family.

He came to this county with his parents, and was first married January 15, 1845, to Rebecca Smith, born October 21, 1828. She was the daughter of John and Jane (Drennan) Smith, who now reside in Curran township. They had two children—Nancy and Jane—the latter now Mrs. James McKee. He lost his wife October 18, 1847, and was again married, February 6, 1849, to Lucy M. Smith, sister to his first wife, who was born April 17, 1823. They had a family of nine children, six of whom are now living—Mary A., Johnnie E., James W., Richard S., Samuel M., and Martha C.—three dead. Came to the township soon after marriage, and has continued to reside in the same ever since. He enlisted in the late war, September, 1861, in company B, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, for three years. He was wagon-master and veterinary surgeon, and underwent many trials; was in several skirmishes in Missouri, and received a sunstroke at the battle of Pilot Knob, Missouri, in 1862, and was disabled on account of same. He was honorably discharged, in June, 1863. He is now the owner of four hundred and forty acres of land in Curran township; is well improved, and worth \$60 per acre. In politics, is a Democrat.

Caldwell.—The origin of the Caldwell family, now living in the town of Curran, can be traced back to the fourth generation removed. Thomas Caldwell, the great-grandfather, was born in Ireland, but emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary War. The name is Scotch, and it is quite probable there was a union of Scotch and Irish blood in the family. Thomas Caldwell married in Ireland, Betsy Harris, a Welsh lady, and the couple decided to remove to the New World, where they would have a better opportunity of making for themselves and family, a home. They landed at Charleston, South Caro-

lina, where they remained a short time, and then moved to Virginia. Here they remained a few years, and here William Caldwell was born, December 15, 1779. When the latter was but a youth, his parent removed to Jessamine county, Kentucky, where they subsequently died, at the house of their son, William. William Caldwell was a man of more than ordinary ability, and while living in Kentucky held several important public positions, being elected and serving as sheriff of Jessamine county, and representing the county several terms in the State legislature. William Caldwell was married in Jessamine county, Kentucky, to Nancy Robards, a native of Virginia. Six children were born unto them: George L., John, Jane R., Elizabeth, Charles H., and William, Jr., all of whom are now dead.

William Caldwell moved from Kentucky to Greene county, Illinois, in 1831, and to Sangamon county in 1836, locating in Auburn township. Subsequently he moved to Curran township, where he died, August 1, 1844, his widow surviving him something over fourteen years. When he moved to Curran township, there was near him no place for holding public worship. In order to afford temporary accommodations, he constructed his residence in such a manner that it could be used for that purpose. It consisted of a large central room, with three other large rooms opening into it. Plans were laid, before his death, for building a church, and on his death bed he requested that it be called Bethel, which was done. He was a man of great public spirit, and was Captain of a company from Jessamine county, Kentucky, in the War of 1812. After his removal to Sangamon county he served one term in the legislature.

John Caldwell, the second son, was born January 21, 1807, in Kentucky, and came to Carrollton, Illinois, in 1827. He was there married, January 23, 1834, to Mary J. Davis, likewise a native of Kentucky, who was born near Danville, in that State, January 16, 1815. Five children was the result of this union; William C., Jane, Betsy, Henry C., and Ben. F., three of whom are now dead—Jane, Betsy, and Henry C. John Caldwell and family came to Sangamon county in April 1853, and located on the farm purchased by his father some years previous, on section thirty-six, Curran township, one and a half miles from the village of Chatham, and eight miles from Springfield. This farm Mr. Caldwell further improved, and here died after a painful illness, August 1, 1863. His widow and youngest son, yet reside upon the farm. Mrs. Caldwell when a young lady took a journey that

few in this year, 1881, would care to take. She rode on horseback from Danville, Kentucky, to Tallahassee, Florida, returned the same way, and after a short stay, continued on to Carrollton, Illinois, a distance of about twenty thousand miles.

William C., first son of John and Mary J. Caldwell, was born in Greene county, Illinois, March 15, 1835, and came with his parents to Sangamon county, in 1853. He was raised on a farm, and attended the common schools of the county at intervals, obtaining the rudiments of an English education, and subsequently from Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Illinois. He has been twice married, and now resides in Chatham township. No children came from either union.

Benjamin F., fifth child of John and Mary L. Caldwell, was born August 2, 1848, in Greene county, Illinois, and came with his parents to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1853. In the common schools of the neighborhood in which he was raised and in the graded schools of Chatham, he laid the foundation of a thorough business education, which in later years has served him in good stead. On the 27th of May, 1873, Benjamin F. Caldwell, and Julia F., daughter of Matthew Cloyd, an old citizen of the county, were married, and immediately started upon a wedding trip which occupied several months and traveling a distance of fourteen thousand miles, going and returning. They first went to New York by way of Detroit and Suspension Bridge, where, on the 4th of June, they took steamer for Queenstown, Ireland, where they landed June 14. Passing through Ireland to Belfast; thence to Scotland; down through the center of England to London; from there through Holland, Belgium and the smaller German States to Berlin; thence to Vienna, where they took in the great World's Exposition; across the Alps to Italy, meeting with the unexpected pleasure of an audience with Pius the IX. Returning, they passed through Mount Cenis tunnel; thence by Geneva to Paris; from Paris back to London; thence to Liverpool, where they took steamer for Boston, arriving October 6, of the same year. Two children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell—Mary Jane, born March 20, 1874, and John Harvey, born September 9, 1877.

Mr. Caldwell, since arriving at man's estate, has been an active business man. Securing quite a competency from the estate of his father, by careful and judicious management he has added largely to his possessions. For some years after the death of his father, he personally managed the large farm, but since 1871 he has rented the land and turned his attention to other

business, principally the loaning of money, and dealing in western unimproved lands. He has bought and sold many hundreds of acres of land in Kansas and Missouri.

In January, 1878, he began the mercantile business in Chatham, and the same unvarying good fortune has attended him in this line of trade. In 1879, he set about the organization of a bank in the village of Chatham, for the accommodation of the villagers and neighboring farmers. On the election of its first officers he was elected president of the institution, and in 1881 was re-elected to the same position.

Politically, Mr. Caldwell is a Democrat, and has been an earnest worker in that party. He has served a term and a half as a member of the board of supervisors, and was selected by that body as its chairman, notwithstanding he was one of the youngest members on the board, and had no previous experience—an honor seldom conferred. In 1874, he was nominated as a reform candidate for the legislature, but was defeated.

Mr. Caldwell, on arriving at his majority, united with both the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges of Chatham and Springfield, and has since been an active worker in these truly benevolent orders, having filled the chair of W. M., in the Masonic lodge, and N. G., in the Odd Fellows.

In 1876, Mr. Caldwell and mother erected upon their farm a dwelling house, at a cost of \$20,000. It is conceded to be the best farm house in the county, and is furnished with every modern convenience, being lighted with gas, the rooms all supplied with water and heated with steam. Few houses, even in the larger cities, are so well or conveniently constructed or elegantly furnished. Here with his family and mother he lives and enjoys life, and where he entertains in a royal manner friends as they call.

E. D. Canfield, broom manufacturer, was born in the Genesee Valley, New York, April 17, 1837. Son of John and Mary Ann (Blair) Canfield. His parents moved to Ohio and thence to Cambridge City, Indiana, where he resided until his death. His mother afterwards moved to Minnesota where she resided previous to her death. The subject of this sketch received only a common education in the common schools of Indiana, and moved to Minnesota with his mother with whom he resided until twenty-two years of age. He then came to Illinois and enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, in August, 1861, and served three years and five months. After he received his discharge he

returned to Minnesota and followed farming. In 1866, he married Harriet Kelley, who was from Sangamon county, Illinois, and daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Kelley, who were residents of Sangamon county in 1873. He moved to this county where he resides, and carries on the business of growing broom corn, which consists of fifteen acres each year. His family consists of two children, Jonathan and Wellington. His first wife died in 1878, and he was a second time married to Elizabeth Rogers, who was born in Ohio. They own a small farm of twenty-five acres of land on which they reside. In politics he is Republican.

Charles W. Canfield, farmer, Curran township, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, February 22, 1826; son of Robert and Helen Canfield, who were natives of New Jersey. In 1815, they moved to New Orleans, where he engaged in the dry goods business, in which position he continued until his death. Both he and his mother are now dead. The latter died with cholera, while on a steamboat.

Charles W. Canfield received a common school education, and worked in the store until the breaking out of the Mexican war. He volunteered under General Taylor and served until the close of the war, after which he entered the New Orleans Custom House, which position he held three years, and then concluded to come to Illinois, and engage in farming. The people of New Orleans feeling that they were losing a faithful servant and companion, presented to him a silver pitcher in token of their respect toward him which he still holds as an emblem of gratitude to them. He was married in 1864, in Sangamon county, to Mary Ann Parker, who was born in New Orleans. Their family consists of twelve children, now living. He is now the owner of four hundred and fifty acres of land, on which he resides. Politically, he is a Democrat.

John C. Cloyd was born September 6, 1821, in Washington county, Kentucky. When he was four years old, came with his parents to reside in Vandalia, Illinois, and in the spring of 1826, removed to Sangamon county. He was employed on a farm, in Woodside township, about five years. At the expiration of that time, his father purchased a farm in Curran township, where he settled with his family. John C. remained with his father on the farm until his marriage with Miss America Clements, which event occurred in Sangamon county, March 25, 1841. They now have two children, the eldest, Thomas, born June 2, 1844, and died May 7, 1848. Dicey Ann Cloyd was born

October 16, 1846, and married James H. Jones, and now resides in Henry county, Illinois. Mrs. America Cloyd died, and J. C. Cloyd was married, September, 1848, to Sophia L. Lanterman. They have eight children, viz: Charles, married to Elizabeth J. Brauham; they have one child—Eliza M.—and are residents of Curran township; Eleanor, was married to Ashbury M. Branham. They have three children—William C., Cord F. and a daughter, and live in Curran township. Nancy J., Cordelia, Wallace R., Gordon, Amanda M. and John C., Jr., live with their parents, three miles southeast of Curran. In politics he is a Democrat, and a member of the Baptist Church. His wife is a Methodist.

John Davis, farmer, post office, Curran.

Joseph Dickerson, blacksmith and justice of the peace, Curran, was born in Madison county, Ohio, April 30, 1838, son of Wells and Cina (Bessett) Dickerson. His father, was a native of Delaware, and mother of German descent, both of whom are now dead. Joseph Dickerson was educated in the common schools, and raised on a farm, until seventeen years of age. He then commenced to learn his trade in the town of Newtonsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, and served three years under G. J. Keyes, for whom he continued to work for one year. He then started for a new field of labor, and located, first at Keokuk, Iowa, where he continued to work at his trade six months, and from there to Carthage, Illinois, where he remained six months, and from there to Springfield in search of a better location. Failing to find employment there, he took the train for Indianapolis, then Richmond, Indiana, thence to Newark, Ohio, and from there to Hanover, Ohio, where he spent the winter of 1858. From there he made several trips to New Orleans, by steamboat, after which he again returned to Sangamon county, Illinois, in January, 1860, where he engaged as a hand on a farm during the summer, and in the winter worked at his trade for Elias Babcock, and in August, 1861, he came to the village of Curran, and commenced his trade, which he has continued, building up a large business. He first married in November, 1861, Jennette Sims, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1839, and the daughter of Jefferson and Julia (Babcock) Sims. By this marriage they had six children. Only two are living, Lewis G. and Walter B. He lost his wife in 1872, and in 1873, married Alice Sims, a sister of his first wife, who was also born in the same county and State, in 1847. She died in 1877, and in 1878 he was again married to Clara A.



Ben. F. Caldwell

Ralston (Conkling), who was born in 1849, in Butler county, Ohio, and was the daughter of John and Mary Burch. They have two children, Charles and John Leroy. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1869, which office he has continued to hold since, and also school treasurer in the spring of 1875, which he still holds, and served the township as supervisor in 1879. He is the owner of eighty acres of good land, beside town property in Curran. In politics he is Republican.

S. W. Dunn, farmer, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, December 10, 1821; son of Elijah and Sarah (Foster) Dunn, who were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. His father's occupation was that of a farmer, which he continued up to his death, in Kentucky. His mother died in Illinois, while on a visit to her son. The subject of this sketch received only a common school education in the schools of Kentucky, and was raised on a farm and remained with his father until twenty-one years of age. He then came in 1845 to Sangamon county, and engaged in farming. He was married in April, 1848, to Mary Jane Foster, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, December 8, 1821, and the daughter of Evans and Margaret (McKee) Foster, who also was born in Kentucky, and came to Sangamon county in the fall of 1839, and located in what is now Curran township, where he resided until their death. After their marriage they at once began to farm in Curran township. His family consisted of seven children, only one of whom is now living—Narcissa, who was born October 11, 1860—the other six died in infancy. He has accumulated since coming to the county, four hundred and fifty acres of land in Curran township, and eight hundred in Christian county. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. D. is a Republican.

Isaac L. Ewell, farmer, was born in Pecham, Vermont, April 29, 1819; son of Isaac W., and Lileous (Sanderland) Ewell. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and born June 10, 1763; mother of New York, born August 22, 1794, and of Scotch descent. His father was a miller by occupation, which he followed until his death, April 11, 1863. His mother still resides on the old homestead, at which place Isaac L. was born. His education was obtained in the common schools of Vermont, and he was brought up as a miller. He resided with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he started out to do for himself, and secure a new home in the West. He traveled

through Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, thence back to Illinois, where he located in Springfield in 1837. He engaged in a mill as miller, which place he continued in for two years, after which he returned to his native home in Vermont, where he again took charge of his father's mill, and for five years remained with him, when he returned to Sangamon county, Illinois, in the winter of 1845, where he again worked at the milling business, and in September 3, 1846, of same year, he married Louise E. Kelley, with whom he had previously formed an acquaintance on his first settling in the county in 1837. She was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, December 4, 1824, was the daughter of Elisha and Nancy (Sims) Kelley, who came to Sangamon county in 1819, both of whom are now deceased. Immediately after their marriage, they moved to Vermont, where he again entered the mill with his father, in which he continued for three years, when he sold out and returned to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1851, and located on the present place, and erected a mill on the creek, in which he made use of water power to do his grinding and sawing, and for twenty years he carried on both branches of the same. At the present time he only does sawing. For the last few years he has been engaged in farming. He is now the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of land, which is under a fair state of cultivation, and worth \$75 per acre. His family consisted of three children, two of whom are now living, Charles, and Emma, now Mrs. Dr. Foster; one deceased, Horace. In politics, he is and always has been a Republican.

John Foster, farmer, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, January 29, 1833, son of Ivins Foster, who was born November 23, 1794, in Harrison county, Kentucky. Margaret McKee was born January 24, 1796, in the same county. They were there married, February 26, 1819, in Harrison county, and then moved to Gallatin county. They then moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in November, 1829, in what is now Curran township, north of Lick creek, where they continued to reside. His father died January 4, 1866, and his mother, April, 1880. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Sangamon county, and has always followed farming. He is now the owner of four hundred acres of land, which is under a fair state of cultivation, and worth \$60 per acre. Politically, he is a Republican.

Armer T. Gunnett, farmer, was born at Frankfort Springs, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania,

June 3, 1850, first son of Joseph and Caroline (Harford) Gunnett, who were natives of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he resided on a farm previous to moving to Sangamon county, in 1872, and located in Buffalo Hart township, where they now reside. Armer G. received his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and afterwards spent two years in the Pikerton Normal school of Ohio. He came to Sangamon county in the spring of 1872, and engaged in farming; was married December 25, 1878, to Nannie E. Riddle, who was born in Sangamon county, February 20, 1852, and the daughter of John and Martha (Archer) Riddle. Her father was a native of Ohio. Previous to coming to this county he died, November 6, 1878; her mother was born in Bond county, Illinois; she now resides with them on the farm. They own two hundred acres of land in Curran and Gardner townships, which is under a fair state of cultivation, and worth \$60 per acre. His wife was educated in the common schools of this county; she attended the Female Seminary at Jacksonville two terms. They are both members of the M. E. Church at New Salem, and politically he is Republican.

O. S. Hotchkins, merchant, postmaster, station agent, Curran, was born in Madison county, New York, June 9, 1849, son of Herman and Mary (Hitchcock) Hotchkins, who were natives of New York. He was a farmer by occupation. His mother died in 1869, and his father still lives in Niagara county, New York. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of Madison county, New York; remained on the farm with his father until twenty-one years of age, after which he came to Sangamon county in 1876, where he first engaged in farming, which occupation he continued in for four years. He then sold out and engaged in merchandising in Curran. He was married in February, 1876, to Clara C. Bradley, who was born in Sangamon county in 1852, and was the daughter of Louis and Amanda (Ransom) Bradley. His family consists of one child, Albert L. He received his appointment as postmaster, in 1880, and also ticket agent and express agent, which offices he holds in connection with his store.

James Parkinson.—An interesting reminiscence of James Parkinson, including a sketch of his life, will be found in the history of this township.

Alexander A. Patteson, M. D., was born in what now is Appomatox county, Virginia, April 13, 1818. He was the second son of Alexander

and Mary (Jarrett) Patteson. His father was a native of Campbell county, Virginia, and his mother a native of Goochland county, Virginia. His father's occupation was that of staging and United States mail contractor, which business he followed for twenty-five years. He died June 23, 1836. After his father's death his mother removed to Franklin county, Kentucky, where she resided until her death, which occurred October 23, 1845. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools of his native county; later he attended the Academy of Buckingham county, Virginia, for three years, and the State University of Virginia, one year. In 1835 he began the study of medicine with William D. Christian as his preceptor. He afterwards attended the Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, during the years of '36, '37, '38. Upon leaving this school he immediately began his practice in Kentucky. In 1839 and 1840 he attended the University of Transylvania, at Lexington, Kentucky, and graduated from the same, March 14, 1840. After which he commenced practicing at the Forks of Elkhorn, Franklin county, Kentucky. While there he was married to Jean Wood Lewis, February 24, 1841. Mrs. Patteson was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, September 22, 1822. She was a descendant of Jean Louis, of a protestant family who fled from France to England about the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1665, Jean Louis at this time joined the English army, and for his gallantry and valued services was made Field Marshal, Earl Lizonier and Baron Inniskillen. He was with Marlborough in all his campaigns, and at Fontenoy the chief honor was due to him for the intrepidity with which he led the British infantry. He was in nineteen pitched battles, and twenty-three sieges. Jean Louis was a lawyer, and had three sons who followed that profession. The youngest son settled in Wales and afterwards came to Virginia. Mrs. Patteson has in her possession a complete genealogical and historical record of her family, and has a just pride in their record. Dr. Patteson continued his practice at the Fork of Elkhorn, for three years; after which he moved to Fayette county, Kentucky. He remained here until 1858, then removed to Curran township, Sangamon county, Illinois, where he practiced twenty years. He has now given up the practice of medicine and turned his attention to farming. He owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land, under a fair state of cultivation. His family consists of nine children, viz: Augusta, now Mrs. Park-

inson; Jean Frances, now Mrs. Dr. J. L. Wilcox; Alexander Lilbourn, who married Helen Robinson; Susan Archer, now Mrs. Hampton Gibson; Marion Elizabeth, now Mrs. R. P. Smith; Lucy Devereaux, Walter Lewis, Robert Mills, and Richmond Cadwallader. Dr. Patteson and wife are members of the Presbyterian church at Bates.

Nicholas Power, grain dealer and merchant, Curran, was born in Kilkenny county, Ireland, and is the son of William and Fanny (Gorman) Power, both of whom are deceased. They came to America in 1849, and located in St. Louis, where they soon after died.

Nicholas Power came to America with his parents. His education was received in the common schools of Ireland, and he was raised on a farm. He came to Sangamon county in 1854, and engaged as a farm hand for four years; he was then employed on the old Wabash Railroad, in which place he soon obtained the confidence of the company, and remained in their employ a number of years. He then came to Curran, and engaged in the grocery and grain business, which occupation he has continued to carry on ever since. He was married, in 1851, to Bessie O'Brien, who was born in Cork county, Ireland, and is the daughter of Dennis O'Brien. His family consists of two children, James and Maggie. He shipped, during 1880, seventeen thousand four hundred bushels corn, twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty-one bushels of wheat, two thousand one hundred bushels of oats, and nine hundred bushels of rye. He has a splendid elevator, with capacity of shelling two thousand five hundred bushels per day.

Mather Redmond, farmer, was born May 1, 1828, in Wexford county, Ireland. He came to Sangamon county in 1859, and married in 1868, Mrs. Mary (Archer) Penney, who was born May 24, 1822, and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Holt) Archer. She had by her first marriage one child—William—born November 3, 1844. He enlisted August 14, 1862, for three years, in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry; was captured at the battle of Gun-town, Mississippi, June, 1864, and died in Andersonville prison, February 24, 1865. Alex. Penny died in 1868. They are the owners of one hundred and forty acres of land, on which they reside, and which is under a good state of cultivation, and worth \$50 per acre.

They now have in their possession a dress of their mother's, which she made with her own hands more than sixty years before. The family

of her uncle, with whom she moved from Georgia to St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1811, brought some cotton in the bolls, for the purpose of using the seed in growing cotton in their new home. Miss Holt, as her name then was, obtained the consent of her uncle to apply the cotton to her own use. She picked it from the bolls and separated the cotton from the seed with her fingers, and spun it on a wheel, borrowed from a neighbor more than thirty miles distant. She had a rude loom constructed for the purpose, and had just commenced weaving, when the first assassination among the white settlers by Indians took place, as the beginning there of the war with England. That occurred in June, 1812. She, with her uncle's family, fled to Fort Bradsby, a rude, wooden fortification near by. Appealing to the Lieutenant in command for protection, he reported the case to Governor Edward, who authorized him to grant her request. A guard was accordingly placed around the cabin, and kept there until the weaving was completed. The design was unique and beautiful. The cloth was carefully preserved, some of it bleached to snowy whiteness, and made into a dress. She wore it the first time to a quarterly meeting, in 1815, just after the close of the war, and attracted universal attention as the finest dressed lady in all that region of country.

Geo. Trimble, one of Sangamon county's early pioneers, was born April 22, 1812, in Montgomery county, Kentucky, and emigrated to this State with his father in the year 1835, locating in Morgan county, where Mr. Trimble resided a few years and then moved to Adams county, where he resided until his death. George returned to Kentucky after a few months stay, and married Miss Nettie Shumake, August 23, 1836. Miss S. was born in Bath county, Kentucky. Mr. T. started for this State the next morning after their marriage, and located in Morgan county, where they lived two years, and then located in this county, where he has resided since, except five years. He has been a resident of this township twenty-six years. Mr. T. has by his own exertions acquired considerable property. He now owns three hundred and fifty acres of good lands. They had six children, namely: Hughey T., born December 31, 1839, was married October, 1864, to Nancy A. Gibson. They had two children, one of whom survives. Eliza F., born March 28, 1840; Elizabeth, born April 27, 1842; James A., born July 27, 1846; George C., born September 28, 1849. Mrs. Lydia Trimble died December 3, 1866, and Mr. Trimble was again married December 5, 1867,

to Rebecca Drennan. They reside two miles south-east of Curran, Sangamon county, Illinois.

Wm. H. Trimble, farmer, was born in Sangamon county, January 1, 1838; son of George and Lydia (Sumat) Trimble, whose sketch appears in this book. Wm. H., was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools, and has never yet been farther west than Jacksonville or east than Decatur, north or south, always remained on the farm with his father, until twenty-five years of age, in 1864. He was first married to Nancy Gibson, who was born in Sangamon county, and the daughter of Preston

H., and Anna Gibson, who were natives of Kentucky, and came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in an early day. They had one child. Anna E., his wife, died February 19, 1866. He married for his second wife, October 14, 1869, Helen J. McGraw, who was also born in Sangamon county, September 24, 1847. By this marriage they have two children, Dora Bell and Harry. His farm consists of one hundred and thirty-six and one-half acres of land, which is under a fair state of improvement, and worth \$50 per acre. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

TOWNSHIP OF FANCY CREEK.

This township when originally organized in 1861, was named Power township, in honor of George Power, one of the oldest and most influential citizens residing in it. Objections were raised to its being thus named for one who was still living, and a petition was circulated praying the Board of Supervisors to change the name and suggesting Fancy Creek as a proper name, after its principal creek. The name was thus given it.

The soil of the township is a deep black loam, especially along the banks of the Sangamon river, Fancy and French creeks, by which it is watered. The surface of the country is generally rolling, and timber in large quantities can be found on the banks of the streams. Originally the township was one-half timber, much of which has been cleared away, though the quantity is as great as ever.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The date of the first settlement in what is now Fancy Creek township, was 1819. Among the earliest settlers were Stephen England and his son David, William Higgins, John Cline, Robert McClelland, Levi, Wyatt and William G. Cantrall, Thomas Constant, John Strode, George Power, Eliphalet Hawley, John Branson, Aquilla Davis, Thomas Hargis, Thomas Strawbridge, Garrett Elkin, William F. Elkin, Thomas Brown and Andrew Clamo.

Stephen England was born June 12, 1773, in Virginia. His parents removed to Bath county, Kentucky. Stephen was there married about 1791, to Anna Harper. In 1813, the family moved to Ohio, and in the fall of 1818, to Madison county, Illinois. The following winter Stephen England, with two of his sons-in-law, came up to the Sangama country to explore it. The nearest habitation to where Springfield now stands, was on the south bank of the San-

gamon river, near where the Chicago and Alton railroad crosses. They found a man named William Higgins living in a cabin there, which he had built in January, 1819. They remained over night with Mr. Higgins, and crossed to the north side of the river, each selecting a spot on which to make a home. In order to prevent others who might come after from choosing the same ground, they cut a few logs, laid them across each other in three piles, and each man cut his initials on a tree near by, as evidence that the land was claimed. That was near what was soon called Higgins' creek, but is now called Cantrall's creek. They returned to their families, and early in March, 1819, Stephen England, his son David, his sons-in-law, Andrew Cline and Wyatt Cantrall, returned to their claims for the purpose of commencing improvements. The night after their arrival snow, fell about one foot deep, and the weather was colder than it had been at any time during the winter. They commenced work, and Mr. England and his son soon had their house up, roofed, and the door and chimney place cut out. The other two men had their materials on the ground. By that time the melting snow warned them that they must cross the river at once, or they might be delayed several weeks. They returned to their families, and attempted to move them, but the ground was so soft from melting snow that their teams were unequal to the task of drawing the wagons with their heavy loads, and they again left their families. The same men returned, accompanied by two of the daughters of Mr. England. They then completed their houses, cleared land, planted their crops, and returned to Madison county for their families, bringing them to their new homes about the first of June, 1819.

Stephen England died September 26, 1823. He preached the Gospel as long as he could stand, and delivered his last sermon sitting. He

solemnized quite a number of marriages in that early day, one of whom was Philo Beers and Martha Stillman, November 2, 1820, which was for a long time supposed to have been the first in Sangamon county. A couple once came to him from Fort Clark, now Peoria, to get married, and as they did not care to go to Edwardsville for a license, their intentions were advertised for ten days, when Mr. England performed the ceremony.

William Higgins was born in Barren county, Kentucky, in 1774, and in 1817, moved with his family to St. Clair county, Illinois. He started with his family, in the fall of 1818, to the Sangama country. They stopped on Sugar creek, with the Drennans, until January or February, 1819, when they moved about fifteen miles north, and built a cabin on the south side of the Sangamon river, above where the Chicago & Alton railroad now crosses. While he was living in camp, before his cabin was completed, himself and wife crossed to the north side of the river on horseback. They were belated, and spent one night in the river bottom, near the mouth of Fancy creek. A few days later, Mr. Higgins went to the north side alone, found five bee trees, and killed a panther which measured nine feet from tip to tip. He went over soon after, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, one of whom is now (1876) the wife of David England. These three are believed to have been the first white women who ever crossed to the north of the river, in what is now Sangamon county. Stephen England and his two sons-in-law came on their exploring expedition, and stopped with Mr. Higgins, who accompanied them to the north side, and led the way to the vicinity of where Cantrall now stands, and all four selected sites for improvement.

John Cline was from Ohio, though a Virginian by birth. In 1819, he prepared to visit the western country on horseback. Levi Cantrall was about moving to Illinois, and Mr. Cline engaged to drive his four-horse team, and they arrived in the American bottom in November. Mr. Cantrall purchased a supply of corn there, and moved to what became Sangamon county, arriving in December, 1819, in what is now Fancy Creek township. Mr. Cline drove the team, and arrived at the same time. He intended returning to Ohio in the spring, but when the time came he decided to raise a crop, and while thus engaged he was married, July 20, 1820, to Mrs. Lucy Scott, whose maiden name was England.

Levi Cantrall was born October 1, 1787, in Botetourt county, Virginia. He was taken by his parents in 1789 to that part of Mercer which afterwards became Bath county, Kentucky. He was there married November 30, 1809, to Fanny England. They moved to Madison county, Illinois, in October, 1819; moved on and arrived where Springfield now stands, December 4, 1819, and reached the north side of the river, in what is now Fancy Creek township, on the fifth, made the selection of a location on the seventh, and commenced building a cabin December 8, 1819.

Thomas Constant, a Virginian by birth, resided in Kentucky for many years, and was there married to Margery Edmonson. They subsequently moved to Ohio, and in the fall of 1820, to what is now Fancy Creek township.

Jerry Smith came in the spring of 1819, but subsequently left for some point in the Military Tract, and there died.

Jonathan Hodge settled on section twenty-two, and soon after sold out, moved north, and there died.

James Sayles came in the spring of 1819, settled near the present village of Sherman, and died on the place.

Alex. Crawford lived here for a time at an early day, moved to Petersburg, and there died.

The first winter that any white men spent in the township was unusually severe. Levi Cantrall, before his death, stated that the cabin he commenced December 8, 1819, about half a mile west of the present town of Cantrall, the mortar froze so that he could not plaster it. December 24, 1819, snow began to fall, and continued one snow after another until it was two feet deep on a level. The weather continued intensely cold, and a company of seven men started to the American Bottom, for provisions. They were Levi and Wyatt Cantrall, Alexander and Henry Crawford, M. Holland, a Mr. Kellogg and John Dixon, who afterward founded the city of Dixon, Illinois. They loaded their wagons with flour and meal, and started home on the 18th, and on the 20th rain commenced falling. The rain and melting snow set the whole country afloat, and when they reached the Sangamon river it was too full to cross. They sent back to Kelly's—where Springfield now stands—for tools, and obtained an axe and grubbing hoe. With these they made a canoe, and reached home twenty-one days from the time of starting. On the 6th of May, 1820, the frost killed the growing corn. The settlers thought of moving back south, but

they hauled up provisions before the next winter and lived through it.

EDUCATIONAL.

The early settlers of Fancy Creek did not wait long before they secured the services of a schoolmaster. In the winter of 1820-21, the men living within a radius of several miles gathered together and erected a log school house. It required but little time to finish the building, as the cracks only required to be "chinked," greased paper being used for window lights, and no plastering was required. James Bellows was the first teacher. The house was located on section sixteen, a short distance east of the graveyard known as Britton's. Sixty years have since passed and improvements have been made in the educational facilities of the settlers in Fancy Creek township. The old log school house has long since given place to the modern frame building, and the subscription school where the teacher "boarded 'round" among the scholars is now unknown. The present free school system now furnishes a good English education to rich and poor alike—to all who will avail themselves of its advantages. There are now in the township seven school houses, valued at \$5,800.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious element in the life of a pioneer has often been commented upon by the historian and essayist. There is something grand about it. The great, rough man, who feared no one save his God, with simple, child-like faith, toiling early and late, making many and great sacrifices for the sake of his family, and yet trusting implicitly in the promise of an all-wise God. Stephen England was a Baptist minister in Kentucky, and when he brought his family to the new settlement, the people having planted their crops, wished to have religious services, so Mr. England announced that he would preach at his own house late in June, or early in July, 1819. Everybody in the entire settlement came. Two women walked five miles through the grass, which was almost as high as their heads. The husband of one of them walked and carried their babe. That was the first sermon ever preached north of the Sangamon river in this county, and probably in Central Illinois. Mr. England organized a church May 15, 1820, at his own house. There were eight members besides himself. The names of the persons constituting the church were Stephen England and Anna, his wife; Jechoniah Langston and Nancy,

his wife; Levi Cantrall and Fannie, his wife; Mrs. Adelpia Wood, Mrs. Sarah Cantrall, the wife of Wyatt Cantrall, Mrs. Lucy Scott (daughter of Mr. England,) afterwards Mrs. Cline. That was the first church organized in Sangamon county, and the organization has never been broken. It is now known as Antioch Christian Church, and composed at present of about ninety members. It is occupying its third house of worship, which is a handsome wooden edifice situated within the limits of Cantrall. Elder Stephen England was pastor of the church until his death, in 1823.

There are now in the township five church organizations—one Christian, one Baptist, one Methodist Episcopal, one Southern Methodist Episcopal.

The Antioch Christian Church was organized May 15, 1820, a number of professed Christians meeting together and signing the following agreement:

"We, the members of the Church of Jesus Christ, being Providentially moved from our former place of residence from distant parts, and being baptised on profession of our faith, and met at the house of brother Stephen England, on a branch of Higgins' creek, in order to form a constitution, having first given ourselves to the Lord, and then to one another, agree that our constitution shall be on the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, believing them to be the only rule of faith and practice."

The first house of worship was one of logs erected in 1823, shortly before the death of Stephen England, on land owned by Mr. Britton. This church was erected after the manner of the first school houses, the neighbors gathering and erecting it because of its necessity. This house was used for a few years, when a more pretentious frame building was erected, which was used for a number of years. In the fall of 1872, the present church edifice was erected in the village of Cantrall, at a cost of \$1,600, but on which several hundred dollars were subsequently expended in its improvement.

Elder Stephen England was the first pastor of the church and served until his death, in 1823, since which time at intervals the following named have served: James Hughes, George Sargent, Ebenezer Rhodes, William Snodgrass, Rev. Trimble, John Powell, Rev. Balls, Sr., John Hughes, Rev. Walter Balls, Rev. Morrow, Rev. Sweet, Michael Engle, George, Alkire, Robert Foster, Joel Hughes, John England, James Scott, Andrew Scott, William Mallory, John Wilson, John Lemon, William Hally,

Clayborn Hall, F. M. Jacobs, R. E. Dunlap, J. S. Rose, Leonard Engle.

David England was the first elder elected, and has served the church for nearly sixty years. Carlisle H. Canterbury served for many years, until his death. The present active eldership is composed of Henry H. England, Carlisle Mitts and John J. Stevens. The present membership is one hundred and eight.

BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The church was organized November, 1826, as near as can be ascertained from the records. It goes to show the original members were Michael Mann, Elizabeth Mann, Nicholas Steele, Isabella Stelle, Samuel Howe, Mary Howe, Charles Allsbury, Jane Allsbury, Margaret Stevens and John Crowder. The first pastor is supposed to have been Michael Mann. The first ordained Deacon was Charles Allsbury, and the same year William Keener was also ordained by Elders Bowman and Roberts. The first association held with this church was in the barn of John Dunlap. A house of worship thirty-two by twenty-six was erected in 1832, at a cost of \$500. It was a frame building and erected at a time when everything was much cheaper than at present. The present officers of the church are as follows: Elder William J. Wheeler, Pastor; Henry Nave, Deacon; John R. Dunlap, Clerk. The meetings are held the fourth Saturday and Sunday in each month.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation, meeting at the Strode school house, has been in existence about a half century. After John Strode settled in the neighborhood, his house was a preaching place where such men as Cartwright, B. Randall, J. G. Barger, and L. C. Kimber preached at different times. Since 1856, the following named have served as pastors: W. F. Bennett, J. Taylor, Joseph Lane, A. C. McDougall, G. B. Wolfe, H. C. Wallace, Mr. Demotte, S. M. Craggs, Peter Stigle, C. Arnold, G. D. Furber, G. B. Goldsmith, W. S. Clark, M. McK. Gooding, A. B. McElfresh, M. Finity, W. R. Carr, J. M. Eckman, W. W. Curnutt. The more recent Presiding Elders have been, W. S. Prentice, W. H. Webster, W. McK. McElfresh, J. L. Crane, Peter Cartwright, Peter Akers and W. H. H. Moore. Regular meetings for preaching and for class purposes, are held in the Strode school house.

THE FIRST BIRTH.

The first birth in what is now Fancy Creek township, was that of Oliver Perry Higgins, who was born July —, 1819. He was the son of

William and Rosanna Higgins, and was the first birth north of the Sangamon river.

FIRST DEATH.

A young child of Jechoniah Langston died in the fall of 1819, being the first death in the township. It was buried near where Stephen England settled, and around its grave others were afterwards interred, and being near the residence of Mr. Britton, it was given the name of Britton's Graveyard.

MILLS.

Levi Cantrall built a horse mill in the fall of 1820. It was a band mill, with a wheel forty feet in diameter. It was the first mill ever built north of the Sangamon river, and people came thirty miles or more to mill. Mr. Cantrall, subsequently built a water mill on Cantrall's creek, near the present town of Cantrall. It did sawing and grinding.

TRUE TO THEIR COUNTRY.

In the War of the Rebellion Fancy Creek township nobly did its duty without resorting to draft, or even levying a tax to pay a special bounty in order to secure enlistments.

TANNERY.

Levi Cantrall, shortly after coming to the county, established a tannery, which he ran for about forty years, until his death.

ORCHARDS.

One of the first, if not the first orchards planted in the township, was by George Power, shortly after his arrival. On his place there is now an apple tree about eleven feet in circumference which was planted in 1824. From limb to limb it is sixty feet. It is, doubtless, the largest and probably the oldest tree in the county.

ORGANIC.

Fancy Creek township was organized at the same time the county adopted the township organization law, and its first election was held the first Monday in April 1861.

REMINISCENCE.

In 1870, David England, now the oldest citizen in Fancy Creek township, delivered an address at the Old Settlers' meeting, at Clear Lake, in which he expressed his gratitude that he had been able to attend the meeting, and to meet so many of his old acquaintances again. They had all met to talk over old and new times and things, and he would go further back than his own time. His father came to St. Louis at an early day and from thence to Edwardsville, where he wintered.

Not liking the country he came to what is now Sangamon county, after having received a glowing description from a man who had visited it. This was in 1818. His father came and examined the country in the vicinity of Cantrall's creek, and was pleased with all he saw. When his father came through where Springfield now is, there were no signs of inhabitants, and no tracks except those of wild beasts. His father built a log house sixteen by eighteen feet, and then returned to Edwardsville for his family. Not being able to move them, he returned and put in a crop. His father's family afterwards came in July. His father plowed the first corn north of the Sangamon river. Indians were their only neighbors at this time. About 1819, several neighbors came in and took up land. When they first came to this country the price of salt was \$6 per bushel, and pork \$5 to \$6 per hundred pounds, while shortly after this pork would not bring \$1.50 per hundred, for really they had no market for their produce. They had an abundance of everything to eat, but were obliged to raise their own cotton and make their own clothing. His father preached the first sermon on that side of the river, and a woman walked six miles and brought a child the entire distance. His father was a good gunner and they had plenty to eat. It was one of the best countries in the world until 1831. Previous to that time they raised plenty of cotton without cultivation—all they wanted—but after the deep snow, which all the old men remembered, there was a change in the climate, and it has not been the same since, as every old settler can testify. His father had to go to mill at a place about four miles this side of St. Louis, but soon after a man put up a mill near by, which was a "band mill" and driven by horse power. They ground their grain with their own horse. In this connection he referred to the fact that his father had fixed up a cotton gin, which consisted of two rollers which were turned by hand. After the deep snow there was a great change and corn did not grow well, and it was the same with cotton; in fact, other crops did not grow as well as before that noted event. The first butter made in his father's family was made with a churn which was cut from a log, the bottom of the churn being nailed in. It was made from a buckeye log. The first wheat they sent in was in 1819, and they got one bushel per day for a day's work. He once worked, reaping, three days, and got three bushels of wheat in payment. In cultivating the ground they used the old-fashioned shovel plow, and the first year they got about half a

crop, but the next year the yield was nearly sixty bushels per acre. At this time the flies would sometimes so trouble the horses and the oxen that the animals had to be driven to the timber, and sometimes a fire had to be kindled to drive the flies away. In those days when people wanted to get married they either had to go to Edwardsville for a marriage license, or have their intentions posted in a public place ten days before the event.

VILLAGE OF CANTRALL.

The village of Cantrall is an outgrowth of the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, and was laid out on its completion to that point, its plat being recorded under date of October, 1872. Joseph Cantrall, Oliver Canterbury, W. H. H. Holland, Thomas Glascock, Thomas Claypool, B. F. Holland, John T. Canterbury, and James M. Sewell were the original proprietors, in whose names the plat was recorded. It embraced the whole of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, part of the west half of the north part of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, the south part of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the southeast part of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section eight; also the southwest part of the northwest quarter, and part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section nine, township seventeen, range five.

The village is pleasantly situated, but its proximity to Springfield has tended to prevent its growth to any great extent. It has now two church edifices, a school house, four business houses, and a number of dwelling houses.

VILLAGE OF SHERMAN.

The extension of the Springfield & Alton, now the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, from Springfield to Chicago, caused a number of villages to spring into existence, among the number being that of Sherman, so named in honor of Mr. Sherman, of Sangamon county. The village was platted in September, 1858, and comprised the north part of the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five, township seventeen, range five.

The history of Fancy Creek township is continued by short biographical mention of a large number of the best known residents, including their ancestors, many of whom have passed away.

Harmonas Alkire, farmer, post office, Sherman, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1804, son of Adam and Margaret (Hornbeck) Alkire. By their marriage there were eleven

children, six sons and five daughters, viz: Michael, Samuel, John, David, Adam, Harmonas, Betsy, Dolly, Sarah, Margaret, Judy; mother died in 1812, and Adam married Miss Barbara Cherry, by whom he had three children, Lydia, Simon and Isaac; father moved to Ohio where he died. Harmonas left Ohio in 1828, and went to Indiana and remained one year, when he came to Springfield, where he married Miss Martha M. McLemore, and then returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1832, when he moved to Fancy Creek township, where he has followed farming since. Mr. and Mrs. Alkire were parents to fifteen children, nine of whom are living, viz: Mary, James Y., Daniel, William, Albert, Margaret, Caroline, Percilla and Martha. Mr. Alkire has been identified with the county nearly fifty years, and has lived on the same place; has seen the county from its infancy to one of the finest counties in the State. Mr. Alkire has been one of the large farmers of the county, owning twelve hundred acres of land, which he has distributed among his children. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

Benjamin Bancroft, post office, Cantrall, section nineteen; was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, March 3, 1821. Son of Isaac Bancroft, who was born April 29, 1776, and Mercy Coburn who was born March 12, 1781. Native of Massachusetts, where they were married March 5, 1799, when two children was born, Mercy and Betsy. In 1803, his parents emigrated to St. Lawrence county, New York, being the first man that paid for his land in the county, where ten children were born, Jonathan C., Prudence, Lucinda, Alma S., Isaac, Joseph, Timothy, Benjamin and Harmon H., all of which lived to be men and women, with the exception of one, who died in infancy. In 1839, left his home in St. Lawrence county, New York, coming through with teams and making the trip in six weeks, and located in Springfield, where they remained until 1844, when he died. Previous to his death he purchased the land where Benjamin now resides. Mother died February 10, 1868. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and recived a common school education. He spent two years in Platteville, Wisconsin, where he saved money enough to purchase seventy acres of land. September 19, 1854, married Miss Elizabeth C. Cass, daughter of John Cass, of Ohio, who was born March, 1830. There were five children, two of whom are living, Martha L., Edward T., Maggie, Lucinda C., one of which died in infancy, Edward and Lucinda, of which are living. Mrs. Ban-

croft died February 3, 1871. Has one hundred and sixty acres of land valued at \$50 per acre. Raises forty acres of corn, fifteen acres of wheat, turns off twenty head of hogs. In politics is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Michael Barry, farmer, post office, Springfield, was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1843, son of Michael and Honnorah Barry, who came to this country in 1845, and located at St. Louis, where they remained a couple of years; thence to Alton and to Springfield, coming over the Alton Railroad—the first train that ever came over the road. His father died some years since; mother is still living, in Springfield.

The subject of this sketch married Miss Honnorah Connors; she was born in Ireland, in 1845. There are two children—Catharine and William. Has one hundred and seventy-one acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$40 per acre; raises forty-five acres of corn, thirty-five acres of wheat, turns off forty-five head of hogs, ten of stock, four horses and two mules. Mr. Barry came to the county a poor boy, commenced at the lower round of the ladder, and by hard work and good judgment has accumulated a fine property and home.

Captain John T. Canterbury, retired, Cantrall, Fancy Creek township, Illinois, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 27th day of August, 1819; son of Asa and Margaret (Hornback) Canterbury; father a native of Virginia and mother of Kentucky. They were married in Ohio, but commenced their early life in Kentucky, where seven children were born: Isaac, Maria, Carlisle H., Valentine, John, Eliza J., Oliver P. In 1826, his father left his home in Kentucky for the Sangamo country, arriving in the fall, in a wagon and a five-horse team, and located in Fancy Creek township, one mile west of Cantrall, where he entered land and built himself a story and a half log cabin, being one of the finest structures on the prairies at that time, where he remained until his death, which occurred October 16, 1886; mother died July 8, 1857. There were four children born in Fancy Creek, as follows: Martha, Margaret, Julia and Abraham. Mr. and Mrs. C. were members of the Christian Church, and took an active interest in building it up. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, receiving a limited education. February 22, 1842, married Miss Maranda Brittain. She was born in Fancy Creek township December 12, 1823. By this union there were six children, four of whom are living: John, born March 24, 1843, died March 19, 1864; Asa M.,

born November 15, 1844; Mary J., born August 1, 1846; Margaret A., born January 10, 1849; Evans E., born August 10, 1851; Wm. H., born September 7, 1853, and died in infancy. Captain C. was commissioned as Captain under Governor Ford. Mrs. Maranda M. died in 1853. He afterwards married Harriet E. Perkins. She was born in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Canterbury are members of the Christian Church, at Cantrall. Mr. C. has been identified with the county nearly all his life; has seen it from its wild and uncultivated state, to one of the finest countries in the world; came here a poor boy, but by hard work and fair dealing has made a comfortable property and home; has two hundred and forty-five acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre; raises fifty acres of corn and fifty acres of wheat. He is one of the staunch Republicans of the county.

Oliver P. Canterbury, farmer and stock raiser, Fancy Creek township, post office, Cantrall, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, July 21, 1824. He came to this county with his parents when two years of age, where he was raised on a farm. March 9, 1848, he married Miss Elizabeth Council, a daughter of William Council, a native of North Carolina, who came to Sangamon county, and located north of Springfield, in 1821. She was born in Sangamon county, April 3, 1830. The fruits of this marriage was eleven children, Mary E., born April 10, 1849; Margaret J., born June 14, 1850; Maria, born September 17, 1852; Malissa, born October 12, 1856; Carlisle E., born October 10, 1858, died in infancy; John H., born in 1860; Annie F., born June 4, 1862; Etta J., born July 5, 1864; Wm. R., born July 15, 1868; Nellie, born October 4, 1871; Mertie, born October 31, 1873. Mr. Canterbury is extensively engaged in farming, has thirteen hundred acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$60 per acre, on which he raises six hundred acres of corn, three hundred acres of wheat, turns off fifty head of hogs, yearly. Mr. Canterbury came to this county a poor boy, but by hard work and good management has accumulated a fine property and home and is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county. He is at present engaged in the mercantile business in Cantrall, in company with his son-in-law, William Vandergrift, where they carry a general stock. Mr. C. in politics is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Christian Church at Cantrall, Illinois.

Joshua M. Cantrall, retired, Fancy Creek township, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on the 17th day of December, 1810; son of William

G., and Deborah (Mitte) Cantrall, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Owensville, Bath county, Kentucky, where they were married and where one child was born—Doratha. In the year 1805–6, he moved to Ohio, where there were nine children born, viz: Ann, Elizabeth, Joshua M., Thirza, Adam M., Deborah, Mahala, Susannah, William M.

In 1824, he came to Sangamon county, Illinois, and located in Fancy Creek township, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, built a log cabin, sixteen by eighteen, where there was a family of twelve persons lived. After coming to the county, two children were born, Maranda and Andrew J. Mr. William G. Cantrall died March 6, 1868; mother died in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Cantrall were members of the Christian Church. He held several local offices of trust; was one of the county commissioners at the time the State government was moved from Vandalia. The subject of this sketch married Sarah Cantrall, a daughter of Zebulon Cantrall, of Clark county, Ohio, where she was born March 14, 1812. The fruits of this marriage were ten children, viz: Zebulon G., William G., Matilda, Isaac, Jacob M., Joshua G., Mahala E., now Mrs. Geo. W. Baily; Sarah, George A.; four of which are living. Mr. Cantrall came to the county a young man, and has been identified with Sangamon county over a half century, and has seen the wild and uncultivated prairies, broke and brought under a high state of cultivation; has lived on the same farm over forty-six years. Mr. C. owned a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of land which he has distributed among his children. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Christian Church.

Samuel Carpenter, farmer, post office, Sherman, was born in Fancy Creek, Sangamon county, on the 12th day of November, 1824, son of William and Margaret Carpenter, who emigrated to the county in 1819. The subject of this sketch married Miss Ellen M. J. Kerns, daughter of Abner and Sarah A. Kerns, of Ohio, where she was born April 1, 1827. She died March 16, 1853. He again married Martha J. Black, daughter of Rev. Daniel and Diana Short, of Ohio. She was born September 25, 1831. She died July 17, 1873, leaving a family of six children; viz.: Annie S., now Mrs. F. P. Dunlap, born October 3, 1859; William D., born November 27, 1867; Carrie E., now the wife of James H. Reynolds, born October 10, 1863; Martha J., born February 25, 1866; Lena L., born October 23, 1870; Mary M., born August 2, 1868. His present wife is Mary E. H. Meriweather, a

widow of E. L. M. Johnson, by whom there was one child, Jennie H., born February 22, 1867. She died May 6, 1873. Mrs. C. was born in Springfield, Ohio, November 15, 1835, daughter of J. H. and Elizabeth J. (Hummel) Meriweather, who emigrated to Sangamon in 1838, where he embarked in general merchandising. He died October 15, 1863; mother died August 18, 1868.

Mr. Carpenter is one of the prominent farmers in the township; has nine hundred acres of land, six hundred and forty of which is under cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre; raises one hundred and fifty acres of corn, twenty-five acres of wheat; turns out one hundred head of hogs and sixty head of cattle yearly. In politics, is a Democrat. He and family are members of the M. E. Church.

Thomas R. Claypool, was born on a farm, in Champaign county, Ohio, February 19, 1826. His parents moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, and settled in Athens precinct, when he was eighteen months old. He remained here on a farm with his father until 1857, when he struck out for himself. He went to Menard county, Illinois, and improved a farm three miles north of Sweetwater, where he remained eight years, when he sold out and returned to Sangamon county and settled on the farm where he now lives, just north of Cantrall. He was married to Miss Fannie Holland, October 8, 1854. She was born in Sangamon county. She was a daughter of Turner Holland, and Nancy Cantrall. They were both members of the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Claypool have had six children, five living, viz: Ida M., now Mrs. Van Meter, residing in Fancy Creek; Clara B., Levi B., Chloe, and Fred. Charley H. Claypool died in infancy. The father of Thomas R., Levi Claypool, was born in Greenbriar county, Virginia. He was a farmer, and died in February, 1867. His wife, Melinda Rollins, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky. She and husband were both members of the M. E. Church. She is still living at Athens, Menard county, Illinois. The subject of this sketch, Mr. T. R. Claypool, has a farm of four hundred and forty acres in Cantrall township, all under good cultivation and well stocked, growing grain, and raises stock for the market. In politics he is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and cast his first vote in 1847, for a Whig President.

John H. Council, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Sherman, was born in Sangamon county, on the 19th day of May, 1822. Son of Hardy, born September 20, 1793, near Tarboro,

North Carolina, was taken by his parents to Tennessee, thence to Barren county, Kentucky, and thence to White county, near Carmi, Illinois. He was married in 1818, to Jane Hanna, who was born February 25, 1795, in Kentucky. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in August, 1819, in what is now Fancy Creek township, preceding his brother William two years. Mrs. Council carried a sack of wheat on the horse she rode besides many household implements. Mr. Council carried all he could in the way of tools and other articles necessary to farming. He commenced improvements by building a camp or rough cabin. He was unable to obtain a plow, but being anxious to raise some wheat for a beginning, he took a grubbing hoe or old fashioned mattock, and dug up about one acre and a half near the junction between the prairie and timber, and on the ground thus prepared sowed the wheat brought by his wife, and raised a good crop. When the land was surveyed and brought into market there was a line between his cabin and where he raised his crop of wheat. He could only enter one piece, and he chose that with the house on it. The land where the wheat grew was entered by another person who never cultivated it, but allowed a growth of young cottonwood trees to start on it, which has made quite a grove that can be seen for several miles, many of the trees are more than two feet in diameter. Mr. Council came in company with Robert McClelland and they cut an ample supply of grass and stacked it for their horses and cattle. They knew nothing of the prairie fires, and before they were aware of the importance of protecting it, their hay was all burned. They kept their stock alive by cutting down elm trees so they could eat the buds. Mr. and Mrs. Council had seven children, two of which died in infancy. The living are as follows: John H., Wesley, William F., Robert and George. Robert died September, 1881. Mr. Council came to the county a poor man but by hard work and good management accumulated a large property, owning 2,100 acres of land. Previous to his death he gave his land to his children. He died July 26, 1873. Mrs. Jane Council died March 30, 1863. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common school education. Married Miss Edna Lake, a daughter of Bayliss Lake. She was born on June 7, 1831. The fruits of this marriage is five children, four sons and one daughter, viz: James H., Charles F., George R., John W. and Annie F. Mr. Council is one of the large and extensive far-

mers of the county, owning one thousand one hundred and forty acres of land, one thousand and eighty of which is under cultivation, and valued at \$65 per acre. Mr. C. has been identified with the county all his life, and has seen it from its infancy to one of the best counties in the State. In politics he is a Republican.

Hardy F. M. Council, farmer, Fancy Creek township, was born in Fancy Creek township, on the place where he now resides, February 10, 1841. Son of William Council, who was born in Tarboro, North Carolina, October 1, 1790, and Mary Growes, of East Tennessee, born June 15, 1802. They were married in White county, Illinois, in 1819, where one child was born, and moved to Sangamon county in 1821, and located north of Springfield, and kept the ferry on the Sangamon river, near where Carpenter's mill now stands. There was a family of twelve children, nine of whom lived to be adults. Shortly after coming to the county, he bought a claim of Jack Cline, which had ten acres broke, and built a cabin, beginning at the lowest round of the ladder, worked up, until he had accumulated a fine property, where he remained until his death, which occurred July 8, 1846.

Mother died January 25, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Council were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received academic school education. In 1870, married Miss Charity Ray, daughter of James and Susannah Ray, natives of Ohio, born January 22, 1849. There were three children, one of whom is living—Mary Frances, born November 9, 1879. In 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After breaking camp at Springfield, they went to Memphis, where they remained a short time. He participated in the battle of Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Black River, second battle of Jackson, and was on all of the marches and fights of the regiment, with the exception of Guntown; at that time was in the hospital at Memphis. Mustered out at Vicksburg and discharged and paid off at Springfield. Mr. Council has two hundred acres of land, one hundred and sixty under cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre.

John Ray Dunlap, farmer, was born in Carter county, East Tennessee, on the 24th day of April, 1821; son of John and Catharine (Tipton) Dunlap, natives of Tennessee, where they were married and raised a family of nine children, viz: Isaac, Margaret, Sarah, Tennessee, Ruth, James T., Susannah, Mary Ann. In 1828, his parents emigrated to Sangamon county, and

located in Fancy Creek township, where J. R. now resides; moved into a log cabin sixteen by eighteen feet, where they remained one winter, where one child was born, Edna M.

He entered land, and made a home and remained until his death, which occurred in 1856; mother died in 1857. They were members of the Baptist church. The subject of this sketch came to the county when seven years of age, and has lived on the same farm for fifty-three years. He married Miss Emily A. Brown; she was the daughter of James L. and Jane Brown, natives of Kentucky, and emigrated to Sangamon county, about 1824; she was born on May 12, 1824. The fruits of this marriage was ten children, eight of which are living, Almira, now the wife of Theodore Allen, of Missouri; James A., a practicing physician of Sullivan, Illinois; Robert, now a theological student, at Lexington, Kentucky; Franklin P., a farmer of Fancy Creek; Eliza Jane, now the wife of George D. Power, of Sangamon county; John, who is attending school at Bloomington; Clarence P., and Olive L., at home.

Mr. Dunlap has been identified with the county all his life, is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county; has five hundred and forty acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre. Mr. Dunlap has held several local offices of trust, having represented the township as supervisor two terms. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

William L. England, M. D., Cantrall, Illinois, was born in Bath county, Kentucky on the first day of October, 1822, son of Jesse and Hannah (Mershon) England, father of English descent, and born in Virginia; mother a native of New Jersey, married about 1798 or 1799. There was a family of nine children all of which lived to be adults; Cornelius M., who died July 18, 1833; Martha, a wife of Charles Bailey, and located in Bath county, Kentucky; Nancy, wife of Martin Honaker, of Bath county, Kentucky; Catharine, wife of P. B. Hord, of Carter county, Kentucky; Sarah, wife of Chas. W. Honaker, of Lewis county, Kentucky; Eliza, now Mrs. Dunlavy; Annie L., wife of Chas. N. Lewis, a representative of the State Senate, of Kentucky; Stephen J., of Kansas. Father was a farmer, who died in Carter county, Kentucky, October 12, 1859. The Doctor was reared on a farm, his mother, who was an intelligent woman and kept medical books to which the Doctor had access, got to reading and fitted himself. In 1843 and 1844, attended lectures at the Cincinnati Eclectic

tic Medical College, where he graduated in 1844 with honors. In March, 1851, married Miss Sarah R. Everman, she was born April 14, 1828. The fruits of this marriage was eight children, three of whom are living, Laura C., now Mrs. Geo. E. Williams; Annie L., and William L. Dr. England followed his profession in Kentucky for twenty years, when he came to Macoupin county, Illinois, where he remained three years, he thence went to Athens in Menard county, where he remained four years, when he came to Cantrall, where he has remained since 1873. In politics he is a Democrat. He owns a residence and six lots in Cantrall, Illinois.

John Moore Fisk, farmer, post office, Cantrall, section nineteen, was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1822, son of Eli and Margaret (Moore) Fisk, natives of Tolland county, Connecticut, where they were married. They commenced their early life in Massachusetts, where one daughter was born—Esther L. In about 1817 or '18, they left Massachusetts, and emigrated to Indiana county, Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch was born, where they lived for some years, when they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where another son was born—Eli C.—now of Mason county, Illinois. In 1835, came to what is now Mason county, Illinois, where he took up land and made a farm where he remained until his death, which occurred about 1862; mother died in 1859. In politics, he was an old line Whig. The subject of this sketch received a common school education. The country was sparsely settled, there being only seven votes polled in what is Mason county. On the 27th day of February, 1845, married Miss Sarah Ann McReynolds, of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where she was born July 24, 1823. By this union there were seven children, six of whom are living—Lucinda F., now Mrs. A. M. Canterbury; Warren C., of St. Louis; Margaret J., Willis E., Esther E., who were born in Mason county, Illinois, and Elmer McReynolds, of this county. In March, 1865, moved to Sangamon county, and located on the place where he now resides; has two hundred and twenty acres of land valued at \$50 per acre; raises fifty acres of corn, fifty acres of wheat, twelve acres of oats, and turns out forty head of hogs. Mr. Fisk has held several local offices of trust in the township; has represented the town in the board of supervisors. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Cornelius Flagg, farmer and railroad contractor, Fancy Creek township, was born in Ox-

ford, Butler county, Ohio, on the 17th day of May, 1831, son of Abraham, who was born March 2, 1805, and Sarah Hoffman. She was born January 23, 1801, and was married October 11, 1823. There was a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, viz.: Anne, William, Albert, Maria, Cornelius, Jacob, Sarah, Charlotte, and Ellen, who were born in Illinois. In 1841, he left his home in Ohio, with his family, coming through with teams, stopping at Moses Hoffman's, where he remained a portion of the winter. The following spring, moved to German Prairie, where he rented a farm, which his boy carried on, and himself working at his trade of blacksmithing, where they remained two years, when he moved to Rochester township, where they remained two years. He then moved to what was known as the Beck neighborhood, where they remained until 1850, when he purchased land in Williamsville, where he made a farm, and laid off a portion of it into what is now Williamsville, where he lived until his death, which occurred February 17, 1858; mother died April 24, 1872. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received an elementary school education. October 8, 1860, married Miss Sarah Kerns, a daughter of Abner and Sarah E. W. Kerns, natives of Ohio, where she was born, December 8, 1828. By this union, there were five children, viz.: John B., born December 18, 1865, died August 26, 1866; Allie, born February 5, 1869; Kerns Abraham, born October 2, 1861; Franklin, born September 28, 1863; Sarah J., born January 30, 1867. Mrs. Flagg died March 14, 1874.

He again married Jane M. Kerns, a sister of his former wife. She was born in Ohio, August 1, 1838. Mr. Flagg has always been an active business man. In his early life, he embarked in farming, which he followed for some years without success, when he engaged in railroading, supplying the Chicago & Alton Railroad with ties, timbers, and wood between Pontiac and Alton, and afterwards followed up the road into Missouri.

Mr. Flagg has three hundred acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, and valued at \$115 per acre. He came to the county a poor boy, but by his own exertions has accumulated a fine property, and has one of the finest residences and best barns in the county. He owns, all together, about eight hundred acres of land in Fancy Creek, Williams and Salisbury townships. He also owns property in Sherman, Illinois, and Armstrong, Missouri.

Christopher Gearity, farmer, post office, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Meath county, Ireland, December 31, 1812, son of Patrick and Bridget (Ward) Gearity, who were married in Ireland, where eight children were born—four sons and four daughters—viz: Thomas, Jane, Christopher, Margaret, Julia, Hugh, Mary and James.

The subject of this sketch came to the United States in a sailing vessel, and landed in New York, where he remained a few days, and then went to Oswego, New York, where he was employed in Kingsford & Son's starch factory, and remained three years. He then removed to Buffalo, New York, where he worked on the lakes, working at odd jobs through the winter, where he remained two years. In 1851, he came to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm by the month for about two years. He then rented a farm. In 1838, he married Miss Catharine Mathews. She was born in Ireland in 1815. The fruits of this marriage were eight children. They left four children in Ireland with his wife's father, viz: Thomas, James, Patrick and Bridget. The children who were born in America are: Martha, Mary, Catharine and Hugh. Mary died in infancy. In 1857 he came to his present farm, where he has resided since. He has eighty acres of land, sixty-eight under cultivation, valued at \$45 per acre; raises thirty acres of corn, sixteen acres of wheat and turns off eighteen head of hogs. Mr. Gearity came to the country a poor man, but has, through good judgment, accumulated a fine property and home.

Lewis F. Hoffman, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Sherman was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 21, 1829, son of Moses Hoffman, who was born in Greenbriar county, Virginia, November 24, 1798, and Rhoda Turman, born February 14, 1806, a widow of Richard Winn. By this marriage there were nine children, seven of which lived to be adults, while two died in infancy. In 1829, he left his home in Ohio, in a wagon, to which were hitched three yoke of oxen, for Sangamon county, camping out on the way, doing their own cooking, and located on the place where they now live. Their first dwelling place was a camp made out of logs, with three sides, one end being left out, where they built a fire in front, and remained there a portion of the winter. In 1830, he broke thirty acres of prairie and planted corn, which supplied them with breadstuff. The following winter came on the big snow, and the only way that he could gather his corn was to make snow-shoes out of clapboards which he tied

to his feet and hauled it in on a hand-sled, and, as Mrs. H. said, stowed it under her bed. Mr. Hoffman was an enterprising business man, and at his death had accumulated a property of seven hundred and forty acres of land. He died June 8, 1842. Was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, under Colonel W. F. Elkin, and was commissioned as Captain in the State militia. Mrs. Hoffman again married Solomon Wood, in 1847. One child blessed this union, Solomon. Mr. Wood died April 18, 1848. Mrs. Wood is still living with her son on the old homestead, where she has lived nearly fifty-two years.

The subject of this sketch married Miss Hannah Ann Gamble, January 17, 1861, the daughter of James and Nancy Gamble, of Holmes county, Ohio, where she was born, November 10, 1838. There were three children, two of whom are living: Leora, born February 21, 1864; Elmer, born June 5, 1868. One died in infancy. Has four hundred and seventy-six acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; raises one hundred and twenty acres of corn; turns one hundred and fifty head of hogs; has on his place three hundred and forty-six head of hogs, fifty head of cattle, eleven head of horses. Mr. Hoffman is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county, and has been identified with it all his life, and has seen its various changes. In politics, he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Taylor for President of the United States. His father was an old-line Whig.

John S. Lake, farmer, post office, Cantrall, section sixteen, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, January 9, 1840, a son of Bayliss G. and Eliza Lake. The subject of this sketch married Miss Mary C. Brittan; she was born in Fancy Creek township in 1848. The fruits of this marriage is three living children, Dora, James, and Edith May. Mr. Lake enlisted in the army in 1862, in the One Hundredth and Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G; was in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under General Sherman. The first general engagement was at Jackson, Mississippi; then at the siege of Vicksburg, and capture; then to Black River, where they went into camp on Bear creek, from there went to Memphis, where they were put on guard duty, where they remained until the spring of 1863. From there went to Guntown under General Sturgis, where they participated in the fight, when he was wounded and taken prisoner, and taken to Mobile, where he laid in the hospital two months, where he had to dress his own wounds for some time, when the wounded had to wash

their own bandages, scattering gangrene through the whole hospital. From there were removed to Cahaba, Ala., three hundred miles up the river, where they received better treatment, where they were kept a couple of months. Mr. Lake, with others, was sent to Vicksburg, where he was exchanged, October 24, 1864. He received thirty days' furlough, after which he was ordered to report to Camp Butler, Springfield, where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he was discharged. He has one hundred and sixty-three acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$60 per acre. Raises seventy-five acres of corn, thirty acres of wheat; turns off twelve head of hogs; keeps twenty cattle. In politics he is a Republican.

Uriah T. Lawrence, farmer, post office, Sherman, was born in Morgan county, Missouri, August 5, 1848, son of Walter and Charlotte (Watkins) Lawrence; he was born in Wales, she in Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio, and two children were born—Julia and Jane. About 1840, his parents emigrated to Iowa, where he remained three years. He then removed to Morgan county, Missouri, where he remained seven years, when he came to Williams township, where he rented land and afterward purchased a farm and lived a few years, when he sold out and purchased the property where Mr. Lawrence now lives, and remained until his death, which occurred in 1873; mother died the same year. Mr. L. has one hundred and twenty acres of land, eighty acres of which is under cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre. Raises fifty acres of corn, ten acres of wheat, and turns off fifty head of hogs. The children of Charlotte and Walter were as follows: Julia Ann, born April 18, 1838; E. Jane, born September 27, 1840; William H., born July 14, 1843; Walter P., born December 15, 1845; Uriah T., born August 5, 1848; John J., born September 18, 1852; Albert D., born February 16, 1855; Mary K., born May 1, 1857; Joanna B., born August 19, 1859. E. Jane, died April 20, 1873. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican. His father was an old line Whig. He was a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges.

George McClelland, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Cantrall, was born on the place where he now resides, on the 27th day of February, 1832; father a native of Ohio, and mother of North Carolina. His father, Robert, was born in 1780. His mother died when he was quite young, and his father died a few years

later. He went to White county, Illinois, when he was a young man. Charlotte Council, his mother, was born about 1797, and was taken to White county, Illinois, where they were married and two children were born. They moved to Sangamon county, arriving August, 1819, and locating in Fancy Creek township, where he took up land and made a farm, where there were thirteen children born, twelve of whom lived to be adults.

Mr. McClelland came to the county a poor man and lived in a log cabin, and by good judgment accumulated a fine property, on which he remained until his death, which occurred October 31, 1858. In politics, was an old line Whig, and afterwards joined the Republican party. Mother died May 15, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. McClelland was among the earliest settlers of the county. George McClelland was reared on a farm, where he now resides. Married Miss Mary C. Brown, a daughter of Benjamin F. Brown, of Kentucky. She was born in Fancy Creek township, July 20, 1837. There were six sons, Fred, Frank, Paul, Arthur, Melvin and Roy.

Has two hundred and thirty acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$65 per acre. Raises one hundred acres of corn, ninety acres of wheat, and has on his place two hundred head of hogs.

Mr. McClelland is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county and has been identified with its interests all his life; has seen the prairies from their wild, uncultured state to one of the finest farming countries in the world.

Martin McCoy, farmer, was born in Licking county, Ohio, January 4, 1848, son of Mathew and Margaret (Yates) McCoy, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, and three children were born, George, Robert and Eliza. His parents emigrated to Ohio about 1836, where six more children were born; Mary, Lucinda, Martha, Roenna, Catharine and Martin. In the spring of 1835, he removed to Sangamon county. Shortly after arriving he returned to Ohio on business, when he died. Mrs. Margaret died some years before. They were members of the M. E. church. Martin married Miss Annie F. Brown, a daughter of Benjamin F. Brown. She was born in Fancy Creek township, June 17, 1853. By this union there were two children living, Walter O. and Irena. Mr. McCoy has one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre. Raises fifty acres of corn, twenty acres of wheat, twenty-eight head of stock, eleven head of horses. In the fall of

1862, enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and participated in the battles of Fort Donalson, Shiloh, Jackson, Mississippi, siege of Vicksburg, and was on the march to the sea, and march to Washington and review, was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio; was in the service nearly three years.

David McRoberts, merchant and farmer, was born in Williams township, May 19, 1853, son of John and Sarah (Gibson) McRoberts, natives of Ireland, who came to this country in 1849 or 1850, and located in Springfield where they remained a short time, when they moved to Fancy Creek township, where he rented a few years and then purchased property in Sherman and embarked in the merchandising of goods, which occupation he followed until his death, which occurred in 1869. Mother still living in Sherman. There was a family of twelve children, five of whom are living, four sons and one daughter, viz: John, Samuel, Hugh, David and Mary. The subject of this sketch embarked in the mercantile business in 1869, and carries a line of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and everything that is usually kept in a country store; carries a stock of \$2,500 and does a business of \$10,000 per year. Mr. McRoberts has a farm of one hundred and ten acres of land under a high state of cultivation valued at \$75 per acre. Raises twenty-five acres of corn, twenty acres of wheat, ten acres of oats. In politics is a Democrat.

Samuel Millenger, farmer, Fancy Creek, post office, Cantrall. Son of Henry and Polly (Mickel) Millenger, natives of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he was born January 27, 1832. There was eleven children of his father's family, five sons and six daughters, ten of whom lived to be adults, Susannah, Polly, Nancy, William, Elizabeth, Jacob, Henry, Sarah, Harry, Samuel and Catharine. His father died in Franklin county about 1860, at the age of one hundred and one. In 1851, Samuel left Pennsylvania and came to Ohio where he remained one year, and in 1852, came to Sangamon county, where he married Miss Almira Cantrall. She died in 1857, leaving one son, Samuel I. He again married Maranda Cantrall, a widow of Wm. Snelson, by whom one child was born, Chas. H. Mrs. Millenger was born in Fancy Creek township, May 12, 1826. There was four children, viz: Wm. C., Mahala, Debbie and Lucy E. In 1869, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C. His first engagement was at the

battle of Jackson, Mississippi, siege and capture of Vicksburg, battle of Guntown, Tupelo, Spanish Fort, Ft. Blakely—and served three years—and was honorably discharged at Camp Butler. Has eighty acres of land valued at \$50 per acre. Raises twenty acres of corn, twenty-five acres of wheat, turns off twenty-five head of hogs.

Carlisle Mitts, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Cantrall, was born in Sangamon, Fancy Creek township, on the 12th day of March, 1830, son of Cyrus and Martha (Burbridge) Mitts, who emigrated to Sangamon county from Ohio, in 1828; father a native of Pennsylvania and mother of Kentucky, where they were married, where there were two children born, James M. and Jesse. He afterwards moved to Ohio, where two daughters and one son were born, Jane, Roland, and Elizabeth. In 1829, came to Sangamon county, where there was six children born, viz: Cyrus, Robert, John, Joseph, Martha and Mary. Mr. Mitts purchased land and made a farm in Fancy Creek township. In August, 1852, was accidentally killed a short distance from his home, by a runaway team, by the tongue of the wagon striking him in the back. Mr. Mitts was an elder in the Christian church, and done much in building up the same; mother died in 1862.

The subject of this sketch married Miss Margaret Hall, of Athens, Menard county, Illinois, June 7, 1863. The fruits of this marriage was three children, all of which died in infancy. Mr. Mitts has ninety-eight acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$65 per acre. Mr. Mitts was born here and has seen the county from its infancy to one of the best cultivated counties in the State; can remember when there was not a family living between here and Elkhart. Mr. Mitts has a fine farm and beautiful home, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the township.

Henry Nave, retired, Cantrall, Illinois, was born in Carter county, East Tennessee, on the 22d day of December, 1812; son of William and Martha (Williams) Nave, natives of East Tennessee, where they were married, and twelve children were born, with the exception of one, which was born in Sangamon county. The children were as follows: Eliza, wife of James Jenkins, of Tennessee; Abraham, married Eliza Bowers, and settled in Missouri; William, married Jane Crow, and settled in Illinois in 1839; Mary, now Mrs. Godfrey Crow, of Tennessee; Catharine, married Henry Harden and came to Illinois in 1843; Vina, married Eli Fletcher and resides in Tennessee; Delilah,

married Eli Underwood, of Missouri; Sarah, married Madison Johnson, and settled in Illinois in 1844; John, of Missouri, who was wounded and died in the Union army; Margaret, now Mrs. Lipps, of Tennessee; Elizabeth, married Leonard Bowers. Mr. William Nave emigrated to Sangamon county in 1843, where he died. Shortly after, mother returned to Tennessee, where she died about 1878. Henry Nave married May 29, 1830, Miss Margaret Bowers, a daughter of John L. and Rebecca Bowers, of East Tennessee, where she was born September 12, 1812. They have lived together as man and wife over a half century. There were two children, Martha R., born February 28, 1831, Elizabeth, born March 17, 1836, both of whom died in infancy. In 1832, he left his home in Tennessee, and went to Washington county, Indiana, where he remained seven years, when he removed to Sangamon county, and located in Fancy Creek township, where he purchased eighty acres of land and built a cabin, which stands at the present writing, where he remained until 1876, when he came to Cantrall. Mr. Nave left Tennessee with \$20 in his pocket, got as far as Indiana when his means gave out and he had to stop and go to work.

He split rails for 25 cents per hundred and boarded himself. While in Indiana he accumulated about \$1,100. Previous to coming, he sold out, taking notes, and by reason of the bankrupt law he lost nearly all he had, again being compelled to commence at the bottom. Mr. Nave was not the kind of a man to set down and fold his arms, but went to work with a good will and accumulated a fine property and home. In politics, he is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Michael Nolan, farmer, post office, Springfield, was born in Springfield, Illinois, May 20, 1856, son of Patrick and Ann (Grimes) Nolan, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the States some years ago. They were married in Springfield, about 1827. There was a family of two children, viz: Matilda and Michael. In 1861, came to Fancy Creek, where he purchased land and opened up a farm, where he remained until 1879, when he moved to Springfield, when he embarked in the grocery business. Has two hundred and ten acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; raises thirty-five acres of corn, twenty-five acres of wheat, turns out twenty head of hogs. Michael Nolan married Miss Ellen Madden, daughter of John Madden, of Springfield, in 1828. There is one child, Johnny, born March 6, 1881.

George Power, retired farmer, residence on section four, Fancy Creek township, town seventeen, range five, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, on February 18, 1798, and is the son of James Power and Eleanor Dedman. When he was ten years of age his parents moved to Bath county, where his father died three years later. Owing to this and other causes George's educational privileges were very meager. On February 10, 1820, he united in marriage with Nancy Wilcockson, who was born in Bath county, Kentucky, January 13, 1804. In the fall of 1821, they came to Illinois and settled on the farm where they now reside, having occupied it over sixty years. Mr. Power's effects when he landed in the then wild prairie State, consisted of a wife, one son, William, a pair of horses, a half interest in a wagon, and \$5.00 in cash. His father-in-law, William Wilcockson, and family accompanied them, and settled on section nine of the same township. They erected a cabin, and both families occupied it the first winter. When the land came into market, Mr. Power bought sixty-six and two-third acres. This purchase compelled him to part from his last horse and to borrow \$16 besides. In the year 1829, he erected the first frame dwelling north of the Sangamon river, in the county, locating it on the southeast quarter of section four. About two years after making his first purchase he borrowed the money to buy the eighty acres on which his present house stands. Other tracts were bought from time to time as means and opportunity offered, until the home farm contains two thousand acres, and he owns some four hundred acres elsewhere, as the reward of business energy and persevering toil. The present family residence he built about twenty-five years ago; and it with the other buildings comprising the homestead improvements cost \$10,000. The home farm is estimated worth \$75 per acre. Besides the twenty-four hundred acres of farming land, he owns property in the village of Cantrall valued at \$6,000. Mr. Power served as Second Lieutenant in the Black Hawk war, and held the office of Major many years in the militia organization. He filled the office of justice of the peace nineteen years, during which he never had a decision reversed in the higher courts. Abraham Lincoln tried his first case in law and made his first plea before him. He has always been a pronounced Democrat; voted three times for Andrew Jackson. Mr. Power was conscientiously opposed to the late war, but in favor of the preservation of the Union, and contributed liberally

to the support of war widows and soldiers' families. Having instructed Mr. Irvin, proprietor of a flouring mill, to let soldiers families have breadstuffs whenever they applied and charge the price to him, he paid him at one time \$600, besides smaller amounts on other occasions. His donations to the cause aggregated \$2,000. Mr. and Mrs. Power are the parents of two sons, namely, William D. and James E. Power. William enjoyed the advantages of the primitive schools, in the log school house, and engaged in farming in early life. He read law in Springfield and practiced a number of years. He was elected County Judge in 1857, and re-elected in 1861. While serving his second term he died with typhoid fever, March 2, 1863, at the age of 42 years, having been born in May, 1821. He was very active during early years of the war in raising recruits for the army. He married Nancy J. Barnett, January 6, 1843, in Sangamon county; they had five children, two of each sex survive. James E. Power has always farmed with his father, and for years dealt considerably in live stock. He was born December 1, 1824, and married Laura Chord, November 9, 1878. She is a native of Menard county, Illinois, born in 1850. They have a son, James William, born October 16, 1879. The subject of this memoir has made provision for his son James to have one thousand acres of land, and the children of William to have two hundred and sixty each at his decease. In 1879 he constructed a beautiful family vault, on section nine, of his premises. It is built of Joliet stone, at a cost of \$3,000, and is the finest sepulchre in Sangamon county.

G. C. Seifert, M. D., Cantrall, Illinois, was born in Saxony, Germany, on the 22d day of August, 1846, son of John C. and Christina Seifert. They were married in Germany where two sons and three daughters were born. In 1849 his parents emigrated to the United States and located in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, where he bought a farm and made a home. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received an academic education, and prepared himself for teaching, which he followed two years in Wisconsin and three years in Springfield. When twenty-one years of age he commenced reading medicine, under William Hope Davis, M. D., at Springfield, where he remained about three years, when he attended the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in May, 1871, with honors. After graduating, he returned to Springfield, where he remained a short time, when he went to Athens, where he located and remained two and a half

years. The Doctor then went to Springfield, where he followed his profession until he came to Cantrall. Married Miss Jennie Beckemeyer, who was born in Springfield, November 30, 1853. There were four children, two of whom are living, viz: Emily, born May 25, 1876; Otto H., born April 16, 1880. The Doctor is a member of the Eclectic State Medical Association. He is a member of the Christian Church, at Springfield, and Mrs. Seifert is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

James H. Thaxton, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Sherman, was born in Allen county, Kentucky, on the 28th day of November, 1823, son of Thomas and Hannah (Williamson) Thaxton; natives of South Carolina. They were married in Allen county, Kentucky, where twelve children were born—six sons and six daughters—seven of whom lived to be men and women, viz: Williamson, George, Matilda, Millie, Thomas, Sarah and J. H., who is the only one living. His father died in Kentucky about 1826. The subject of this sketch came to Sangamon county, in about 1840, being out of the State but one day since. April 10, 1845, married Miss Margaret Hoffman, a daughter of Moses and Rhoda Hoffman. She was born in Clark county, Ohio, January 2, 1827. There were nine children, six of whom are living, viz: Armina, now Mrs. O. F. Shepard; Clarinda, Mary A., now Mrs. J. B. Van Meter, of Fancy creek; Rhoda Caroline, now Mrs. James Pittman, of Springfield, and Lewis. Mr. Thaxton came to the county when a young man, and worked for \$10 per month. In after years, he bought his present farm, and has one hundred and twenty-four acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre. Raises forty acres of corn, fifteen acres of wheat, ten acres of oats; turns off fifty head of hogs yearly. In politics, he is a Republican.

John R. Van Meter, farmer and stock raiser, postoffice, Cantrall, was born on the farm where he now lives, on the 15th day of December, 1837; son of S. R. and Catharine (Bishop) Van Meter, who were natives of Ohio, where they married, August 5, 1834, and immediately started for Illinois, with his young wife, and located in Fancy creek township. His father gave him eighty acres of land, and afterwards he entered two hundred and forty acres, making in all three hundred and twenty acres of land, which he owned at his death, which occurred, September 6, 1866; he again married, April 3, 1860, Mrs. Mary A. E. Whitmore, whose maiden name was Kaiser. Mr. Van Meter was a soldier in the Black Hawk war,

of 1831 and '32; was an old line Whig, up to the time of the organization of the Republican party, with which he afterward affiliated; at the time that the Know Nothing party was organized, he with others took an active interest, holding meetings at his house. J. R. was raised on a farm, and received an academic education. January 22, 1872, he married Miss Eliza J. Cressee, daughter of John and Sarah Cressee, now of Springfield, and came to Sangamon county in 1837; she was born in Menard county, Illinois, October 12, 1845. There are two children, Seymour, born October 29, 1872; William F., born October 31, 1875. Mr. Van Meter is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county; has three hundred and twenty acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$65 per acre; raises forty acres of corn; twenty acres of wheat; turns out one car load of cattle, one car of hogs, yearly. Mr. Van Meter makes a specialty of Cotswood and South Downs, and turns his attention to this branch of stock; has three hundred head on his place, and turns out one hundred head per year. In politics, is a Republican, and has represented his township in the board of supervisors, a number of years.

William T. Vandergrift, merchant, Cantrall, Illinois, was born in Athens, Menard county, Illinois, June 27, 1843; son of A. J. and Arminta (Barnett) Vandergrift; father a native of Virginia, and mother of Kentucky; were married in Sangamon county, about 1842, where a family of five children was born, four of which lived to be men and women, Anna Bell, now the wife of F. C. Sherwood, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Thos. J., of Shellsburg, Wisconsin; John S., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; William T., enlisted in the Ninety-second Regiment, Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, Company I., in 1862, and participated in all the engagements of the regiment, some of the principals being the battle of Chickamauga, Atlanta campaign; with Sherman to the sea; was mustered out at Concord, North Carolina, and discharged at Chicago. In 1865, he married Miss Margaret Canterbury, a daughter of O. P. Can-

terbury, of Cantrall, Illinois; she was born June 14, 1851. By this union there are three children, Emory C., Arminta and Hardy M. Mr. Vandergrift is at present engaged in merchandising in Cantrall; carries a stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and everything that is usually carried in a country store; handles a stock of \$2,000.

In politics, he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant, first term, for President of the United States.

William F. Wolf, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Sherman, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, on the 11th day of April, 1851, son of John W. and Rebecca (Wirtz) Wolf, natives of Ohio, where they were married, August 25, 1848. The fruits of this marriage was a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, two of which lived to be adults. Mary J., born January 8, 1850, and the subject of this sketch. The family came to Sangamon county in 1857, and located one-half mile west of Sherman. September 8, 1877, he died; mother still living with her son William F. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common school education. When seventeen years of age went to work in the Chicago & Alton Railroad wood yard. In 1870, married Miss Sarah E. Cox. She was born in Marion county, Kentucky, November 17, 1847. After marrying, Mr. Wolf embarked in farming, which he followed for six years, when he commenced selling goods in Sherman. The first store was kept by John W. Wolf as early as 1860, which he followed until his death September 8, 1877. William F. run the store until March, 1881, when he sold to Mr. McRoberts. The last year being in company with S. E. Prather, since which time he has followed farming. His property in Sherman is valued at \$2,000. Mr. Wolf affiliates with the Republican party, and was elected Constable, which office he held for eight years. Mr. Wolf has twenty-four acres of corn, which will average sixty bushels to the acre. Mrs. W. F. Wolf is a member of the Baptist Church.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

TOWNSHIP OF GARDNER.

The township of Gardner comprises township sixteen north, range six west, and is bounded on the east by Springfield, on the west by Cartwright, north by Salisbury, and south by Curran township, and was so named in honor of John Gardner, who was for many years, and until his death, one of the principal citizens of the township, and one of the three commissioners appointed by the Board of Justices to divide the county into townships. The surface of the country is mostly rolling prairie, though there is much timber in the southern part. The township is watered by Spring creek and other smaller streams. The soil is extremely well adapted to the raising of all cereals, especially corn.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1819, the first settlement was made by Samuel Newhouse, A. Inyard, B. Davis, David McCoy, George Knox Hamilton, and Abraham Duff. Among other settlers were Edmond Taylor, Edward Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth McMurray, David McCoy, Joshua Short, James Short, Edward Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, John Gardner, Hiram Gardner, William and Thomas Kirkpatrick, John Kendall, William Sims.

George Knox Hamilton was born August 17, 1798, in Davidson county, Tennessee. He came, in company with his father, four brothers and two sisters, to Sangamon county, arriving in the fall of 1819, and settled near what is now Bradford Station. He was married March 5, 1823, to Jane Coleman. They had three children.

Abraham Duff was born May 15, 1777, in South Carolina. Virilinda Combs was born in South Carolina also, August 6, 1781. Their parents moved on pack horses to the vicinity of Bowling Green, Kentucky. A. Duff and Virilinda Combs were married and moved to St. Clair county, Illinois, and from there moved, in

company with his son-in-law, John Sims; arrived April, 1819, on Spring creek, at a point six miles west of where Springfield now stands.

Edmond Taylor was born October 22, 1785, in Christian county, Kentucky; married there to Mary Pugh. She died, and he married Constant Blakey, who was born June 22, 1791, in Georgia. They moved to what became Sangamon county, arriving in the fall of 1819, on Sugar creek, and in 1822 or '23 moved to the south side of Spring creek, four and a half miles west of Springfield.

Edward Williams was born June 3, 1789, in Hardin county, Kentucky. Margaret Neal was born April, 1788, in Nelson county, Kentucky. The places of their birth were only about six miles apart, and the parents of both moved, when they were children, to Ohio county, where they were married about 1806. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving December, 1826, in what is now Gardner township. He died in 1871.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, whose maiden name was Foster, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, and married there to John Hall, and moved to Adair county, Kentucky, and Mr. Hall died there. His widow and children moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1830, north of Spring creek, and six miles west of Springfield. Mrs. Hall was married there to Samuel Willis, and in 1844 or '45, moved to DeWitt county, where Mr. Willis died. She now lives with her son.

John Gardner was born June 21, 1805, in that part of Gallatin that is now Trimble county, Kentucky. Mary C. Duncan was born March 27, 1810, in the same county. They were married there June 13, 1830, moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving April 17, 1833, two miles west of Springfield, and early in 1834

moved to what is now Gardner township, two miles north of Farmingdale.

VILLAGE OF SANGAMO.

The village of Sangamo at one time was a very flourishing little place, and narrowly escaped being the county seat when the commissioners were appointed to permanently locate it, in 1825. It is said the commissioners, if not a majority of the people, were favorably disposed toward the place, but there being no road leading to it, at least that was known to the commissioners, they employed Andrew Elliott to pilot them to the place. Mr. Elliott, being interested in Springfield, took them by a round-about way, through swamps, and so made the commissioners believe the place was too difficult to be reached, and they, therefore, decided in favor of Springfield. The location of the village was on the northwest quarter section two, township sixteen, range six, in the present township of Gardner. Moses Broadwell was the proprietor. A steam mill was erected in the village by Mr. Broadwell, one or two stores were opened, a blacksmith shop was placed in operation, and the foundation of a flourishing village was laid. But "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee." To-day there is no evidence that such a village ever existed, a fine farm taking its place.

RELIGIOUS.

There are, in 1881, three church edifices in the township, in which assemble for worship representatives of three denominations. The Presbyterians have a house of worship on section seventeen, in the southwest corner, near the village of Farmingdale. The Baptists worship in their own house, on section thirty-two, while the United Brethren meet on section thirty-four.

FARMINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Farmington Presbyterian Church was organized at Old Sangamon, on the second Sabbath of January, 1834, with the following persons as constituent members: Azel Lyman, and Mary P., his wife; Azel S. Lyman, Roxana Lyman; Alvin Lyman and Lucy, his wife; Ezra Lyman and Mercy, his wife; Ezra C. Lyman; Mary L. Lyman; Azabel Stone and Laura, his wife; William Robb and Mary, his wife; Phebe Robb, Elizabeth W. Robb, Jay Slater, Stephen Childs and Hannah, his wife; Luther N. Ransom and Zerviah, his wife; Heraldus Esterbrook and Abigail, his wife; Abel Esterbrook, Amanda Ransom, Oliver Bates and Charity, his wife; Chancy D. Colton, Francis L. Stone and Laura A. Stone. Almost all of these persons were

members of a colony that came a short time previous, from Northern New York. Henry P. Lyman and Mercy, his wife, united soon afterwards, members also of the colony.

The first officers in the church were, Azel Lyman, Heraldus Esterbrook and Luther N. Ransom. Since then the following persons have been officers in the church, Joel Buckman, Jay Slater, Henry P. Lyman, William B. Brown, Samuel H. Jameson, James E. Hopper, Aaron VanPatton, Ezra C. Lyman, David Brainard Pond, James A. Stone, Henry C. Miner.

The first minister in the church, and the man who organized it was Rev. J. G. Bergen, who was succeeded by the following persons, in their order: Revs. Whitney, Gault, Porter, Plummer, Barton, Bird, Watson, Wood, Kerr, McFarland, Peck and Leard.

The church has always kept up an active Sabbath school. The total membership since the organization, has been about three hundred and twenty-five. The present house of worship was built in 1859. There is now a very fine parsonage, and ten acres of land added to the church property, principally through the munificent bequest of Dr. Lyman, who, during his life, was one of the church's strongest pillars. The church has enjoyed many seasons of revival, and is to-day, as it has been since its organization, a great power for good in the community.

EDUCATIONAL.

The earliest settlers united with those of Curran in school privileges, which, of course, were none of the best. Gardner township, to-day, is one of the best in the county in this respect. There are now ten good frame school-houses, valued at \$6,700, school being held on an average of eight months in the year in each.

NOTED MEN.

In 1850, James H. Slater moved from this county and township to Oregon. He was then comparatively unknown, and it was not supposed that he would ever become eminent. His father was poor, and he only obtained the educational advantages of the common school. He now represents the State of Oregon in the United States Senate.

James M. Bradford was a member of the legislature from this county, in 1840 and 1841, and served with credit to himself and the county.

RAILROAD.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad passes through the township from east to west, almost on a direct line, entering from Springfield, on

section twenty-four, and entering Cartwright from section nineteen. It has two stations in the township—Farmingdale and Bradfordton.

POST OFFICES.

Cross Plains post office was established in 1871, with J. M. Slater as postmaster. Richland post office was established at an early day, on the west line of the township, with Constantine Foster as postmaster. On the completion of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, it was removed over the line into Cartwright township, at Richland station. In 1876, an office was established at Bradfordton, with George Shaw as postmaster. The present postmaster is Lewis Tomlinson. The office is at Bradfordton station, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. In addition to these, Farmingdale has an office. †

ORGANIC.

Gardner township was organized in 1861. The annual elections are held the first Monday in April, of each year.

George Gregory, post office, Bradfordton; son of Benjamin and Catharine Gregory, who were both natives of England, where they both died. They had eight children, viz: Hannah, born 1806; George, born 1808; Bessie, born 1810; Joseph born 1812; May, Catharine and Emma, date unknown. The subject of this sketch was the second child, and was born January 8, 1808, and was apprenticed to the machinist trade. After becoming free, he came to America in 1836, and followed his trade in the city of Springfield, having purchased a shop, and carried on the business until 1840, when he began to run on the Northern Cross Railroad from the Illinois river to Springfield; continued that business until it was sold to Dunlap and Lamb and became the Great Western. He spent two winters in Louisiana, making sugar. He purchased land where he now lives, and in 1830, married Miss Sarah Nohls, daughter of John and Sarah Nohls. She was born in England in 1810. They have ten children, viz: George I., born February 2, 1832; Isaac, November 6, 1834; Samuel, September 30, 1836; Jacob, September 23, 1838; Benjamin, January 12, 1842; Elizabeth, January 25, 1844; Mary, April 24, 1848; Emma, April 13, 1852; Eliza, January 6, 1854; George J., December 28, 1856. George was killed by a horse running away with him, January 1, 1842; Samuel was killed by being thrown from a horse January 11, 1868; Benjamin died in his fifth year. The subject of this memoir owns three hundred acres of land, worth \$100 an acre. Mr.

Gregory ran the first engine that brought a train of cars to Springfield.

Daniel Humphrey, son of John and Mary Humphrey; father born in Kentucky, October 2, 1809; mother same State, October 2, 1806. They were married March 8, 1832, in Sangamon county and had two children. Miranda, born August 1, 1833, died December 6, 1835; David, born December 4, 1834; father died July 28, 1835. The subject of this sketch was the only son, and was raised on a farm. June 9, 1857, married Miss Mary H. Chapman, daughter of Joseph and Mary Chapman, and was born in Devonshire, England, and came with her parents to this country and settled in Sangamon county, where her mother died September 22, 1856. Her father died June, 1881, aged ninety-one years. They have three children, John J., born May 5, 1858; Mary A., November 21, 1860; Minnie E., September 13, 1862; owns a fine residence in Farmingdale, where he resides, and is the postmaster and the principal business man of the place, doing general merchandising and grain commission business.

Samuel H. Jameson, son of Samuel and Margaret Jameson; father born in county Derry, Ireland, about 1765; when about eighteen years of age, came to Ohio county, Virginia; was a farmer, and died in 1818. Mother was born in New Jersey, 1772. She was a lineal descendant of Sir William Wallace, of Scottish fame. They were married about 1800, and had seven children.

The subject of this sketch was married May 5, 1839, to Miss Laura A. Wells, of Licking county, Ohio. She was the daughter of Chester and Laura A. Wells, and was born in 1818. They had three children.

Samuel H. Jameson came to this county from Virginia in 1850, and settled on the farm he now owns, of four hundred and fifty acres, valued at \$80 per acre. Mr. Jameson was one of six who built the first Presbyterian Church in Gardner township.

Henry P. Lyman, post office, Farmingdale, son of John and Martha Lyman. Father born in New Hampshire, April 2, 1780; mother born in same place, in August, 1780; father studied medicine with Dr. Nathaniel Smith, of Dartmouth. In 1832, in company with his brother, Azael, visited the western country, returning in 1833, raised a colony of fifty persons, and the same year came west in wagons, being eight weeks on the way, holding divine service each Sunday on the route. The organization of the colony was kept up after coming to Sanga-

mon county, and a house of worship, was soon after built. The subject of this sketch was born August 10, 1805, and in August, 1833, married Mary Saunders, of Rutland, Vermont, born December 4, 1805. They had six children, viz: Celesta, born July 4, 1834, was married March 5, 1862, to Ralph A. Curtis, of Waverly, Morgan county; Martha S., born October 29, 1836, died September 13, 1838; John S., born July 31, 1841, married Carrie M. Happer, September 13, 1870; Sarah A., born January 16, 1844, married Rev. J. D. Kerr, August 15, 1865, now resides in Erie, Pennsylvania; Laura A., born February 8, 1848, died December 27, 1848; George H., born October 4, 1850. Mr. Lyman has been a successful business man, but now retired. He still takes an active interest in the moral and religious improvement of the community in which he lives. His son, George H., graduated at the Champaign university in the class of 1872, of the civil engineering department, and is now located at Cairo, Illinois.

Ruben McDannald, post office, Springfield, son of John and Elizabeth McDannald. Father born November 9, 1795, mother born December 15, 1802; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Iles. Married October 8, 1822, and had five children.

The subject of this sketch came to Illinois with his mother at an early day, and married Miss Ann E. Dillon, October 20, 1853. She was born October 7, 1833. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Dillon, and came with her parents to Sangamon county about 1833. They have nine children, to-wit: John Ellis, Parthena L., Mary A., James, Robert, Thomas J., Emma J., Fannie and Edward R. James died November 4, 1861; Robert died June 22, 1862; Fannie died August 17, 1871. His advantages of early education were such as the subscription schools afforded in his day, and his wife had about the same. Owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre.

Logan McMurray, post office, Farmingdale, son of Robert and Elizabeth McMurray. Father born in Virginia; mother born in Virginia; Irish and Scotch extraction. They moved from Virginia to Kentucky about 1801, and from Kentucky to St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1811. There the father died, and the family returned to Kentucky, remaining there seven years, and then came to Sangamon county, and settled in what is now Curran township. They had seven children, viz: William, Samuel, James, Lewis, Hester, Arthur D. and Logan. All are dead except the subject of this sketch, who was born in Kentucky, March 22, 1810. He was married

December 22, 1831, to Miss Melissa Robinson, daughter of Edward and Jane (Henly) Robinson. She was born November 11, 1813, in Caldwell county, Kentucky. Her parents came to Sangamon county in 1821. They came from Kentucky with horse teams. The fruits of this marriage were ten children, to-wit: Edward S., born November 13, 1832; John L., Mary E. and Martha J., twins; Angeline, Elihu J., George F., Sarah A., Emily F., Rozella. John L. and Angeline died. He owns two hundred and fifty-five acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre. Advantages of early education of both were not very good. His son Elihu was in Company B, Tenth Illinois Cavalry.

Mathias Miller was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the Rhine river, April 11, 1819, where he remained, working on the farm and at the stone-mason's trade, until twenty-one years of age, when he came to the United States. He landed at New Orleans, and came to St. Louis, Missouri, and to Springfield, in 1842. In 1844, went to the pineries of Wisconsin, where he and one other man made twenty-four thousand shingles. He then returned to Springfield, and on May 17, 1846, married Miss Martha (Ross) Miller. She was born in Kentucky, and was a daughter of Wm. Ross, who was a farmer, and died in 1864; and his wife, Maria (Morrison) Ross was born in Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Miller are both members of the church. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he a member of the Catholic Church. They have had ten children, four living: Mrs. Sarah E. Gards, Mrs. Florence Campbell, Alfred F. and Virginia Miller. The father of Mathias Miller, Peter Miller, was born in Germany. He was a farmer, and died in Germany in 1845 or 1846; and his wife, Margaret Derzapf, was born in Germany. She died at Lincoln, Illinois, in 1868, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield. She came to the United States with her son, Peter Miller, in 1848. The subject of this sketch has a farm of four hundred and fifty acres in Gardner township, where he resides. He also owns a house and two lots in Monticello, Illinois. In politics, he has been a Democrat, but in future will vote for the best man. He cast his first vote for James K. Polk for President of the United States.

Michael Pfifer, post office, Cross Plains, son of John and Christina Pfifer; father born in Germany in 1791; mother born in Germany in 1795. They were married about 1814, and had nine children. Father died in 1861; mother

died in 1869. Michael Pfifer was born in 1825. He was the sixth child, and came to America in 1847; landed at New York; came to Springfield, then to California, returning in 1857. He was married November 28, 1857, to Miss Anna Ranslear, daughter of David and Anna M. Ranslear. There were sixteen children in her father's family. The fruits of this marriage were eight children, to-wit: Mary, born September 15, 1859; John, born March 19, 1861; Rosina, born September 8, 1862; Julia, born June 14, 1864; George, born August 12, 1866; Barnhardt, born May 25, 1869; Michael, born March 10, 1873. George was drowned in the Sangamon river in 1877. Mr. Pfifer owns two hundred and five acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Advantages of education, such as the common schools of Germany afforded.

Henry W. Rickard, post office box 699, Springfield; son of Peter and Elizabeth Rickard; father born in Loudon county, Virginia, 1787; mother born in Hardin county, Virginia; mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Everhart. They had ten children, viz: Lewis, born October 13, 1806; Elizabeth, April 1, 1809; Catharine, July 24, 1811; Susan, August 26, 1813; Noah M., March 20, 1817; John G., October 16, 1819; Simon P., October 16, 1821; Sarah A., March 2, 1824; Mary L., March 16, 1827; Henry W., January 1, 1830; all born in Virginia; Elizabeth and Noah, deceased.

The subject of this sketch was the tenth child and April 4, 1852, married Miss Sarah A. Simms, daughter of John and Lucinda Simms; born November 15, 1830. They have six children, viz: Elizabeth L., Minnie A., Lewis F., Washington M., Robert I., George E.; wife died December 21, 1864; married again June 7, 1866 to Miss Henrietta Earnest, daughter of Thomas and Aletro Earnest, and born January 10, 1831. They have two children—Catharine Jane, born August 26, 1870; Thomas E., born October 13, 1872; are of German extraction; owns three hundred acres of land, valued at \$80 per acre. The advantages of early education of both were such as the schools of the country afforded.

James A. Stone, post office, Bradfordton, son of Ossian L. and Abigail C. Stone. Father born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, New York, May 24, 1804. Came to Sangamon county with his parents in November, 1831. Mother born in Seneca county, New York, May 16, 1811. (See biography of James Stewart, in Williams township.) They were married October 29, 1835, in Sangamon county. They had six children, to-wit: Frances M., born November 13, 1836, died

August 11, 1839; Henry W., born November 29, 1838, died August 26, 1839; Laura L., born June 7, 1840; James A., born May 6, 1842; Henry A., born April 3, 1844, died April 21, 1861; Charles O., born May 4, 1847. Father died June 29, 1850; mother died February 15, 1875.

The subject of this sketch was the fourth child, and was raised on the farm where he now resides. September 26, 1866, he married, in Morgan county, Miss Eliza Allen, daughter of Henry and Emily Allen. She was born July 7, 1844. Miss Allen was a lineal descendant of Colonel Ethan Allen, the first in command at the battle of Crown Point, and James A. Stone is a descendant of Colonel Philip Stone, second in command at the same battle. They had three children, to-wit: Jessie, born August 16, 1868, died April 5, 1879; Percy A., born June 22, 1871; James Roy, born September 26, 1875, died April 3, 1879. He owns one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre. At present he is town treasurer. Was in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Volunteer Infantry. Educational advantages of himself and wife were both good, having availed themselves of high schools and seminaries. His wife took drawing lessons as a specialty.

Thomas Talbot, post office, Springfield. Father born in Baltimore county, Maryland; mother born in Baltimore county, Maryland. They were married in Kentucky, and had twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth child, and born in Kentucky, February 21, 1816, and came with his parents to Sangamon county, in 1835. Father purchased land and commenced farming where this son now resides. March 13, 1877, married Miss Elizabeth A. Parkinson, in West Virginia. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Parkinson, and was born June 13, 1845; her father was born in Pennsylvania, and mother in West Virginia. Both her parents are living, and if they live until November 6, 1881, will celebrate their golden wedding. Owns eighty-five acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre. Early advantages of education not good, from scarcity of books and inferiority of teachers; wife's advantages were good, having graduated at the Waynesburg College in the class of 1865, and taught about eight years afterward.

David Talbot, son of David and Harriet Talbot; father born in Maryland in 1786, mother in same State in 1788. She was the daughter of Nathan and Rebecca Harding, who were married in Maryland, and had twelve children. They moved to Kentucky about 1796, where all their

children were born, and came to Sangamon county in 1835.

The subject of this sketch was the fourth child, and born July 22, 1813. October 22, 1850, married Susan T. Richard, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Richard. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot have had one child, Ella Bell, born July 5, 1855, and died August 20, 1875. Father died October, 1867, mother died December, 1867. Mr. T., owns one hundred and thirty acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre. His advantages of early education were such as the schools of the county afforded in his day; was supervisor of the township in 1875. The brothers and sisters were: Lucinda, Fletcher, Elizabeth, David, Oreenith, Thomas, Harriet, Luther, Mary R., Emily, Caroline, Sarah.

Peter Zimmer, post office, Cross Plains, son of Daniel and Margaret Zimmer, father born in Germany, in 1763; mother also born in Germany. They had seven children, to-wit: Catharine, Susan, Mary, Barbara, Margaret, Michael, and

Peter. All dead except Margaret and Peter. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, April 9, 1825, and came to America in 1847, landing at New York, and from there to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained seven years, working at the tailoring business; came to Sangamon county in 1855, married Miss Christina Hartman, by whom he had two children, viz.: Jacob, born October 11, 1851, died August 2, 1872; Amelia, born April 28, 1853. Wife died August 28, 1853. Again married Miss Rosena B. Pfifer, December 19, 1854, had eight children, Christina, born September 19, 1855; Peter, born October 6, 1856; Rosena, born March 13, 1857; Elizabeth, born January 4, 1861; Anna C., born July 9, 1864; John, born January 20, 1860; Charles and George, born September 28, 1869; Peter died October 5, 1873; John and George were drowned in Sangamon river, in 1877, in an effort to save the life of George Pfifer. Was naturalized in Springfield, 1854. Owns two hundred acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TOWNSHIP OF ILLIOPOLIS.

The township of Illiopolis is in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the east by Macon county, on the west by Wheatfield township, on the north by Logan county, and on the south by Christian. From the peculiar shape of the county, the old settlers used to call the territory comprising the township the coon's tail.

This is almost an exclusively prairie township, but along the Sangamon river, which forms the boundary line of the township, it is densely wooded, the timber varying in width from one to three miles.

The township is five miles wide from east to west, and its mean length from north to south about eight miles. The soil of the township is a heavy black loam, and is especially adapted to all kinds of cereals.

The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway passes through the township from east to west, entering on section eight, township sixteen, north, range one, west, and passing into Wheatfield township from section ten, township sixteen, range two, with one station—Illiopolis.

The name Illiopolis, which is given the township, is derived from a city of that name laid out, but never built upon, near the present village of the same name.

The first settlement made in what is now Illiopolis township was in 1826, by Mrs. Anderson, a widow lady, who settled on section thirty-four. Soon after, Mr. Allen, Joel Watkins, Chesley Dickerson, William Gregg, James Hampton, John Churchill, John and James Hunter, Josiah Kent, William Bridges, and others came. All these settled in or near the Sangamon river timber. The township being mostly prairie, prevented its rapid settlement, and consequently it did not develop like some

others, and it was not until some time after the railroad was built that the prairie began to be improved to any great extent. Now some of the finest and most highly cultivated farms in the county, are the prairie farms of Illiopolis.

The sparse settlement here for so many years prevented the employment of a school teacher, and it was not until 1840 that a public school was taught, and not until 1845 that a school house was erected. The township will now compare favorably in her schools with any in the county. There are now seven school houses, valued at \$13,800.

The first death in the township was that of John Sanders.

The first religious services, where and by whom held, are unknown, but it was probably not until quite a late day, for the same reason that schools were not held. There are now four churches in the township, including those in the village.

FIRST VILLAGE OF ILLIOPOLIS.

In 1834, when the question of the removal of the State capital began to be agitated, a beautiful city was laid out by John Taylor, Eli Blankenship and Governor Duncan, about a half mile south of the present village of Illiopolis, on the northwest quarter of section eighteen, to which was given the same name—Illiopolis, the City of Illinois. The location of the village was described as the geographical center of the State, and as such was entitled to the State capital when it should be removed from Vandalia. Beautiful lithographic maps were issued, in which all the glories of the "future great city" were revealed, and the lots were placed upon the market, and a number were sold. A neat hotel was erected by the company, and Jesse Kent was

placed in charge. Whether Mr. Kent got rich upon the proceeds of the hotel, or that his clerks all wore diamond pins, parted their hair in the middle and treated guests according as he was well or poorly dressed, history and tradition are both silent. The hotel was subsequently burned down, and never rebuilt. The Long Nine being successful in their efforts to have the capital removed to Springfield, the project of building up a great city was abandoned by the proprietors. A traveler, in 1837, thus speaks of the place:

"We were reminded, as we were plodding our way over a muddy road, four or five miles distant from Mechanicsburg, that we were approaching the town of Illiopolis, a town of no mean pretensions, and which has made quite a figure—upon paper. The most prominent object that met our eye upon the site of Illiopolis was a wolf trap, the location of which was most happily chosen, as being far away from common intrusion by the biped race; but we apprehend that the number of bipeds which have been caught by the Illiopolis trap will far outnumber the quadrupeds taken in that designed for their especial benefit."

ORGANIC.

The township was organized in 1861, and from that, annual township elections have been held the first Monday in April. The following were the principal officers of the township from 1861 to 1881, inclusive:

CLERKS.

Ruben Smith	1861-64
Wm. Boring	1865-6
Jas T. Kent	1867-8
A. C. Derry	1869
J. S. Hampton	1870
J. T. McElfresh	1871-2
J. H. Myers	1873
Peter A. Wilcox	1874
A. C. Derry	1875
H. P. Hankins	1876-79
W. W. Ishmael	1880
W. H. Falt	1881

COLLECTORS.

Jesse A. Pickrell	1861
A. C. Ford	1862
John C. Perry	1863-4
John Camps	1865-6
W. N. Streeter	1-67
J. S. Hampton	1868
A. S. Capps	1869
Jas. W. McGuffin	1870-1
Chas. S. Contrall	1872
John Churchill	1873
Chas. S. Contrall	1874-5
Wm. Boring	1876
J. T. Peden	1877
J. F. Cowdin	1878-9
Geo. W. Richardson	1880-1

ASSESSORS.

Chas. M. Turner	1861
Chas. R. Capps	1862
Henry Boughton	1863
John C. Perry	1864
V. S. Ruby	1865
W. N. Streeter	1866
Chas. R. Capps	1867
W. N. Streeter	1868
A. Houghton	1869
S. P. Fullenwider	1870-72
H. P. Hampton	1873
S. P. Fullenwider	1874
W. N. Streeter	1875
J. S. Hampton	1876
G. W. Constant	1877
W. N. Streeter	1878-80
C. M. Turner	1881

SUPERVISORS.

William Short	1861
Wesley Bullard	1862-64
Jesse A. Pickrell	1865-67
Wesley Bullard	1868
V. S. Ruby	1869
Miles H. Wilmot	1870-74
Geo. Pickrell	1875
V. S. Ruby	1876
J. M. Pearson, appointed August 28, 1876, served seven months, the unexpired term of V. S. Ruby.	

D. W. Peden, elected in 1877, served five years, and is the present incumbent. He is also the present Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Sangamon county.

VILLAGE OF ILLIOPOLIS.

The present Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company having here established a station, around which several houses were built, it was thought proper to lay out a village. Accordingly William Wilson, Timothy J. Carter and Thomas S. Mather laid out and platted the center of section seven, township sixteen, range one, and the plat was recorded under date October 15, 1856.

The first house built within the limits of the present village was in 1854, by a Mr. Ganson, who was the station agent of the railroad company. The building was designed and used by Mr. Ganson as a store, the first in the village.

This was the beginning of the village, and from this beginning is now seen the flourishing village of Illiopolis, which was first given the name of Wilson, after the chief justice by that name, one of its proprietors. The village grew quite rapidly for a time. A local writer in 1866 thus speaks of it:

"Wilson is a town laid out adjoining Illiopolis station, and contains about four hundred inhabitants. Its original owners were Colonel Thomas S. Mather, of Springfield, Timothy J. Carter, now one of the Vice Presidents of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the late Chief Justice Wilson. Colonel Mather, laid out the town and

named it in honor of Judge Wilson; it is twenty-three miles east of Springfield, and sixteen miles west of Decatur, being the central point on the railroad between these cities; it is about six miles north of Mt. Auburn, in Christian county, and ten miles south of Mount Pulaski, in Logan county; it is connected with these two points by good roads, Lake Fork and the Sangamon river being well bridged. A mail route extends from here through Mt. Auburn to Buck Hart Grove, in Christian county. At this point the railroad company have established a tank for furnishing water to trains, into which the water is raised by means of a wind-mill of the most approved style, and as this is the only watering station between the Sangamon river, near Springfield, and Decatur, all trains in passing stop here for the purpose of taking water. At this point, too, the Sangamon river timber is at less distance from the railroad than at any other between Jamestown, near Springfield, and Stevens' creek, near Decatur, being only a mile distant.

"Wilson is a regularly incorporated town. It contains three dry goods stores, two grocery and confectionery establishments, one drug store, one wagon manufactory, two blacksmith shops, one tin shop, one shoe shop, one broom factory, two carpenter shops, one saddle and harness shop, one paint shop, one carriage factory, two hotels, two grain warehouses, one lumber yard, two sorghum factories and a commodious school house, which is conducted under the common school system. There are two physicians in town. The Methodist denomination have a church building, erected during 1865, at a cost of \$4,000. The Christian denomination hold their meetings regularly in the Methodist building or in the school house, and the Catholics have a church building in process of erection.

"The Good Templars have a lodge here, No. 785, consisting of about one hundred and seventeen members, and its regular time of meeting is every Saturday night, and to the credit of the town, be it said, not a drop of ardent spirits is sold, except by the drug stores, for medical purposes. The Free Masons have a lodge in process of organization here, and during the present season a large and commodious hall has been erected for the accommodation of these lodges, public exhibitions, lectures, etc. At this station are shipped yearly, averaging the last three or four years, about eighty thousand bushels of corn; twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat; ten thousand bushels of oats; two thousand head of beef cattle, and five thousand head of hogs.

Wilson is the headquarters for transacting all township business; all elections are held here, and here reside the town clerk and police magistrate. What this point has not, and what it needs most, is a flouring mill, the nearest establishment of this kind being from nine to twelve miles distant. Decatur, Mechanicsburg and Mt. Pulaski furnish most of the flour and meal for this township. The post office, at Wilson, is 'Illipolis Station.' Hard lumber is procured from the mills in the Sangamon timber; pine, through the lumber yard, from Chicago and Toledo."

The village retained the name of Wilson until 1869, when it was changed to Illipolis.

SCHOOLS.

In the winter of 1861-2, the first school house was erected in the place. It was a frame building and was used for school purposes and for religious services for some time. The growth of the village being such as to demand it in 1867, an addition was built to the first house, which was a great deal larger than the original building. The addition, which was built in front of the old building, was thirty-two feet square, two stories in height, and was a brick building. In the fall of 1880, the frame was torn away and a brick building was erected the same size of the brick front, with an addition in front for hall and stairway, of fifteen by twenty feet. In this building, which is an honor to the place, are four large school rooms. There are now four teachers employed. The school was graded in 1867.

RELIGIOUS.

There are three church edifices in the village—the Methodist, Catholic and Christian.

MEDICAL.

The first physician in the village was Dr. Bernard Stuve, who came shortly after it was laid out and remained about eight years, when he removed to Springfield, and soon began the practice of law. The following named comprise the present resident physicians of the place: W. R. Van Hook, Dr. Wm. Maxwell, J. P. Cowdin, and Joe Lawrence.

The following comprise the town council of Illipolis since its organization:

1869.—David Binkley, John S. Hampton, John Blain, Miles H. Wilmot, Peter Rasar, charter members, organized March, 1869.

1870.—A. C. Derry, John L. Lindsey, A. D. Gilbert, John P. Cowdin, V. S. Rubey.

1871.—A. D. Gilbert, John L. Lindsey, H. P. Hankins, J. T. McElfresh, V. S. Rubey.

1872.—John H. Kendall, Peter Rasar, J. T. Peden, D. L. Davis, W. E. Hill.

1873.—A. C. Derry, A. S. Capps, A. Guyton, J. T. Peden, W. G. Tinker.

1874.—A. Guyton, A. S. Capps, John P. Cowdin, J. H. Grubb, Henry Baker.

1875.—Reuben Smith, Charles M. Turner, Charles H. Bridges, J. M. Wise, A. C. Derry.

1876.—C. H. Bridges, Charles M. Turner, A. S. Capps, J. H. Kendall, Sr., W. G. Tinker.

1877.—Same as 1876.

1878.—John M. Hamilton, Peter Rasar, A. C. Ford, A. S. Capps, H. P. Hankins.

1879.—A. S. Capps, J. T. Peden, Chas. Danforth, John H. Kendall, Jr., A. A. Shartzar.

1880.—W. N. Streeter, Thomas Palmer, A. A. Shartzar, J. H. Kendall, Jr., A. S. Capps.

1881.—Reuben Smith, J. H. Kendall, Sr., Thos. Palmer, Chas. M. Turner, W. J. Miller.

Martin E. Baker.—James Baker the father of Martin E., was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the year 1788, a time so remote that the beautiful territory now comprising the great blue grass State, was little less than a hunting ground, and while George Washington was serving his first term as President of the United States. Nancy Squires, the chosen life companion of James Baker, and the mother of our subject, was born six years later, 1794, in Fauquier county, Virginia. Martin E. Baker is a native of Nicholas county, Kentucky, born January 27, 1820. He was but eight years of age when his parents brought him to Sangamon county, and 1828 was an early period in Sangamon's history. Mr. Baker's life was crowded until the years of manhood by the stirring events of the pioneer, but little time being given to mental drill in the schools. His education, however, was not entirely neglected, as we find him in 1850, in Christian county, teaching school, in which he must have been very successful as he was not allowed to decline an earnest request to teach the same school the following year. Mr. Baker was married March 4, 1852, to Mary C. S. Williams, of Springfield, Illinois. She was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, February 3, 1826, and came to Springfield in 1839. They settled on their present farm in Illiopolis township, in 1856, where all of their eight children (except one) were born. In 1856, Mr. B. was elected school trustee, which he held three years, when he was elected school director, serving nine years, and again elected trustee, which office he still holds, and is now president of the board. February 16, 1880, Mr. Baker was visited by a sad affliction in the death of his wife.

Capt. Henry Shreve Blair, postoffice, Illiopolis; father and mother both born in Pennsylvania, were of Scotch origin. The subject of this sketch was born May 21, 1818, and married in 1844 to Miss Catharine A. Read. She was the daughter of Robert and Margaret Read, but was raised by her uncle, William Read, of Louisville, Kentucky, and the dwelling house then occupied by them is now converted into what is known as the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In 1834, he went to St. Louis, and entered as clerk in the employ of Vairin & Reel, extensive steamboat owners and wholesale grocers. In 1842, Capt. John W. Russell received his commission as superintendent of western river improvements, was instructed to employ the subject of this sketch, as chief clerk, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky. He accepted the position, and reported for duty at once; in 1846 and '47, was steamboating between Louisville and New Orleans, on the boats Diana and Mohawk.

In 1853, '55 and '57, was elected city treasurer, of Louisville; resigned the third term, to enter mercantile business; moved to Illinois, in 1864, purchasing the property where he now resides. He follows farming and stock raising, giving especial attention to raising roadster horses, of the "Gold Dust" stock. The children of Capt. Blair and wife were six in number; two daughters died in Kentucky, named Katie M. and Harriet L., and one son, Morris B.; three sons are still living, William Read Blair, of Bunker Hill, Macoupin county, Illinois; Henry A. Blair, lives adjoining the homestead; and George L., who lives at home, and is devoted to the improvement in horses.

Note.—While on the floor being married, it was announced that New York State had given her electoral vote for James K. Polk, for President, causing quite a commotion, as that defeated Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

Archibald Boyd was born November 15, 1813, at Fairfax Court House, Virginia. His father, John Boyd, was born in same county, and emigrated to Christian county, Kentucky, when Archibald was a small boy; died when about forty years old. Mother died when he was quite young, in Kentucky. Archibald emigrated to Illinois in 1833, at the close of the Black Hawk war, and settled in Morgan county; went to California in 1850, and returned December, 1852; was engaged in mining while in California, at Moquelumne Hill, Calaveras county. When he returned from California he came to Mason county, Illinois, and in 1860 settled in Sangamon county. He was married to Miss Eliza F.

Hampton, of Illiopolis, December 14, 1875, to whom have been born four children, viz: John, William, Anna and Helen; owns seven hundred and twenty acres excellent prairie land, under high state of improvement. Mr. Boyd also owns a nice residence in Illiopolis, where he now resides, surrounded by shrubbery that a Shensstone might envy, and music in a lovely family, a contented and happy wife, and beautiful children.

Joshua Cantrall, post office, Illiopolis; son of Levi and Fanny Cantrall; father born in Virginia, October 1, 1787; mother born in Kentucky, October 2, 1792; father served in the French and Indian wars under General Harrison; mother's maiden name was Fannie England, and was the daughter of Stephen and Anna England. They were married in Virginia, November 30, 1809, and had thirteen children—seven sons and six daughters. The subject of this sketch was the tenth child, and born in Sangamon county, July 28, 1826; October 6, 1847, married Miss Rebecca Hedrick, daughter of Jonathan and Julia Hedrick. She was born in Fleming county, Kentucky. They had thirteen children, viz: Lafayette, born January 16, 1849; Fannie S., September 9, 1850; Carlisle, May 26, 1852; Charles, December 27, 1853; Barton, April 26, 1856; Parthena, May 30, 1858; Julia A., April 11, 1860; McDonald, January 1, 1862; Laura E., June 3, 1864; Clara P., September 8, 1866; Levi, April 20, 1868; Benjamin F., August 25, 1870; Jennie, June 3, 1872; Charles died January 9, 1854; Parthena, March 20, 1860; Fannie, October 8, 1869; Jennie, June 20, 1872; of Welsh extraction on father's side; owns three hundred and thirty acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; farms mixed crops; raises and feeds stock for market purposes. His advantages of early education were moderate; attended subscription schools. His wife had the same advantages.

Charles S. Cantrall, post office, Illiopolis. Great grand-parents came from Wales; grandfather, Joshua Cantrall, born 1748, in Virginia, and died September 9, 1800. Served in the Revolutionary War, on the side of the colonists. Married Ann Graham, who was born May 3, 1751, died September 19, 1819. They had nine children, all sons.

Levi Cantrall, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the seventh son, and was born in Virginia, October 1, 1787, died February 20, 1860. Married Fanny England, who was born October 2, 1792, and died September 10, 1835. They had thirteen children, twelve grew to maturity and had families. Second marriage was

to Miss Ann Barnett, May 27, 1836. They had five children, three died in infancy. Father was in the War of 1812.

The subject of this sketch was born in Sangamon county, January 6, 1826, married January 7, 1845, to Emily Vandegrift, who was born October 6, 1830. Had two children, Mary Eleanor, born June 13, 1848, married January 25, 1866, to S. O. Price. Had two children, Emma and William, who reside in Logan county, Illinois; McDonald Cantrall was born August 20, 1851; married Margaret Peden. Have four children: Maud, Augustus, Bruce, and Joseph. Mrs. Emily M. Cantrall died January 29, 1852. Again he married June 20, 1853, Lucy A. Swearngen, who was born Oct. 15, 1828. They had one child, Minerva A., born March 25, 1853, and died August 20, 1853. Mrs. Lucy A. Cantrall died April 14, 1853. C. S. Cantrall married a third time April 26, 1855, to Harriet A. Graham, who was born February 17, 1836, in Athens. They have ten children, to-wit: Charles H., Thomas D., Alice, John W., Levi G., William H., Fanny A., Homer E., Ida May, and Ira—all living except Ida M., who died in infancy.

Mr. Cantrall has been an advocate of the temperance reform, for the past forty years, the effect of the same has been one to be seen for many miles in every direction in the county, and for two years after the township organization he was assessor of Fancy Creek township, and since coming to Illiopolis township has held the office of collector three terms in this township, and for many years township trustee of Fancy Creek township and Illiopolis township, and has been one of the members of the Christian Church for thirty-eight years.

John S. Clinkinbeard was born the 8th of December, 1822, in Clarke county, Kentucky. His father, John Clinkinbeard, was born in the same county, and died there. Wm. Clinkinbeard, grandfather, emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day, and settled in Clarke county. John S. Clinkinbeard has five brothers and two sisters still living in Kentucky, viz.: Wm. A., Mary Jane, married to Robert Dods-worth; Jonathan N., James G., Thomas B., Simeon H., and Sallie, married to W. B. Scott.

John S. Clinkinbeard emigrated to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1850, and settled first in Buffalo Hart grove, and moved to Illiopolis township in 1867. Mr. Clinkinbeard married his first wife, Miss Louisa Bryant, of Buffalo Hart, in 1859, to whom were born three children, viz.: John W., Mary E., and infant, which died when three days old. Married second wife, Miss

Martha E. Constant, of Buffalo Hart, December 7, 1869, to whom have been born four children, viz.: Isaac, Nancy Ellen, who died at the age of three years; Sarah Jane, and youngest child, now ten months old, not named as yet.

N. Dake, born February 26, 1834, in Cattaraugus county, New York. His father, Erastus Dake, was born September 8, 1801, near Rochester, New York, now resides in Cattaraugus county, New York, engaged in the dairy business.

S. Dake emigrated to Illinois in 1856, and engaged in railroad business as engineer on the road; first for Chicago & Alton, afterwards on the Wabash railroad. Took the station at Illiopolis, 1859, and remained in that capacity till 1864. Afterwards engaged in the lumber business. Illiopolis consisted of only one or two houses when Mr. Dake came. He erected the first out-door scales. Mr. Dake was married to Miss Sarah Hunter, of Illiopolis township, Illinois, April 18, 1861, to whom have been born three children, of whom two are living, viz: Oscar H., born December 17, 1866, and Cornelia Frank, born September 16, 1863; one deceased, Julia. Mr. Dake is quite extensively engaged in the lumber business, at present, in Illiopolis. Mrs. Dake's grandfather, Jas. Hunter, was among the first settlers of Sangamon county, having emigrated from Kentucky to the county in 1828; lived to a good old age, and died in Illiopolis at Mr. Dake's, aged eighty-nine years.

Aaron C. Ford was born in Marshall county, Kentucky, January 13, 1827. His father, Beze Ford, was born March 4, 1804, in South Carolina; his mother, Susan Ford, was a native of Kentucky. Mr. Ford, the father of the subject of this biography, has been engaged in farming all his life; emigrated from Marshall county, Kentucky, to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1851; is now living in Illiopolis, Illinois, and a member of the Christian Church, and has led an exemplary life as a Christian. Aaron C. Ford left the parental roof in his old Kentucky home at the age of sixteen to seek his fortune in the west, and settled first in Morgan county, Illinois, and worked first for \$8 per month, and remained in Morgan county until 1850. The last work Mr. Ford done in Morgan county was to maul two thousand rails for Samuel French, at seventy-five cents per hundred. While in Morgan county, Mr. Ford availed himself of the advantages afforded by the common schools; went to school in the winter and worked in the summer—attended select school one term. Settled near Illiopolis, Sangamon county, in 1850. Broke the

first prairie land in Big Prairie, outside of the old timber settlement of the county. Mr. Ford was married to Miss Rebecca J. Averitt, of Macon county, Illinois, December 19, 1852. Mrs. Ford was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, May 13, 1832. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ford thirteen children, of whom eight are living, three boys and five girls, viz: eldest, Emma C., was born September 24, 1853, is now teaching school in Illiopolis with marked success; has taught five terms, and holds a first grade certificate; Eva F., born September 10, 1856, and was married March 1, 1877, to David Johnson, near Illiopolis; George E., born December 28, 1858, is at home with his parents, and engaged in grain business, Illiopolis; Aleff C., born September 18, 1865; Abner M., born December 9, 1867; Charles C., born December 13, 1868; Minnie M., born December 4, 1870; Gertie W., born September 16, 1876.

Mr. Ford owns five hundred and sixty acres of land in Illiopolis township, nearly all in one body, and is said to be as good a tract of land as can be found in the State, worth \$70 per acre. Mr. Ford has held the office of justice of the peace in the township; now resides in Illiopolis, one and a half miles from his farm, and owns a good residence; exercises supervision over his farm, and is taking an interest in the education of his children, having moved from his farm for that purpose. Mr. Ford has been a member of the Christian Church thirty-one years, and his life is justly regarded by all who know him, as exemplary in a high degree; has been a fearless worker from his youth in the cause of temperance, and every good cause that enter in as concomitants to build up society, and elevate man in the scale of being.

James D. Foster, born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1824. His father, David Foster, was born in Maryland, 1776, died in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1840. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life, and had five children, viz: Mary, William, Alexander, Johnston, James D. and Wilson. James D. is the only one residing in Illinois. He emigrated to Illinois in 1857, and settled in Sangamon county, near Mechanicsburg, and remained there nine years, and then removed to Illiopolis township in 1863. He was married to Miss Malinda Haskett, of Guernsey county, Ohio, January 1, 1855, to whom have been born nine children, of whom seven are living viz: David L., married, and living in Illiopolis township; Rebecca R., married to Webster Burch, and living in Wheatfield township;



Thomas C. Shepherd

James W., married, and living in Illiopolis township; Grant, Jane, Benjamin, Johnston and Sarah are single, and living at home. Mr. Foster was married to his first wife, Miss Catharine Kerrh, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1842, to whom were born five children; of these three are living, viz: Mary, married to Robert Donaldson, and living in Elizabeth, Pennsylvania; Wm. A., married, and living in Decatur, Illinois, and is a conductor on the I. D. & S. Railroad; George M., not married, and is living in Decatur, and is a conductor on the same road. Mr. James D. Foster is a blacksmith by trade. Carried on the trade extensively in former years in Elizabeth, Pennsylvania. Built the first blacksmith shop in Buffalo, Sangamon county. He now owns a very fine tract of land in Illiopolis township of four hundred and forty acres, equal to any in the county, and under a high state of improvement. Mr. Foster is now farming very successfully.

Wm. F. Garvey, was born in Owen county, Kentucky, August 22, 1829; his father, Samuel Garvey, emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia, when a young man, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and cleared out a farm in Kentucky; emigrated to Illinois, the fall before the great snow, 1830, and settled near Mechanicsburg, Sangamon county, Illinois, and improved two farms. He was the father of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, seven now living, viz: Mrs. Mary Hampton, Samuel Garvey, Mrs. Elizabeth Jack, Mrs. Nancy Hampton, Wm. F. Garvey Mrs. Jane Peden, and John Garvey. Mrs. Jack resides in Knox county, Missouri; Mrs. Jane Peden resides in Lovington, Illinois; the others reside near, Mechanicsburg, Sangamon county, Illinois.

Wm. F. Garvey, the subject of this biography, was married February 2, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Williams, of Springfield, Illinois, who was born in Maryland, in 1829, November 29th. The family consists of six children, of whom four are now living, viz: Horace Overton Garvey, Clara Garvey, Wm. Henry Garvey, and Samuel Garvey.

Mr. Wm. F. Garvey has been always engaged in farming; has three hundred and thirty-six acres of land, in Illiopolis township—a very valuable farm, and under a high state of cultivation; could get \$75 per acre; not for sale. Besides farming, Mr. Garvey is now turning his attention to breeding fine stock, of Norman horses.

James Johnston, Illiopolis, son of James and Mary Johnston. His parents were born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland; father May 10, 1805, and

mother, August 21, 1808. They were married March 26, 1835; mother's maiden name, Mary Rodgerson. She was the daughter of James Rodgerson, also born in Scotland. They had eight children, six sons, and two daughters: James, born February 26, 1836; Janet, born June 22, 1840; John, born June 4, 1842; Elizabeth, born January 19, 1844; George, born March 18, 1846; William, born September 4, 1848; David, born September 25, 1850. All born in Scotland, and Thomas, born in Sangamon county, Illinois, June 9, 1853; father died August 4, 1853; mother died September 3, 1871. The subject of this sketch was the first child, and came from Scotland with his parents in 1851, settling in this county, where he now resides. On April 2, 1872, he married Miss Mary Jane Scroggin, daughter of Alfred Scroggin, of Logan county, Illinois. They had one child, Hugh, born December 21, 1872, who died April 10, 1873. His wife died March 2, 1874. On December 25, 1879, he married Miss Ruth Emeline Morgan, who was born July 10, 1854, in Sangamon county. Her father, John C. Morgan, was born May 19, 1812, in Fleming county, Kentucky, and her mother, Elizabeth Bridges, November 9, 1819, in the State of Indiana. His advantages of early education was such as the parish schools of Scotland afforded, and his wife's opportunities were the common schools of Sangamon county. His farm, of two hundred and forty acres, on which he resides, is valued at \$50 per acre. He follows mixed husbandry, raising and feeding stock for market purposes.

John H. Kendall, Sr., was born February 28, 1824, in Nelson county, Kentucky. His father, Benjamin, was born July 3, 1797, in Nelson county, Kentucky. William Kendall, grandfather, emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day; died in Kentucky in 1835. Mrs. Kendall's maiden name was Matilda Hobbs, mother of John H., died September 4, 1867, in Illiopolis, Illinois. John H. Kendall spent his boyhood days in Kentucky, with his mother, and followed farming. Emigrated to Mason county, Illinois, 1853, and remained there one year, and removed to Sangamon county, Illinois; was married to Miss Laura Brown, of Nelson county, Kentucky, October 1, 1848, to whom have been born four children, of whom three are living, viz: John H., Jr., born October 1, 1849; Alexander M., born October 1, 1849, (twins); George W., born June 26, 1851, died July 17, 1872; Burn H., born May 21, 1853. All the children born in Nelson county, Kentucky. Mr. Kendall has followed farming in

Illinois up to 1865, since which time he has carried on the livery business in Illiopolis, and has as few enemies as any man in Illiopolis.

Isaac Loose, Sr., was born in 1808, in Berks county, Pennsylvania; his father, Conrad Loose, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1769; of German extraction; his mother, Christina, maiden name Brindle, was born about 1781. Conrad Loose, died 1829, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Christina Loose, died in same county, 1826. The subject of this biography was three years old when his father moved to Franklin county, Pennsylvania; was married to Miss Eliza M. Scholl, daughter of Rev. F. A. Scholl, of Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to whom have been born ten children, of whom eight are living—five sons and three daughters, viz: Elizabeth M., Frederick Augustus, dead; Oscar C., Arthur H., Amanda, Mary, Joseph S., David A., Almira Virginia, and Jacob L. Benjamin died when quite young—1852. Mrs. Loose, wife of Isaac Loose, Sr., died July 14, 1878, aged sixty-two years. Mr. Loose emigrated to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1857, and three years afterwards brought his family; settled near Illiopolis, and owns a fine tract of land, under a high state of cultivation, consisting of one thousand and forty-one acres, surrounded by everything that is beautiful in farm life, and the result of his own labor. There was but one building, and that unfinished, on his arrival in Illiopolis, owned by Ganson, and afterward used for a grocery building. Mr. Loose drove the first hitching-post in Illiopolis to hitch his horse; is among the most wealthy of Sangamon county.

Wm. P. Roberts was born January 23, 1831, in Schuyler county, Illinois; his father, Norman Roberts, was born October 19, 1800, in South Carolina, and emigrated to Georgia, when quite a boy, from Georgia to Kentucky, and from Kentucky to Indiana, and from thence to Schuyler county, Illinois, in 1830, and removed to Sangamon county 1853; engaged mostly in farming, but traded some on Ohio river from Newbery, Indiana, to New Orleans; is now living with his son, Wm. P. Roberts; was acquainted with Abraham Lincoln when a boy. Mother's name before marriage was Temperance Lockhart, born in Washington county, Kentucky, November 17, 1796, died September 28, 1839. Grandfather Joseph Roberts was born in Virginia, and died in Gibson county, Indiana; accidental death by gunshot. Norman Roberts was twice married; by his first wife were born seven children, (married June 13, 1821,) viz: Mary Ann,

Betsy Monroe, Amanda Jane, Martha Ellen, Wm. P., Hannah and Joseph; Mary Ann and Joseph are dead. Norman Roberts was married second time to Mrs. Lockhart, September 18, 1840, to whom were born four children, viz: John W., Norman B., Thomas J. and Madeline; all of whom are now living. Wm. P., the subject of this biography, in early life lived with his father, and followed farming; was educated in the common schools of Warwick county, Indiana, school house built of logs, and ground floor; emigrated to Sangamon county, Illinois, February 12, 1852; was married January 28, 1858 to Miss Nancy E. Boyd, of Macon county, Illinois. The family consists of nine children, viz: Joseph D., born July 14, 1859, and died July 11, 1864; Mary Ann born May 17, 1861; Emma F., born April 27, 1863, died August 20, 1879; Martha E., born October 9, 1864; Tempa Florence, born March 19, 1867; Ida Belle, born November 16, 1868; George H., born February 26, 1871; Harvey C., born May 4, 1873; an infant died December 19, 1880. Mr. Roberts has two hundred and ten acres of land adjoining Illiopolis under a high state of cultivation, is regarded as a first class farmer; has a nice residence; his family are taking an interest in education and music; has been a member of the Christian Church twenty-seven years; his motto in religion as, in everything else, is, "go slow, but sure."

W. N. Streeter, grain dealer, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1836, son of William and Diana (Wilcox) Streeter, who were natives of Massachusetts. His father was a farmer by occupation; he came to Pike county, Illinois, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1838, while he was on his way to the Mississippi river, where he anticipated engaging in the milling business. His mother, in a few months after, moved back to Exeter, Scott county, Illinois, where she resided for many years. She became deranged, and after fruitless attempts on the part of physicians to cure her, she was pronounced hopelessly insane, and sent to the Jacksonville Asylum, where she spent four years, but was removed by her son, and is now in the County Poor House for safe keeping. W. H. Streeter received his education in the common schools, attending school three months during the winter. He worked for Wm. Lowry, in whose charge he was placed by his mother, and with whom he remained until he was eighteen years of age. He then engaged in carpentering, in company with his brother, one year; then worked as a

farm laborer until 1861. He was married March 4, 1858, to Mary Jane Hobson, who was born October, 1833, in Scott county, Illinois. Of a family of eight children six are living, viz: William O., Richard A., John H., Mary Ada, Chas. E. and Henry; George and Louis, deceased. In 1860, he moved to Sangamon county, and engaged in farming. In 1861, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, Company E, and served two years. He was appointed Fourth Sergeant, then promoted to First Sergeant, in which capacity he acted until he was commissioned First Lieutenant. He held that position until he resigned on account of sickness contracted on the Mississippi river, near Vicksburg, while cutting the canal under the supervision of General Grant. He was discharged May, 1863. He again returned to Sangamon county and engaged in farming, in connection with the grain business, which he has followed since. He ships from 150,000 to 160,000 bushels of grain each year, and has an elevator with a capacity for handling 600,000 bushels. He has held many offices of trust in the township, and is a member of the Christian Church.

John W. G. Turpin, post office, Illiopolis, son of Robinson and Rachel Turpin. Father born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, April, 1805; mother born in Owen county, Kentucky, 1807. They were married in Kentucky about 1827, and had three children born there. About 1834, moved to Hendricks county, Indiana, bought land and commenced farming. The names of their children are: Melinda E., John W. G., born March 13, 1830; Anderson, Henry, Harvey, Harrison, Doctor, Martha, Jacob. Harrison died January, 1865; mother died July 31, 1880; father died August 31, 1880.

The subject of this sketch was the second child, and was married in Hendricks county,

Indiana, February 24, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth B. Swain, daughter of John and Matilda Swain. Her father was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, April, 1812; her mother born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, April, 1810. Mrs. Turpin was born in Hendricks county, September 17, 1834. Commenced farming in Indiana, and remained there until 1865, when they came to Sangamon county, Illinois, and purchased the place where they now live. They have seven children, to-wit: John R., born August 16, 1855; James H., born May 20, 1857; Ann E., born December 11, 1859; William M., born April 29, 1861; Bennett N., born July 25, 1864; Lucella W., born Jan. 21, 1869; Tillman A. H., born July 21, 1871.

Owns three hundred acres of land, secured by the industry of himself and family, valued at \$50 per acre; farms mixed crops, raises cattle and hogs for market purposes. Subscription schools were the only advantages of education for himself and wife.

Henry Wilcox, born November 10, 1815, in Schoharie county, New York, in the town of Scobellkill. His father, Nathan Wilcox, born in Middlesex county, Connecticut, in the town of Guilford, 1778, and died 1852, in Lee county, Illinois. Henry Wilcox emigrated to Illinois in 1851, and settled in Lee county, and removed to Sangamon county in 1857. Married February 7, 1841, to Miss Artemissee Luce, to whom were born ten children, of whom six are living, viz: Elizabeth, married to P. P. Lucas, of Illiopolis, Illinois; Lucy, married to John Pontziuous; Sylvester, married and living in Texas; Henry and Aaron. Olive married to John Underwood, and living in Minnesota. Mr. Wilcox owns a good farm of one hundred and twelve acres. His son, Sylvester, formerly in the railroad business in Chicago, is now in the railroad business in Texas.

CHAPTER XL.

TOWNSHIP OF ISLAND GROVE.

Island Grove is one of the western tier of townships, and is bounded on the east by Curran township, on the west by Morgan county, on the north by Cartwright, and on the south by New Berlin. It has twenty-seven square miles of land in the township. It is mostly prairie and quite level. Island grove, which gives the name to the township, is an irregular shaped grove, about eight miles long, and averaging one mile in width, extending along one branch of Spring creek in the northwestern part of the township. There is also some timber along Skillet fork of Spring creek, in the eastern part, otherwise it is all prairie.

EARLY SETTLERS.

John Roberts, from Tennessee, first settled here in 1818, at the foot of the grove, in the northeastern part. He was followed, about a year afterwards, by his son, Jerry Roberts, and by David Troxell, Fred. Troxell, Thomas Evans, Andrew Scott, William Hart and Josiah Hedges. At this time there were two Indian villages in the township—one on Skillet fork, and the other at the head of the grove, near the west line. There were about three hundred Indians in each village. They were of the Pottowattamie and Delaware tribes, but were peaceable, and soon moved west. Among other early settlers may be mentioned the names of McCoy, Douglass, Rhea, Foutch, Smith, Brown, Hursley, Gibson, Yates, Ellis, Campbell, Harmon, Weger, Wyckoff, and others, whose descendants and relatives now form a large proportion of the present inhabitants. The first whites here were mostly of a wandering character, and soon moved away. Those mentioned came a few years later and made permanent homes here.

Simon Hensley was born February 26, 1785, in Washington county, Virginia. He was mar-

ried February 2, 1820, near Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, to Mary Arnold, who was born August 24, 1792, in Ohio. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1823, in what is now Island Grove township, north of Spring creek.

Josiah Hedges was born about 1788, in Maryland, and was taken to Virginia, and from there to Grayson county, Kentucky, when he was about twelve years old. Anna Brown was born December 25, 1798, in Davis county, Kentucky. Josiah Hedges and Anna Brown were there married, and made Grayson county their home until they moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1826, at the north side of Island Grove, two and a half miles northwest of the present town of Berlin.

Mr. Hedges moved from Kentucky with an ox team. One of his oxen was trained to work in shafts. He made a light wagon, all of wood, and with that ox did all his marketing after coming to the county. When he came, he brought money to enter forty acres of land. By industry and economy, he became the owner of nine hundred acres of the richest land in the county. He died in 1872.

Henry Ellis, was born November 17, 1786, near Lexington, Kentucky. His father, John Ellis, was born January 29, 1749, and married October 2, 1770, to Sarah Parrish, who was born April 20, 1757. They moved from Virginia to Kentucky. The family is of Welch extraction. The father of John Ellis is said to have been with the second supply of emigrants from England to America. Martha Marshall Yates was born (after the death of her father) in Woodford county, Kentucky, September 13, 1791, and was a sister of Henry Yates, Sr. Henry Ellis and Martha Yates were married January 29, 1807, in Warsaw Kentucky, and had ten children, two of whom

died in infancy. The family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in September, 1825, in Island Grove, two miles northeast of Berlin.

John Foutch was born May, 1776, in Loudon county, Virginia. Three brothers by the name of Foutch came from France and settled in Loudon county, Virginia, before the American Revolution. Two of them were soldiers in that war, and one of them was Abraham, the father of John, whose name heads this sketch. John Foutch went to Fayette county, Kentucky, when he was a young man, and was there married, in 1796, to Nancy A. Wherrett, who was born March 8, 1778, in St. Mary's county, Maryland. They lived in Fayette county, near Lexington, and the family moved to Dearborn county, near Harrison, Indiana; they then moved to Franklin county, thence to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1825, at the south side of Richland creek, east of where Pleasant Plains now stands, and in the spring of 1826, moved to Island Grove, Sangamon county.

James Rhea, was born in 1780, in Greenbrier county, Virginia, and when a young man, went to Barren county, Kentucky, where he was married November 20, 1801, to Rachel Joliff, who was born October 16, 1783. They had ten children in Kentucky, and the family moved to Jefferson county, Illinois, where one child was born, and moved to Sangamon county, arriving in 1827, in what is now Island Grove township.

James Rhea died February 12, 1843, and his widow died October 28, 1851, both in Sangamon county. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, from Kentucky, under General Harrison; was on Lake Erie, and saw the British vessels brought in after Perry's victory.

Mrs. Catharine Harmon, whose maiden name was Sears, was born about 1775, in North Carolina. She was married to George W. Harmon and had three children in North Carolina; and then they moved to Simpson county, Kentucky. Mr. Harmon died there about 1825. Mrs. Harmon, with eight of her children, moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1827, in Island Grove.

David McGinnis, was born in 1798, in Mercer county, Kentucky. He was married December 24, 1820, in Boone county, to Eliza Gibson, a native of that county. Mr. McGinnis visited Sangamon county in the fall of 1826, selected a location for a home, returned to Kentucky, and brought his family, accompanied by his brother, G. Dawson, arriving November 19, 1827, in

what is now Island Grove township. David and William McGinnis were the inventors of a device for guiding prairie plows by wheels and a lever. They put it in operation in the summer of 1829. It was adopted throughout the prairie country, and might have made them a large amount of money, but it was never patented.

Henry Yates was born October 29, 1786, in Caroline county, Virginia. Dr. Michael Yates, a native of England, emigrated to America before the Revolution, and settled in Caroline county, Virginia. He there married Martha Marshall, a sister of John Marshall, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States. Their son, Abner, born in Caroline county, married Mollie Hawes, daughter of Thomas Hawes and Elizabeth Fisher, his wife. They had two children, Henry, whose name heads this sketch, and Martha, who married Henry Ellis. Henry Yates was taken by his parents, in 1788, from Caroline county, Virginia, to Fayette county, Kentucky, where his father died. The family moved to Woodford, thence to Scott, and from there to Gallatin county, in the same State, in 1804. Henry Yates, Henry Ellis, and Colonel Robert Johnson laid out a town on the Ohio river, and Colonel Johnson named it Fredericksburg, in honor of his native city of that name in Virginia. It was at a later period changed to Warsaw, and is the county seat of Gallatin county. Henry Yates returned to Caroline county, Virginia, and was there married, July 11, 1809, to his cousin, Millicent Yates, who was born May 15, 1791. They went to Gallatin county, Kentucky; Mrs. Millicent Yates died April 19, 1830. Henry Yates married Mary A. Shuff, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in May, 1831, at Springfield. In November, 1832, they moved to Island Grove, where Berlin now stands. Mrs. Mary A. Yates died May 11, 1835. Henry Yates was married September 28, 1835, to Elizabeth McMillan.

Joel Maxey was born about 1759, in Rockingham county, Virginia. He was a soldier in a Virginia regiment in time of the Revolution, and was in the battle of Guilford Court House. He remembered having seen Generals Marion, Morgan, DeKalb, and Gates. He was married after the war, in Prince Edward county, to Mrs. Susan Hill, whose maiden name was Davis. She had five children by her first marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Maxey had three children in Virginia, and in 1798 moved to Warren county, near Bowling Green, Kentucky, where one child was born. Mrs. Susan Maxey died there August 27, 1812. Of her four children, one only ever came to Sangamon county.

Mr. Maxcy was again married to Mrs. Betsy A. Howard, whose maiden name was Brown. They came to Sangamon county in 1827, and settled in Island Grove, where Mr. Maxcy died December 27, of the same year.

Jesse Roberts was from Tennessee, and came about 1822, but soon afterwards moved to Hancock county, Illinois.

Mr. Glenn was from Kentucky. He came in 1823; subsequently moved to DeWitt county, Illinois.

Thomas Evans was from Kentucky, and came in 1823. Now deceased.

E. Jones, also from Kentucky, came in 1824; subsequently moved to Henderson county, Illinois.

Willis Bledsoe, from Kentucky, came in 1825; returned to his native State.

John Underwood, from Tennessee. Now deceased.

The following named were each here previous to the deep snow, but the date of their arrival is unknown.

Ludlow Maxwell, from Ohio; subsequently moved to Oregon.

Elias Maxwell, also from Ohio; now deceased; was a member of the Christian Church.

William Tilford, from Kentucky; moved to Iowa.

Abram Foutch, from Kentucky; a Baptist; moved to Iowa.

Thomas Moore, from Kentucky. Now deceased.

M. Publer, from Kentucky; a German Baptist, or Dunkard; moved to Iowa.

G. May, from Kentucky; a Baptist.

A. Scott, from Tennessee; a minister of the Christian Church; now deceased.

James Cordell, from Tennessee; a German Baptist; moved to Oregon.

William Fleharty, from Tennessee; a Methodist.

Absalom Hadmone, from Kentucky; a German Baptist; moved to Iowa.

H. M. Hadmone, from Kentucky; a Christian; now deceased.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first couple married were Nelson Roberts and Miss Tabor, at the house of Rev. Andrew Scott, the first and, for many years, the only resident minister in the township.

The first death was William Hart, Jr., who died in 1822, aged twenty-one years.

The first store was at the head of the grove in 1830, by Pruett & Co.

The first births were probably the twin children of Jerry Roberts, born in 1822.

The first mill was a horse mill by John Roberts in 1821.

RELIGIOUS.

The first services held in this township by a regular minister of any of the religious denominations are unknown. As early as 1825, the Methodists had appointments in the settlements of the present township, and Andrew Scott, a minister of the Christian Church was here prior to the deep snow. The religious welfare of the people of the township was never neglected by any of the religious teachers, and the township has ever been noted for the quiet and orderly habits of the people. There are now six churches in the township, three in the village and three in the country—one on section eleven, township fifteen, range eight west, and another on section eleven, township fifteen, range seven west, the third on section one, township fifteen, range seven west.

SCHOOLS.

Abner Ellis taught the first school in the township in 1826. Since that day the improvement made in the means of obtaining an education has been great indeed. There are now six good school houses in the township outside of the village of Berlin, and school is held in each district an average of eight months in the year.

ORGANIC.

Island Grove was organized in 1861, by the Board of Justices and then contained all its present territory and that of New Berlin township. The first election was held in April, 1861.

VILLAGE OF BERLIN.

The village of Berlin is located on the State road, from Springfield to Jacksonville, and was laid out and platted by Henry and Thomas Yates, on "part of the east half of the northwest quarter of section seventeen, township fifteen, range seven west," the plat being recorded December 12, 1836.

In 1832, Henry Yates opened a stock of goods in a log cabin erected as a dwelling house, and situated where the village was afterwards located. Around this store a settlement was effected, other business was started, and the village of Berlin had an actual existence. The store of Mr. Yates' continued in existence, and operated by himself and son Thomas, until 1857.

A post office was established at the lower end of the grove, two and a half miles east of the present village, in 1828, and Henry Ellis was ap-

pointed postmaster, and discharged the duties of the office. The office was continued at this point until the village was laid out, under the name of Island Grove post office. When it was changed to the village, its name was changed to Berlin. Mr. Ellis was succeeded by William Underwood. Since his term the following named have held the office: S. Wood, H. M. Havenon, S. Wood (second time), A. Yates, O. H. Rush, R. Ballay, G. W. Havenon, T. Kerlin, T. Pollock, P. Price, James Ward, W. Wheeland, Scott Price, and W. B. Price; the last named being the present postmaster.

Charles Parker started the first blacksmith shop in the village, in 1836.

The first wagon shop was not put in operation until 1860. Thomas Elliott was the pioneer in this branch of trade.

The religious and moral condition of the place is represented by four churches—Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Christian, and United Presbyterian, each of whom have houses of worship. The Baptist Church was built in 1865, at a cost of \$6,000. It is forty by sixty feet. The Methodist Church, built in 1861, at a cost of \$4,000; the Presbyterian, in 1857, at a cost of \$2,000; and the Christian, the same year, at a cost of \$2,500.

Jacob Ade, farmer, Berlin, Island Grove township, was born in Kingdom of Wertenberg, Germany, on the 31st day of December, 1817. He came to the United States in 1853, coming by steam, being seventeen days on the water; landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained four weeks, then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked on a farm, and through the winter he worked at his trade as baker, remaining there one and one-half years. From there he came to Island Grove township, where he worked on a farm by the month for three years, then bought property in town and started a bakery, which he followed up to 1864, when he embarked in the grocery business, which he followed up to 1870, when he purchased a farm of fifty-six acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, and valued at \$65 per acre. Mr. Ade married Elizabeth Scholl, in Island Grove, December, 1857, born also in Germany. They had three children, two are living, viz: Frederick, who is in partnership with his father in a store of groceries and general merchandise at Berlin; they carry a stock of \$2,000, and Charles, who resides on the farm with his father. Jacob Ade and wife are both members of the German Lutheran Church at Berlin. In politics, he is a Republican.

Charles F. Davis, harness maker, Island Grove township, post office, Berlin, was born in Scott county, Illinois, on the fifth day of February, 1840; son of Jerome and Sarah (Curry) Davis, who were natives of Kentucky, where they were married and where three children were born, Susie, Napoleon and James. He emigrated to Illinois, in 1834, and located in Naples, Scott county, Illinois, where he followed the occupation of pork dealer, until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1840; his mother dying the same year. Charles F., when twelve years of age, commenced to learn the trade of a saddler. In 1875, married Miss Annie Carson, who was born in Sangamon county, 1846. The fruits of this marriage was two children, one of which is living, Maud. Mrs. Annie Davis died October, 1877. For his second wife married Edna Pease, in 1879. She was born in Sangamon county, July 1860. Mr. Davis has held several local offices of trust; is a member of the Baptist Church.

William J. Douglass, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Berlin, was born in Island Grove township, on the 12th day of March, 1841; son of Milton and Sarah A. Casselberry. His father emigrated to Sangamon county in the fall of 1833, coming through with an ox team. Previous to his coming to the county, he had worked on a farm for \$8 per month, on the place where Mr. Douglass now lives; afterwards purchased the same place, came poor, and by good management has accumulated a fine property of five hundred and twenty acres of land. Mr. Douglass was married three times; by his first wife there was four children, three of whom lived to be adults, Mary, William J. and Christiana. Mrs. D. died about 1843; for his second wife, he married Louisa M. Underwood, by which there was one child, who died in infancy. She died, and he afterwards married Miss Francis M. Rude, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are living, Sarah A., Caroline, Margaret, Ellen, and Stephen A. In politics, is a Democrat, and a member of the M. E. Church, and one of the original members of Simms Chapel. He came in limited circumstances, in company with two others, and the amount of their cash was twenty-five cents, all told. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm; in 1865, he married Miss Adeline Rawlings, of Ohio; she was born in Lawrence county, Illinois, January 3, 1841. The fruits of this marriage were eight children, seven of whom are living, viz: William H., Milton, Fannie M., George, Eddie, and Harvey, and a babe.

He has one hundred and ten acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$60 per acre. Mr. D. has been a resident of the county all his life, and has lived to see its various changes.

John F. Elliott, was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on the 14th day of April, 1823, son of Charles and Phoebe (Leach) Elliott, father of Irish descent, and mother a native of Virginia. They were married about 1821, in Pennsylvania, and immediately left for Urbana, Ohio, where he was engaged in the missionary cause among the Wyandotte Indians. From thence went to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, where he held a professorship in a college, where he resided a few years. He died in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1870. His mother is still living at Mt. Pleasant at the age of eighty-two. John F., when twenty-five, years of age, left his home in Cincinnati, and came to Sangamon county, and located in what is now Cartwright township, where he embarked in farming, on what was known as the "Lone Trees," where he remained three years, when he sold out, and bought his present place.

Mr. Elliott is one of the large and extensive farmers of Sangamon county, owning five hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, and valued at \$65 per acre. In politics, is a Republican, and has served the people as magistrate for a number of years, and also held the office of supervisor. In 1843, he married Miss Jane Yates, a daughter of Henry Yates, of this township. She was born in Warsaw, Kentucky, in 1825. The fruits of this marriage were five children, four of whom are living: Phoebe, Charles Y., Henry, and John F., Jr.

Bryant Fay, Berlin, Island Grove township, was born in Springfield, Illinois, April 25, 1848. When about three years of age, his father died. He lived in Springfield with his mother attending the ward schools until twelve years of age, when he struck out for himself. He first worked for John Kelch, in Champaign county. He then returned to Berlin a short time, when he went to Lincoln, Morgan county, Illinois, and worked on a farm for Dr. Joe Sims, and for the Chicago & Alton Railroad some two and a half years, when he came to Island Grove township. He married Nannie Skeen February 17, 1869. She was a daughter of James and Lidia A. (Moore) Skeen, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Fay is a member of the Christian Church, and Mrs. F. of the Baptist. They have three children, viz: Elizabeth E., Lidia H., and Ann Eliza Fay.

John Fay, father of Bryant, was born in Ireland, and came to America when a young man. He enlisted in the Mexican War, where he remained until its close. He died in 1851. His wife, Eliza (Doty) Fay, is a native of Indiana. She and her husband had two children, Bryant and Mary E. Fay, now Mrs. Lercher, who reside at Dawson. He and the mother still resides in Berlin. Bryant Fay has held several local offices of trust in the township; was town clerk two terms and was elected supervisor of this township April, 1880, and re-elected in 1881. In politics, he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Seymour, for President of the United States.

Thomas Foutch, retired farmer, Island Grove township, post office, New Berlin, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, on the 25th day of November, 1799, son of John Foutch, who was born in Loudon county, Virginia, May, 1776, and Nancy A. Wherritt, who was born March 8, 1778, in St. Mary's county, Maryland. They had five children born in Fayette county, near Lexington; then the family moved to Dearborn county, near Harrison, Indiana, where they had four children; thence to Franklin county, where one child was born; thence to Sangamon county, Illinois, in the fall of 1825, at the south side of Richland creek, east of where Pleasant Plains now stands, and in the spring of 1826 moved to Island Grove township. The subject of this sketch was married December 21, 1820, in Fayette county, Indiana, to Miss Sarah Wherritt, daughter of Wm. Wherritt, of Kentucky, who moved, in 1817, to Jessamine county, Indiana, and from there to Fayette county. She was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, November 20, 1800. There was a family of six children, four of whom are living, viz: Elizabeth, Nancy, John, now of Butler county, Kansas, who has held several offices of trust in the gift of the people, having represented his people in the legislature, was one of the deacons in the Baptist Church and one of its leading spirits; and Hugh. Mr. and Mrs. Foutch have been identified with the county over fifty years, and have lived together as husband and wife nearly sixty-one years, and at this writing Mrs. F. can see without spectacles, and can read the finest print; she is hale and healthy and bids fair to live a number of years. Mr. Foutch is also living, and is able to be around and enjoy his hard-earned money.

John W. Fugate, farmer, Island Grove township, was born on a farm in Grant county, Kentucky, January 13, 1841. When some fourteen years of age, came with his parents to Illinois

and settled on a farm in Island Grove township, where he remained until the war broke out, when he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-Sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and was shot through the face with a minnie ball at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia. At the close of the war, he returned to the old homestead, in Island Grove township, and November 30, 1865, married Miss Mary C. Clark. She was born in Sangamon county, and was a daughter of Irwin and Permelia (Boynton) Clark; natives of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Fugate are members of the Christian Church, and have five children, viz: William E., George, Ada, Horace C., and Mary Fugate. Soon after his marriage, Mr. John W. Fugate went to Madison county, and from 1870 to 1877, ran a wholesale and retail store at Edwardsville. He then returned to Island Grove township, where he now resides. The parents of John W., are William and Miranda (Order) Fugate, who reside on the old homestead, in Island Grove. They are members of the Christian Church, and have had four children, viz: John W., Eunice, who married E. M. Pike, and resides at Chenoa, Illinois; Mary E., wife of William Hoag, and Thomas H., married and living on his farm near Danville, Illinois.

John W. Fugate, the subject of this sketch, has a fine farm of eighty acres, in section eight, Island Grove township, where he resides. The farm is under good cultivation and well stocked. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 28, at Edwardsville, Illinois. In politics, is rather independent, and votes for the best man. He cast his first vote for A. Lincoln, for President of the United States.

James H. Gibson, M. D. (deceased), Island Grove township, Sangamon county, was born in Gallatin county, near Warsaw, on the 9th day of September, 1809; was the son of David and Mary (Marrow) Gibson. Mr. David Gibson was a man of influence, and represented his district in the legislature for several terms. The family consisted of four sons and one daughter. The subject of this sketch came to Beardstown, and first engaged in the practice of medicine, in company with Dr. Chandler. In 1840 came to Berlin, Sangamon county, where he followed his profession for more than thirty years. He died in Berlin, November 22, 1873, leaving a widow and one daughter. He married Miss Catharine Maison, a daughter of Peter and Catharine (Miller) Maison, of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, where she was born, May 23, 1813. Dr. Gibson attended lectures in Cincinnati medical college, where he graduated with honors. Dr. G., at his death, had accumulated a fine

property, and owned four hundred and forty acres of valuable land, valued at \$75 per acre. The Doctor was a member of the Baptist Church for over thirty years. As husband, father, brother, he was a true Christian man, of the noblest and truest type. A large and sorrowing concourse attested his worth at his funeral at Berlin.

Peter Knepler, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Berlin, section nine, was born in Loraine, France, on the third day of February, 1816, where he worked at farming until he was thirty years old, when he came to the United States, landing in New Orleans, thence by river to St. Louis, where he remained a few days, then came via Beardstown to Springfield, where he was employed in a ham factory for Cox & Billeys, and remained a short time. In 1848, came to Island Grove township, where he worked for Captain Brown on a farm and remained with him four years. The first land that he bought was forty acres, in 1856. He now owns a beautiful farm of one hundred and seventy-six acres under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$60 per acre. Married Miss Catharine Kannople, she was born in France, August 10, 1809. The fruits of this marriage was seven children four of whom are living, Catharine, John, Charley and Mary; members of the Catholic Church of New Berlin. Mr. K. came to the United States a poor man, but by hard work and economy, has made a good home and property.

S. O. Maxcy, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Farmingdale, Island Grove township, was born in Logan county, Kentucky, about 1820; son of Joel and Betsy Ann (Brown) Maxcy, who were natives of Virginia. He was a soldier in a Virginia regiment in the time of the Revolution, and was in the battle of Guilford Court House. He remembered having seen Generals Marion, Morgan, DeKalb and Yates. He was married after the war in Prince Edwards county, to Miss Susan Hill, whose maiden name was Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxcy had three children in Virginia, and in 1798 moved to Warren county, near Bowling Green, Kentucky, where one child was born. Mrs. Susan Maxcy died August 27, 1812. For his second wife married Mrs. Betsy A. Howard, whose maiden name was Brown. By this marriage there were five children.

The family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving November, 1827, in Springfield, and soon after moved to Island Grove township, north of Spring Creek, coming through

with teams and camping out; moved into a log cabin sixteen by sixteen, there being six in the family. He took up two hundred acres of land and made a home, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 7th day of December, 1847. Mrs. Maxcy died in Shelby county, Illinois, in 1856. In politics, was an old line Whig of the Henry Clay stripe. Mr. and Mrs. Maxcy were among the early members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were leading spirits in the organization of the church. S. O. Maxcy came to this county when he was a boy five years of age, and was reared on a farm. November 16, 1848, married Miss Nancy Archer, daughter of William and Elizabeth Archer. She was born in Spring Creek township, November 13, 1825. The fruits of this marriage are two children, James H., born in Island Grove township September 18, 1849, who married Miss Alice Jameson, a daughter of Samuel Jameson, of Ohio. They have a family of four children: Lee F., Catharine, Nancy and Charles; William J., born October 13, 1856. He married Miss Ida Reed. There is one child, Beulah. Mr. Maxcy is one of the large and extensive farmers of the county, owning four hundred and forty acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre. In politics, Mr. Maxcy is a Democrat.

W. B. Price, M. D., Berlin, was born in Island Grove, Sangamon county, Illinois, on the 10th day of August, 1835, son of Charles W. and Rebecca (Brown) Price, who emigrated to Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, from Kentucky, about 1832, where he remained a short time, then removed to this county, where he purchased land and made a home, remaining here until his death. Dr. W. B. Price was reared on a farm, and received a scientific education at Illinois College, at Jacksonville. When eighteen years of age he commenced reading medicine with Drs. Gibson & Brown, where he prosecuted his studies one year, when he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and graduated in 1857. In 1862 was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon, and afterwards promoted to Surgeon of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, where he remained until the close of the war. After leaving the service, returned to Berlin, where he has followed his profession since. Married Miss Eliza C. O'Bannon, May 17, 1873. She was born in Kentucky. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the Jacksonville Chapter. In politics, a Republican, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, for President of

the United States. Mr. Price is a member of the Christian Church, in Berlin.

James D. Smith, farmer and stock dealer, Island Grove township, post office, New Berlin, was born in Island Grove township, Sangamon county, Illinois, on the 20th day of December, 1837, son of James D. and Ruth (Brown) Smith, natives of Harrison county, Kentucky, where they were married in 1829, where one child was born—William. In 1833, he came to Sangamon county with his father-in-law, Colonel William Brown, moving his family in the fall of 1833 to Island Grove, where nine children were born, three of whom died in infancy. He purchased a large tract of land, where he remained until his death, which occurred November 7, 1871, as follows:

"On the afternoon of Tuesday, November 7, 1871, James D. Smith, an old and honored resident of Island Grove, Sangamon county, Illinois, was thrown from his buggy and killed, whilst returning alone to his home from the town of Berlin. On the afternoon of the Thursday following, the large concourse of people, from town and country for miles around, which gathered at his grave, spoke impressively of the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. Dying, he has left a stricken family a treasure more precious than his ample fortune—the priceless heritage of a well-spent life."

His widow, Mrs. Ruth A. Smith, survived her husband exactly ten months, and died September 7, 1872. The remains were both interred in Wood Wreath Cemetery, near where they spent so many years of their lives.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, receiving a classical education, graduating at the Illinois College in his eighteenth year. In 1864, he married Miss Elizabeth Brown, a daughter of Elisha Brown, of Boonsville, Cooper county, Missouri. She was born April 2, 1842. By this union there were seven children, six of whom are living: Elisha B., James D., Mary B., Harriet D., Elizabeth and Annie.

Mr. Smith in company with his brother, Lloyd are among the large and enterprising farmers of the central portion of the State, and make a specialty of raising blooded stock, short-horned cattle and Norman horses, of which he has on his place, three beautiful imported stallions, viz: St. Louis, weighing one thousand eight hundred pounds; Chicago, one thousand nine hundred pounds, and Grand Duke, a very promising colt weighing one thousand five hundred pounds. The brothers have in company one thousand eight hundred acres of land, and raise seven

hundred acres of corn, which will average the present year seventy-five bushels per acre, or fifty thousand bushels.

They are the most extensive cattle dealers in the State.

Asa R. Washburn, (deceased), Island Grove township, was born in Randolph, Vermont, on the 14th day of July, 1824, married Miss Barbara Craig, October 17, 1852. She was a daughter of George and Rebecca (Painter) Craig, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to this State in 1840 and located in Morgan county, four miles east of Jacksonville. She was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, December 2, 1826. There was a family of seven children, three of whom are living, Aurelia, now Mrs. Erastus Clark, of Morgan county; Arthur E. and George. Mr. Washburn was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and at the time of his death was one of the elders, and was respected by all who knew him. In politics he was a strong Democrat. He died in Vermont, September 12, 1868, aged forty-three years, one month and twenty-nine days.

William B. Warren, M. D., post office, Berlin, Illinois, was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, on the 8th day of July, 1852; son of William M. and Percilla (Hitt) Warren. When eighteen years of age he went to Texas, with Colonel S. H. Hill, where they dealt in cattle, until 1875, when he

returned to this State. He immediately commenced the study of medicine in the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, where he remained two years, when he graduated, in 1877. From there he returned to New Berlin, where he embarked in the drug business, which he is still pursuing. In the spring of 1880, he came to Berlin, and formed a partnership with Dr. W. B. Price, and has followed his profession since. He married Miss Virginia L. Rutledge, a daughter of Dr. Rev. Wm. J. Rutledge, appointed chaplain, at Joliet. She was born in Jacksonville, September 21, 1860; they were married June 3, 1880.

Thomas Yates, Island Grove township, one of its large and extensive farmers, was born March 14, 1811, in Gallatin county, Kentucky; was married March 29, 1837, at Berlin, Sangamon county, Illinois, to Nancy Higgins, who was born May 23, 1816, in Cumberland county, Kentucky, and came with her parents to Sangamon county, in 1836. Thomas and Mary Yates had ten living children, six of which lived to be adults. Mrs. Nancy Yates died December 15, 1860. Thomas Yates is a farmer, has six hundred acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre. Mr. Yates came to the county in an early day, and has been identified with its interest over fifty years, and has seen the prairies from their wild uncultivated state, to one of the finest cultivated counties in the State.

CHAPTER XLI.

TOWNSHIP OF LOAMI.

The township of Loami is located in the first tier of townships on the west, and the second tier from the southern boundary. The general surface of the country is level, and it is watered by Lick creek and its branches.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler of Loami township was Henry Brown and family, including William Huffmaster and his sister Lucinda, step-children of Mr. Brown. They arrived in March, 1819, and settled on the north side of Lick creek. While Mr. Brown went back after another load of goods, Huffmaster cut logs, built a cabin, and had it ready for the family when Mr. Brown returned. He had also made a trough, placed it in the cabin, cut down bee trees, and filled the trough with honey. When John Campbell came and settled on the south side of Lick creek, in what is now Chatham township, he thought he was the first settler; but hearing the sound of an axe, he went over and found Huffmaster had been there before him. Huffmaster's power of endurance was remarkable. He has been known to have split seven hundred rails in one day. His courage was undisputable, also. On one occasion he was in the woods with Samuel Harbour, when they discovered a panther up a tree. While Harbour went for a gun the panther came down. Huffmaster urged on the dogs that were with him, and securing a large club, went to their assistance. When Harbour returned, much to his surprise he found the panther stretched out dead, and Huffmaster and the dogs standing around it. Mr. Huffmaster died October 19, 1861.

After Brown and Huffmaster, the township gradually filled up in succeeding years. Among the first settlers were Willis Coley, Pane, Wil-

liam and Ebenezer Coleman, Daniel Dorrance Isom Folley, William Morris, John Morris, Henry Brown, John Johnson, E. A. Meacham, Adam Barger, Achilles Morris, John Hudson, Zaza Bowen, Seth R. Cutter, Stephen and William Workman.

Paul Colburn, one of the first permanent settlers of Loami, was born about 1761, in Hillsboro county, New Hampshire. He subsequently moved to Massachusetts, where he was united in marriage with Mehitable Ball. In 1809, the family moved to Grafton county, New Hampshire, where they remained until September, 1815; went from there to Ohio.

In March, 1821, Paul Colburn, his daughter Isabel, William Colburn, wife and three children, the four orphan children of Isaac Colburn, and a Mr. Harris, started in a wagon drawn by four oxen for Morgan county. They traveled through rain, mud and unbridged streams for about five weeks, which brought them to the south side of Lick creek, on what is now Loami township, where they found an empty cabin. From sheer weariness, they decided to stop, and Mr. Harris, the owner of the wagon and oxen, went on to Morgan county.

Soon after their arrival, Wm. Colburn gave a rifle gun for a crop of corn just planted, and in that way began to provide food. He secured a team and went after his brother Ebenezer, and brought him and his wife to the settlement, arriving in October, 1821.

Having succeeded in bringing so many of his descendants to the new country, and witnessed their struggles to gain a foothold and provide themselves with homes, Paul Colburn died February 27, 1825, near the present town of Loami. The other members of the family lived for many years.

Adam Barger was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, April 8, 1784, and when a young man moved to Kanawha county, now in West Virginia, where he married Lucinda Nolan. Subsequently he moved to Shawneetown, Illinois, and there secured conveyance and moved to this county, arriving in Loami, October, 1826. Mr. Barger died in 1864.

Zaza Bowen arrived in Loami township December 4, 1827. Mr. Bowen was born in North Carolina.

Henry Hall is a native of Maryland, and was born near Hagerstown, in 1774. He moved from there to Virginia, and then to Martin county, Indiana, in 1816. From Martin county he moved to Loami, in 1828.

After 1830, settlers came into the township too rapidly and in too great numbers to be noticed in this connection. Further along in this chapter will be found biographical sketches of quite a number of pioneers or their descendants.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services held in Loami township were held by Rev. Simon Lindley, a good old Baptist minister, who toiled hard, like Paul, working with his own hands that he might not be a burden to any, and preaching the gospel upon the Lord's Day, to those who would give him a hearing. In his religious services, Mr. Lindley had no regard for style, often beginning his sermon with coat and vest on, with collar and necktie, but, warming up with his subject, he would first remove his coat, and if still burdened with the beat, then his vest; then he would untie and remove his necktie, and, lastly, his collar, and with bare throat he would continue to plead with sinners to "flee from the wrath to come." Since Lindley's day, many preachers have proclaimed the "unsearchable riches of Christ." The church spire now points Heavenward, and the township is represented by seven religious denominations, who have organized bodies, including three Methodist, Baptist, Regular Baptist, two Presbyterian, with five church edifices.

EDUCATIONAL.

The church and the school house are said to be evidences of civilization. The first settlement of the township of Loami being along Lick creek, near the line dividing it from Chatham township, and township lines, then being unknown, the first school house in the Lick creek settlement was placed over the line, in the latter township, on section nineteen, and

here the pupils of this township were first sent to school. The "Yankee settlement" was without its school house until about 1824, when one was erected, about a mile and a half east of the present village. This was the typical pioneer school house, built of logs, with clapboard roof, puncheon floor, and slab seats. Theophilus Sweet was one of the first, if not the first, to "teach the young idea how to shoot," in this school house. The house was also used for religious services until other and better arrangements were made. The old log school house has long since given place to the more elegant, if not more substantial, frame house, with such modern conveniences as are demanded by the times. There are now in the township twelve school houses, valued at \$15,000, with six hundred children of school age.

FIRST EVENTS.

Todd & Jackson, from Jacksonville, in the fall of 1831, opened out a small store, about a mile and a half east of the present village of Loami. This was the first store in the township. Colburn & Smith sold the first goods in the village.

Mark Briggs was the first blacksmith, about a mile southwest of the village.

A piano was brought to the township in 1834, by a Mr. Goshorn, the first in this section.

Simon Lindley, a Baptist minister, preached the first sermon in 1820.

Calvin Goodell taught a singing school in 1827, which was the first in the township.

Jonathan Jarrett came in 1826, and started a tan-yard, a mile and a quarter south of the village in 1831, which he continued about five years, making nearly all the leather used in the neighborhood.

The first death was that of William Hughes, an Indian ranger, killed by the Indians, and buried by his comrades, near the Sulphur Springs. His remains was the first interred in Sulphur Springs Cemetery.

The first school house was erected in 1824, about one mile and a half east of the village. Theophilus Priest was one of the first, if not the first teacher.

MILLS.

In a new country, deprived of quick and rapid communication with the more densely populated and better provided one, the saw and the grist mill, however poor, are considered a great blessing, and the man who erects either, receives the thanks of every settler within reach. The Colburns and Herediths were thus regarded as pub-

lic benefactors, and their mills were well patronized.

MILLVILLE.

Andrew Heredith came from Cincinnati, in 1834, and settled upon Lick creek, a mile and a half west of the present village of Loami, where he erected a large saw-mill, and at once proceeded to get out lumber for a grist-mill, which was soon afterwards erected. It was a large, well-built mill, and supplied with all the improved machinery then known, having four runs of stone. The mill soon secured a large custom, farmers coming a distance of one hundred miles with their wheat and other grain to be ground. Quite a village grew up around this mill which was given the name of Millville. The mill and village both flourished for awhile, but the hard times of 1837, caused the failure of the proprietor of the mill, and as a consequence, the village ceased to exist. To-day, there is little evidence of the existence of either.

FOURIER SOCIETY.

In 1845, a Fourier Society of about twenty families was organized, and purchased a large quantity of land in the township. For about three years the society was in an apparently flourishing condition. A large building was in process of erection for its use, when dissension arose and it was disbanded, the property being divided among its members.

ORGANIC.

The county voting for township organization, it was divided into townships, and township fourteen, ranges seven and eight, was set off and named Loami. The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1861, and has since been held upon the same Monday in each year.

CLEVELAND.

A village was laid out about 1832, on a part of the present village of Loami, and about a half dozen houses, a blacksmith shop and a cooper shop were erected. The village disappeared long before the present village of Loami was laid out.

VILLAGE OF LOAMI.

William and Ebenezer Colburn built a small horse mill upon their place shortly after their arrival, and for some years ground the grain of the neighboring farmers by that slow process; subsequently they built a water-mill, having an over-shot wheel, which proved a failure. They then erected a steam saw and grist-mill, in 1836. Around this mill grew up the village of Loami.

The first name given the village was that of Lebanon, which was soon after changed to Loami.

The village was laid out and platted in August, 1854, by O. B. Kidder, H. D. Gibson and others, and comprised the northwest part of the east half of the southwest quarter of section eleven, township fourteen, range seven. Prior to this time quite a settlement had been effected, as already stated, which grew up around Colburn's mill.

Colburn & Smith were the first merchants in the village, and opened a general stock of merchandise in 1858. Other firms have commenced business, flourished for a time, and passed away.

POST OFFICE.

A post office was established about half a mile northeast of the village in 1839, known as Lick Creek post office. John Johnson was the first postmaster, and carried the mail from Springfield. In 1856, the office was changed to Loami, and removed to the village. William Colburn succeeded Mr. Johnson, and served until his death in 1869. W. S. Colburn then received the appointment. Subsequently J. W. Wood was appointed, and was succeeded by Joseph Jones, June, 1878.

CHURCHES.

The religious element of the place is represented by one church, the Methodist Episcopal, which was organized and known as the Sulphur Springs Methodist Episcopal Church.

COLBURN'S MILL.

The most noted institution in the place is Colburn's Mill. The first mill was erected by Ebenezer and William Colburn, in 1836. It had two runs of stone and was regarded as an excellent mill, and a great improvement on the old horse-mill that had served the purpose of the neighborhood for many years. This mill was burned and another erected on or near the same spot; this met with like fate. Another was immediately rebuilt, and strange to say, it too was burnt. Phoenix-like the fourth one arose from its ashes, the present structure, which was erected in 1873. This mill is provided with modern improved machinery, and has two runs of stone with a capacity of fifty barrels in a twenty-four hours' run. No mill in the county has probably had a better run of custom than the Loami Mill, its reputation has always been maintained.

RAILROAD.

The village of Loami was without railroad communication until the summer of 1881, when the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railroad

was completed to the place. The advent of the cars was celebrated by the citizens in a public and very becoming manner.

MASONIC.

Loami Lodge, No. 450, A. F. and A. M., was organized October 4, 1865, with the following named charter members: James E. Dodds, E. D. Sanborn, H. S. Coley, J. M. Turpin, James A. Jacobs, A. M. Browning, Daniel Kinney, J. L. Short, R. R. Roberts, Charles Dodds. The first elective officers were: J. E. Dodds, W. M.; J. D. Sanborn, S. W.; W. E. Joy, J. W. The following named have served as W. M.: J. D. Sanborn, H. S. Coley, J. Jones, S. P. Colburn, Thomas Jarrett, David Van Deren. The Lodge is now in a flourishing condition, with forty-three members, and the following named officers: Joseph Jones, W. M.; W. E. Joy, S. W.; J. C. Stansbury, J. W.; L. O. Coleburn, Secretary; R. E. Short, Treasurer; David Staley, S. D.; R. D. Campbell, J. D.; J. B. Davis, Tyler.

Jesse Brown, was born in Eaton, Madison county, New York, February 2, 1804, on a farm where he lived with his father until twenty-three years of age. He then married Miss Rhoda Barber, August 16, 1827, who was born in Eaton township, New York, November 28, 1803. She was a daughter of Eliel Barber, born in Massachusetts, who was in the War of 1812, and a member of the Congregational Church; he died May 13, 1838. His wife, Sophia Ellis, was also born in Massachusetts, and a member of the Congregational Church. She was the mother of nine children. The following are living: Eliel Barber, Jr.; Sophia Davis, Mariette Morton, Samuel D. and Rhoda. Mrs. Barber died in 1848. After Mr. Brown was married he farmed in Eaton, New York, until May, 1851, when he came to Illinois, and bought two hundred acres of land in section thirty-three, where he now resides. His father, Peleg Brown, was born in Massachusetts. He was in the War of 1812, and died September 20, 1840. His first wife, Hannah Mason, was born in New York; was a member of the Congregational Church, and the mother of five children; one living—the subject of this sketch. She died July 22, 1814. Her husband then married Martha A. Hewes, also born in New York, and a member of the Congregational Church. She was the mother of nine children, five living, viz: James, George, Samuel, Sarah Wilcox and Willis. She died in February, 1876.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had nine children, five living, viz: Peleg, Morrison, Mary Holmes,

Daniel and Louisa. Mason and Daniel enlisted in Company B, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, in the late Rebellion. Mason contracted a fever at the battle of Fort Donelson, of which he died June 6, 1862. Daniel was wounded in a skirmish at Big Shanty. He returned to his company soon after, and was mustered out at the close of the war. Mr. Brown has a farm of two hundred acres, all under good cultivation and well stocked. In politics he is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that cause; cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams for President.

Addison M. Browning, M. D., was born in Clark county, Kentucky, April 13, 1821, on a farm, where he remained until fifteen years of age; he then went to Lexington, Kentucky, and attended school and medical college. He graduated at the medical department of the Transylvania University in March, 1842, then came to Illinois and practiced medicine in Old Berlin seven years; was a partner of J. H. Gibson; he then came to Loami, where he still practices. He was married to Miss Mary J. Starr, July 2, 1851, who died the same year. James Browning, the father of Doctor Browning, was born in Culpeper, Virginia, and was in the War of 1812; he was a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics, an old-line Whig; he died in 1825. His wife, Jane Morrow, born in Clark county, Kentucky, and was of Scotch descent; was also a member of the Baptist Church, and mother of thirteen children; three are living. Dr. Browning is an Episcopalian, and in politics a Republican. He belongs to the regular school, and is the oldest physician of Loami. He enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Missouri Volunteers; in July, 1861, and was the Surgeon of his regiment.

David S. Burton, was born on a farm in Lawrence county, Ohio, August 22, 1822, where he remained until seventeen years of age; then ran on the river from Pittsburg to New Orleans as a hand and second mate until 1839; went into the swamps of Louisiana, where he followed rafting, boating, and running saw-mills, until 1841; then he returned to Lawrence county, and farmed until October 12, 1843, at which time he married. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, remaining a short time, then to Brookline, Illinois, (now called East St. Louis) where he chopped cordwood until 1844. His house was washed away by the overflow of the Mississippi river, and he placed his family on an island fifteen or twenty feet square; stayed there two days, when he found he must swim to the shore. He obtained a boat,

went back for his family, and took them to St. Louis; then went to Alton, Illinois. He walked from Alton to Lick creek, hired an ox team and sent for his family at Alton. He lived in a house of William Shelton, on Lick creek, six months, then followed farming one year, moving to Calhoun county, and settled on the river bank, where he sold cord-wood to steamboats, and made two hundred and twenty-five thousand staves. He then came to Sangamon county. On August 22, 1862, he entered in Company I, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and served as Corporal and wagon-master, and was made brigade wagon-master in Sheridan's Division. He made his first trip to Mission Ridge with supplies and ammunition just as Bragg left. He saw Joe Hooker go up the mountain, also saw the big siege gun thrown over the bluff, and the surrender. He was captured at Stephenson, Alabama, where he was kept on short rations five days, then ran over the mountain to McMenville and was there paroled; he reported to the Union army at Nashville, where he was kept in the Zollicoffer House eighteen days. He was sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he took three hundred sick mules up the valley and kept them one winter; was then discharged on account of sickness. He returned to Sangamon county, where he remained until 1869, then sold his farm of two hundred and five acres. He is at present living on his farm of two hundred and forty acres.

His wife was born in Cabell county, Virginia; daughter of James Tharp, of the same State. He is a farmer and was in the War of 1812; he is in his ninety-first year, a lively old gentleman. His wife, Elizabeth Jenkins, was the mother of ten children. She was a member of the M. E. Church, and died in 1875.

Isaac Burton, father of D. S., was born in Giles county, Virginia. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and was in the War of 1812; was a farmer, and died February 4, 1873. His wife, Ruth Sirten, was born also in Giles county, Virginia. Mr. Burton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics, a Democrat. He and his wife have had ten children, five of whom are living, viz: Mrs. J. A. McCartney, J. W., John D., Louis B., Reuben and E. Burton.

Wm P. Carson, was born on a farm near Chatham, Sangamon county, Illinois, December 25, 1830; moved to Fayette county, Bowling Green, in 1835; lived there until 1844, when his father died. He remained with his mother until 1847, when he came to this county, and worked by the month for William P. Campbell; worked nine months for \$6 per month, and took as part

pay a filly for \$25; he traded this filly for a three-year-old horse, then gave the horse and a months' pay for a span of mules, and sold the mules for \$150. This was the first \$100 he ever owned. April 5, 1855, he married Miss Minerva Workman, born near Loami, October 23, 1833; she was a daughter of David Workman, who was a farmer, a member of the Christian Church; he died in March, 1865. His wife, Lydia Ballou, was born in Overton county, Tennessee; she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and mother of fourteen children, nine of whom are living. He bought a farm of eighty-six acres in section twenty-nine, Loami, for \$1,800, paying down \$600. In 1857, he had his farm paid for; he is still living on this farm. He and his wife had nine children, seven living, viz: David, Sarah, John C., Elizabeth, Lydia A., Lee and Amanda. Mrs. Carson is a member of the Presbyterian Church. John Carson, father of William P., was born in South Carolina, August 8, 1794. He was in the war of 1812, also in the Black Hawk War; he followed farming, and died November 19, 1844. His wife was Margery Parkerson, born in Carter county, Tennessee, October 19, 1799. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and mother of nine children; five are living—three boys and two girls. Mr. Carson has now two hundred and ninety-three acres of land, all under good cultivation, in Loami; he also has forty acres in Effingham county. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for Frank Pierce in 1852. His father came to Illinois in 1814, and settled on Shoal creek, in Madison county.

Platt S. Carter, Sr., was born in Warren, Litchfield county, Connecticut, June 29, 1815. He worked on a farm and attended school until twenty-one years of age, then came to Waverly, Morgan county, Illinois. In the fall of 1836, he worked in Waverly, Illinois, one year, then went to Sangamon county, and entered a farm of two hundred and forty acres, three-fourths of a mile west of Auburn; lived on that farm twelve years, then bought a farm of five hundred and sixty acres in Loami township, where he now resides. Was married to Flora M. Carter, who was born in Warren, Litchfield county, Connecticut, July 25, 1815. She was a daughter of Adoniram, born in Warren, Connecticut. He was a member of the Congregational Church, a farmer, and in politics an old-line Whig. Died September, 1842. His wife, Arilla Sackett, born in Warren, Connecticut, was a member of the Congregational Church, and was the mother of five children, three living, viz.: Flora M., Patty,

and Homer S. Carter. The father of Platt S. Carter, Colonel Dan Carter, was born in Warren, Connecticut. He was in the War of 1812. His wife, Lucinda Starr, born in Warren, Connecticut, was a descendant of a family who emigrated to the United States in 1668. She was a member of the Congregational Church, and mother of twelve children, viz.: Mrs. Emily Hopkins, Geo. Carter, Mrs. Jane Starr, Mrs. Lucy Tanner, Platt S. Carter, Dan S. Carter, Darius Carter, Miles Carter, Mrs. Arza Wetton, Fredrick S. Carter, Sarah Carter, and Samuel W. Carter. Mr. and Mrs. Platt S. Carter are members of the Congregational Church, at Waverly, Illinois, and have a family of four children, viz.: Adoniram, Darius, Lucinda A., and Platt S., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Platt S. Carter were married at Warren, Litchfield county, Connecticut, July 25, 1839. Mr. Carter has a farm of five hundred and sixty acres. He was in the standing militia of the country from 1833 to 1836; has been supervisor four years and school director eighteen or twenty years. In politics, he is a Republican.

Samuel P. Colburn, was born near where Loami now is, September 15, 1823. He worked in his father's mill until seventeen years of age, when his father sold his mill to David Phelps and Adna Colburn, when he began to work for himself; worked in this mill until October 23, 1845, when he was married to his cousin, Miss Malinda Colburn, October 23, 1845, at Springfield, Illinois, by Wm. Lavelly, Esq.; she was a daughter of Abel Colburn, who was born in Sterling, Massachusetts, September 20, 1790; his wife, Debora Phelps, was born in Hebron, New Hampshire, July 1794; they were married at Hebron, in 1811. After Mr. S. P. Colburn was married, he worked in the mill some two years, then worked for his brother-in-law, Lewis Cotterman, until February, 1849, when he bought a stone quarry and forty acres of land, a quarter of a mile west of Springfield, Illinois. He sold out and returned to Loami, in 1856, and worked at the carpenter trade some two years, then began to work in a mill for his brother, Daniel W. Colburn, and H. S. Coley worked in this mill, as miller, for twelve years. His wife, Malinda Colburn, died December 25, 1865; she was the mother of one child, that died in infancy. Mr. Colburn was married to his wife's sister, Mrs. Isabella Lucas, November 14, 1866. Mr. Colburn owns sixteen acres of land, a store-house, and a nice residence in Loami, where he resides. He was appointed treasurer of Loami, in 1857, and has held the office since. In politics, he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Winfield Scott.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, member of Loami Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; was a delegate to the Grand Lodge at Springfield, in 1869, and to Chicago, in 1870.

Ebenezer Colburn was born in Loami, Illinois, April 9, 1833. He worked in his father's mill in this place until twenty years of age, when he married Nancy A. Huffmaster, August 10, 1854. She was a daughter of William Huffmaster; born in North Carolina, who died in 1861. His wife, Clarissa Smith, born in Kentucky; a member of the old school Baptist Church, and mother of eleven children, four boys and two girls living. She died in 1869. The father of Ebenezer Colburn, William Colburn, was born in Sterling, Massachusetts, June 3, 1793. He was a member of the Christian Church; died June 10, 1869. His wife, Achsa Phelps, was born in Hebron, New Hampshire, July 9, 1796. She was a member of the Christian Church, and the mother of fourteen children. She died January 31, 1878. The first wife of Ebenezer, Nancy Huffmaster, died August 10, 1859. She was the mother of two children, viz.: Adna P. and Clarissa A. Ebenezer Colburn was married to his present wife, Elizabeth (Davis) Colburn, August, 1861. She was born near Salisbury, Illinois, and was a daughter of Henry Davis, born in Kentucky. He is living near Loami. His wife, Lucy McGlasson, was born in Kentucky. The old lady is still hale and hearty. Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Colburn have seven children, viz.: Alpha D., Julia A., David W., Henry, Ina, Melvin O. and Ora I. Mrs. Colburn is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Ebenezer Colburn ran a saw-mill from 1854 until six years ago; since that time has run his grist-mill, in Loami. In politics, he is a Republican.

Isaac Colburn, was born near the place where Loami is located, February 22, 1827; he worked in his father's mill and at the carpenter trade until twenty-seven years of age, when he married Miss Julia A. Ensley, August 17, 1854; she was born in Ohio, June 21, 1834, and was the mother of three children, two are living, Chloe E., and Charles E. She died December 25, 1859. September 20, 1863, Mr. Colburn was married to Miss Maudana Phelps, who was born in East Lebanon, New Hampshire, August 12, 1835; she was a daughter of Adna Phelps, born in Hebron, New Hampshire, April 30, 1792, and Elizabeth Gold, he was a stone-cutter by trade, and died March 6, 1852. His wife, Mary (Colburn) Phelps, born in Sterling, Massachusetts, February 23, 1792; she died in 1859. William Colburn was born in Sterling, Massachusetts,

June 3, 1793; he was a member of the Christian Church; he died June 10, 1869. His wife, Achsa Phelps, born in Hebron, New Hampshire, July 9, 1796, was also a member of the Christian Church, and mother of fourteen children; she died January 31, 1878. Mr. Isaac Colburn and wife have had three children, all now dead. Mr. C. has held the offices of city trustee and school director. He has four acres of land and his residence in the southwest part of Loami, where he now resides.

William Craig was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, August 24, 1824. In 1832, he came with his father to Illinois, and settled on Spring creek, Berlin; remained until August 15, 1862, then enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixth, Illinois Infantry Volunteers; remained in the service three years. He then returned to the old homestead. His father, William Craig, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1790; was married to Mary P. Swope, April 20, 1821, who was born near Stanford, Kentucky, June 20, 1794. They moved to Williamson county, near Franklin, Tennessee, where they had five children. The family moved to this county, and settled in what is now called Island Grove, south of Spring creek; had seven children, three living, viz: William Craig, Jr., Margaret and Mary Chever. William Craig, Sr., was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, Colonel in the War of 1812, and died the fall of 1856. His wife died December 25, 1871.

Charles Harris was born on a farm in Morgan county, Illinois, four miles southwest of Jacksonville, August 25, 1836. When he was thirteen years of age, he moved with his father upon a farm at the head of Indian creek. He lived there until 1852, when he came with his father to Sangamon county, and settled in Loami township. He was married to Miss Susan McLaughlin, September 11, 1856; she was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, and was a daughter of David McLaughlin, also a native of Kentucky, who came to Illinois in the fall of 1850. He is still living. In politics is a Republican. His wife, Elizabeth, *nee* Morris, was born in Kentucky and during life was a member of the Christian Church, and the mother of ten children, six of whom are living. The father of Charles Harris, William P. Harris, was born in Kentucky. He is a farmer and a member of the Baptist Church. In politics is a Republican; he is living in Waverly, Illinois; his wife, Malinda (Miller) Harris, was born in Tennessee, she was a member of the M. E. Church, and the mother of nine children; five boys and two girls are

living, viz: Sarah E. Calvert, Nancy McVeigh, Charles, William, Thomas J., James M. and Emberson T.

After Mr. Charles Harris was married he bought forty acres of land in section thirty-one, to which he has added one hundred and sixty acres, on which he now resides. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and had a family of seven children, has five living, viz: Mary E., Wm. D., Charles E., Clara M. and George T. In politics Mr. H. is a Republican. Mr. Harris is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Waverly Lodge No. 118; is also member of Chapter Lodge A. F. and A. M., at Loami.

James M. Harris was born on a farm near Barr's store, Macoupin county, Illinois, May 22, 1844. When he was seven years of age, he came with his father to this county, and settled on a farm in section twenty-eight, Loami township, where he now lives. When nineteen years of age, he enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, at Springfield, Illinois, September 23, 1863; was captured at the battle of Jonesville, Virginia, and was a prisoner at Andersonville, Georgia; Richmond, Virginia, and Florence, South Carolina, eleven months and three days; was paroled December 6, 1864, and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, and from there to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was discharged by a surgeon's certificate of disability, May 10, 1865. He married Miss Mary E. Sturgis, August 24, 1865; she was born in Jackson county, Illinois, September 23, 1845, and was a daughter of Thomas Sturgis, also born in Illinois; he was a farmer, and in politics, a Democrat; he died in 1849. His wife, Margaret (Taylor) Sturgis, was born in Kentucky, and was the mother of three children; two are living, viz: Mrs. Mary Harris and John R. She died March 3, 1854. William P. Harris, father of James M., was born in Kentucky, and is a member of the Baptist Church; in politics, he is a Republican. He came to Illinois in the winter of the deep snow, in 1830, and is living at Waverly, Morgan county, Illinois, in his seventy-seventh year. His wife, Malinda (Miller) Harris, was born in Kentucky, and was the mother of twelve children; seven are living, viz: Elizabeth Calvert, Nancy McVeigh, Charles, William H. H., Thomas J., James M., and Emerson T. She died in 1850. After James M. Harris was married, he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in section thirty-two, Loami township; sold out some two years after, and bought the place where he now resides. He and his wife have had four children, viz: Josie,

William A., Thomas C., and Mabel. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He has his farm of one hundred and sixty acres all under good cultivation; is a member of Masonic Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 118, at Waverly, Illinois. In politics, is a Republican; cast his first vote for A. Lincoln, in the Florence, South Carolina, prison. The soldiers balloted with black and white beans—black beans for Lincoln, and white for McClelland—the result was a decided majority for Lincoln.

William C. Hodgerson, was born on a farm near Barbersville, the county seat of Cabell county, Virginia, January 22, 1811. When fifteen years of age he came with his father to Illinois, and settled on a farm in this township. He was married to Miss Jane C. Hudson, August 31, 1836, then entered a farm of eighty acres in section seven; remained there forty-two years, then sold his farm and bought the old homestead of one hundred and seventy acres that his father entered in 1825; sold out soon after and bought thirty-three acres in section eight, Loami township, where he now lives. His farm is all under good cultivation and well stocked. His wife, Jane C. (Hudson) Hodgerson, was a daughter of John Hudson, born in Virginia; he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was in the War of 1812; he died in July, 1879. His wife, Margaret (McCray) Hudson, was born in Virginia, and was the mother of eight children; five are living. She died some twenty years ago. John Hodgerson, father of William C., was born in Kildare county, Ireland; came to the United States when six years of age and settled in Virginia; he died in August, 1851. His wife, Elizabeth Martin, was born in Virginia, and was the mother of ten children; five are living, viz: Mary Osberry, Margaret Meacham, Rebecca Buchanan, John and William C.; she died in November, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgerson have had nine children, eight living, viz: Young M., Mary M. Liston, Martha A. Buchanan, Rachael J. Gregory, George W., William A., James A., and Nancy G. Mr. Hodgerson is a Democrat.

John T. Huggins, was born near Gallipolis, Ohio, April, 16, 1824. In 1841, he came to Illinois, and settled on a farm in this county. His father died in October, 1846, and he remained on the farm with his mother, until he was married, March 4, 1863, to the daughter of Mr. Bartlett, Concord, Morgan county. Her father was born in New York; served in the War of 1812, and died in 1862. His wife, Elain Lozier,

was born in Ohio; she was the mother of six children; she died in 1876. John Huggins, the father of John T., was born in New York, and died in October, 1846. His wife, Jane Hazlett, was born in North Carolina; she was the mother of eight children, five of whom are living. John T. Huggins and wife have two children, viz: Osee and Valeria. Soon after his marriage, Mr. H. moved upon his farm in Loami township, subsequently sold out, and moved to Missouri, where he lived nine years, then returned and purchased his present farm. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church; he of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Joseph Jones was born near Loami, May 5, 1838. He worked for different parties until twenty-two years of age, then began to work for himself at the carpenter trade. July 20, 1861, he enlisted in what became Company C, Eleventh Missouri Infantry Volunteers, for three years; was wounded in one knee and hand at the assault on the rebel fortifications at Vicksburg. After recovering, he was detailed as ward-master and steward, in the military hospital, at Keokuk, Iowa; was honorably discharged, after having served a full term, August 5, 1864. He was married March 17, 1868, to Miss Laura E. Davis, born in Loami, June 6, 1848, daughter of Major J. P. Davis, who was born April 17, 1815, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was Major of the Thirtieth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, in the late Rebellion, was in the Mexican war in the Springfield company. His wife, Achsa (Colburn) Davis, was born in Hebron, New Hampshire, was the mother of two children, viz: Melissa, now Mrs. Withrow, of Springfield, and Mrs. Laura E. Jones. Major Davis and wife are members of the Universalist Church. Emanuel Jones, the father of Joseph, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, and came to this county in 1836; was married in 1837 to Miss Eliza Shane. Their children are, Joseph, Catharine, William, Thomas and Martha. Emanuel Jones died in Decatur, August 9, 1858. His wife was born in Kentucky, and died in October, 1872. Joseph Jones and wife have had five children, three living, viz: Harry, Alice and Don C. Mr. Jones is a member of Loami Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 450, Auburn, Chapter No. 92, Royal Arch Masons; has been Master of this lodge a number of years, has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge, in Chicago. He has held the office of justice of the peace five years; has been tax collector a number of times, and is at present notary public and justice of the peace. Is a Republican.

John Lowry was born on a farm in Ireland, county of Doron, about thirteen miles from Belfast, September 15, 1837. At nine or ten years of age, he lost his father, who was killed by his horse falling on him. He remained on the farm with his mother until his twelfth year, when they came to America in the sloop, Samuel Lawrence, landing at New Orleans in 1851 or 1852. From there they ascended the Mississippi river to Madison, Indiana, thence to Indianapolis, where he worked in a woolen factory for \$8 per month and boarded himself. He remained in Indianapolis and vicinity about five years, when he and his brother came to Illinois. They rented a farm near Virden, on which they lived about two years. He then came to this county, bringing with him his mother, brothers and sisters. November 2, 1868, he married Miss Mary A. Van Deren, who was born near Loami. She was a daughter of Thomas Baker, who was born in Ohio. He was a farmer and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; died January 5, 1852. His wife Nancy, *nee* Robinson, was born in Virginia, and was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was the mother of eleven children. James Lowry and Rosana (Potter) Lowry, father and mother of the subject of this sketch, were born in Ireland. They had seven children. Mr. John Lowry is a Republican, and has held the office of county supervisor for the past three years; also has been a school director in his district for the past eleven years; is a member of Masonic Lodge A. F. and A. M. No. 450, at Loami. He was a delegate to Grand Lodge at Chicago, three or four years ago. He has a good common school education. In politics, a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party; cast his first vote for Lincoln.

Henry McDevitt, was born in Derry county, Ireland, February 9, 1832. When eighteen years of age he came to the United States, landed in New York, sick and with only three or four pounds in money, and very homesick. From New York he went to his aunt's in Brooklyn, from there to Ohio, and finally settled in Loami, where he was married May 31, 1853, to Miss Rachel York, who was born in England; her mother, Elizabeth Abbott, was born in England; father died October 10, 1854, and her mother about the same time. Hugh McDevitt, the father of Henry, was born in Derry county, Ireland, where he died February, 1852. His wife, Jane Stuart, was born in the same place, and was the mother of ten children, three of whom are now living in the United States, viz: Henry, Jane and Robert. She died August 1870. Mr. and Mrs.

McDevitt are members of the Presbyterian Church, and had a family of six children, four of whom are living, viz: John W., Jane, A. Mitchell, James H., and Mary E. Mrs. McDevitt died February 9, 1865, and Mr. McD. was married to Miss Anna Mitchell, born in England, and a daughter of Joseph Mitchell, who came to the United States in 1850. His wife, Sarah (Panter) Mitchell was born in England. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and reside in Loami; they are the parents of nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Henry McDevitt are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and have six children, viz: Sarah B., Samuel H., Joseph J., George W., and Robert L. Mr. McDevitt has a farm of two hundred acres. In politics he is a Republican.

Stephen M. C. Robinson was born on a farm on Indian creek, fourteen miles northeast of Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, February 1, 1834; lived there until thirty-four years of age, when he came to Sangamon county, and worked three years for John Berry, in this township. June 18, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary F. Coons; bought a farm of forty acres, in section twelve, where he now resides. Mrs. Robinson is a daughter of Geo. M. Coons, born in Morgan county. He is a member of the old school Baptist Church, and in politics, a Republican; he is living near Berlin, Sangamon county. His wife, Mary (Sturgis) Coons, was also born in Morgan county, Illinois; was a member of the M. E. Church, and the mother of ten children; nine are living, viz: James P., Mrs. Mary Robinson, John A., Albert J., Martha J., Sarah E., George H., Margaret A. Stice, and Charles M. She died in September, 1862. Isaac Robinson, father of Stephen, was born in Virginia; was a member of the Christian Church; a farmer; by trade, a blacksmith, and in politics, a Whig; died December 24, 1854. His wife, Mary (McPeters) Robinson, was born in Ireland. She was a member of the Christian Church, and the mother of ten children; six are living, viz: Margaret Gibbs, Margery Berry, Susan Stice, Sarah Martin, Stephen M. C., and James L. She died the fall of 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen M. C. Robinson are members of the Christian Church, and have two children—Clara E. and George L. Mr. Robinson has his farm of forty acres all under good cultivation, and well stocked; grows grain and stock for the market. In politics, he is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party.

Thomas Sowell, was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, July 4, 1814, on a farm, near the head

of the Roanoke river; when two years of age, he went with his father, to Rutherford county, Tennessee, near Murfreesboro; lived there until the spring of 1828; came to Illinois, and settled on a farm with his father, in this township; lived there with his father until he was about twenty years of age, then learned the cooper's trade; November 10, 1836, he married Theresa Barger, who was born in West Virginia, and was a daughter of Adam and Lucinda (Brooks) Barger, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Sowell died December 4, 1846; she was the mother of three children, two living, John H. and Martha A. April 20, 1848, Mr. S. was married to Miss Jane E. Lansden, who was born near Lebanon, Wilson county, Tennessee; she is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and mother of Abner T. Sowell. She was a daughter of Thomas Lansden, who was born in North Carolina; was in the War of 1812, and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; died in October, 1838. His wife, Margaret McLin, was born in South Carolina; was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the mother of eight children, three living, viz: Nancy E. Ashmore, Martha E. Mitchell, and Jane E. Stephen Sowell, father of Thomas, was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, near Charlotte court house, on Roanoke river. He was a farmer, and in politics an old-line Whig; he cast his first vote for Thomas Jefferson; died in June, 1862. His wife, Jane Hanner, was born in Charlotte county, Virginia; she was a member of the Baptist Church, and mother of nine children, viz: Martha, wife of Wm. Eustes, who was the first settler in Talkington township; Thomas, Jane Burr, Macky Colburn, Malinda Goodell, Sallie Goodell, Nancy McElvain, who died November 20, 1879, Ann McElvain, and Wm. H.; she died November 18, 1879, in her eighty-sixth year. In 1836, Mr. Thomas Sowell commenced working at the cooper's trade; he made the first pork barrels in Sangamon county, for Henry Yates, father of Governor Yates; he followed his trade until 1864; has a farm of sixty-five acres in Loami township, all under good cultivation, and well stocked; has also eighteen acres of land, one mill building, and a dwelling house in the town of Loami, where he resides; has held the office of treasurer of Loami, and also trustee; in politics, is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party. He is now in his sixty-eighth year, a hale, hearty old man, and as lively as a boy.

William Taylor, was born on a farm in Oxford, England, July 8, 1827. He lived there until he was about twenty-four years of age,

when he came to the United States. He started January 1, 1851, and landed in New Orleans April 6, 1851. From New Orleans he took the steamer "Halleck Scott" up the Mississippi river to Alton, Illinois, remained one year, then came overland to this county, and began to work for George Carter; worked for him five years; rented land of him ten years, then bought a farm of eighty acres, in section thirty-six, where he now resides. He was married, at Alton, Illinois, December 19, 1851, to Miss Alice Harris. She was born in Oxford, England, and was a daughter of Robert Harris, born in England, who came to the United States in 1851. He is now living in England. His wife, Elizabeth (Bagley) Harris, was born in England, and was the mother of seven children, five living, two in the United States, viz: Thomas and Mrs. Elizabeth (Harris) Taylor. She is living in England. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor had a family of seven children, six of whom are living, viz: Lucy A., Geo. H., Richard E., Wm. A., Fannie J. and Alice E. Mr. Taylor has his farm of eighty acres all under good cultivation and well stocked. He raises grain and stock for the market. In politics, he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for A. Lincoln for President. His father, Richard Taylor, was born in England; was a farmer, and a member of the M. E. Church; he died in England October 6, 1870. His wife, Ann Barb, was also born in England; she was a member of the M. E. Church, and had nine children; only one is living—the subject of this sketch. When he arrived in this county he was without means, but by hard work and close application to business he has made himself as fine a farm of eighty acres as there is in the county.

James M. Turpin was born near Glasgow, Missouri, May 10, 1828, where he lived until eleven years of age, when his mother died; he then went to live with his grandfather, on a farm, near Savannah, Missouri; lived there until sixteen years of age, then came to Illinois, and worked near Loami. He enlisted in the Mexican War, in June, 1846, in Company D, Fourth Infantry under Colonel E. D. Baker, and served one year. He was married October 3, 1849, to Miss Charlotte Webb, born near Loami, January 14, 1830. Woodford Turpin, was born in Kentucky, in 1796, he died March 5, 1865. The second wife of Woodford Turpin, Miss Emmasett Campbell, was a daughter of Robert Campbell, deceased, and Polly Campbell. Mr. James M. Turpin bought a farm of forty acres in Loami township, and lived there until 1873; during this time, added two hundred and sixty-four acres

to the forty acres, making a farm of three hundred and four acres. In 1873, he moved to Loami, and engaged in the mercantile business, firm of Turpin & Joy. Mr. Turpin is at present connected with the dry goods and grocery store of L. H. Coleman, at Loami. He enlisted in Company I, Seventy-third Infantry, in August 1861, as second Lieutenant, and was promoted to first Lieutenant; is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 450, at Loami. Has held the office of justice of the peace four years; has also been school director and supervisor. He and wife are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Turpin has four acres of land where he resides. Is vice-president of the Old Settlers' Association.

George J. Walker, was born on a farm near Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, Tennessee, July 2, 1818. When twelve years of age, he came with his father to Illinois and settled on a farm in Sangamon county, where he lived four years, then moved on a farm three-quarters of a mile southeast of where Loami now is; lived on the farm until his father died, then lived with his mother until his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Back, October 22, 1842; she was born in Garret county, Kentucky, December 25, 1826; her father, Isiah Back, was born in Kentucky; he was a Whig, and came to Illinois in the spring of 1838. His wife, Nancy (Turpin) Back, was a member of the M. E. Church, and the mother of ten children; four are living, viz: Elizabeth, Mrs. Mary A. Parker, Mrs. Miranda Martin, and Caroline Rose; she died July 28, 1872. After his marriage, Mr. George J. Walker lived with his mother two years, then bought a farm of ten acres one-half mile southwest of Loami, and lived there ten years; moved on what was called the Coley farm, and lived there eight years; rented land near Loami fourteen years; then bought a house and lot in Loami, where he now resides. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and have had nine children; four are living, viz: Amarins Collins, George W., Louella Reece, and John. Samuel Walker, father of George J., was born in Campbell county, Virginia; was a farmer and a member of the Baptist Church; in politics an old-line Whig. His wife, Martha Hannar, was born in Virginia; she was a member of the Baptist Church and the mother of nine children; five are living, viz: William S., Thomas H., George J., Hiram, and Mrs. Rebecca Smith. George J. Walker is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for William H. Harrison, for President.

Arthur E. Washburne was born on a farm five miles east of Old Berlin, in Island Grove

township, September 25, 1858. He lived on this farm until twenty-one years of age, when he was married to Miss Margaret E. Leaverton, January 1, 1879; she was born in Illinois, and was a daughter of John Leaverton, born in Ohio. He was a member of the Baptist Church, a farmer, and in politics a Republican; he died in December, 1873. His wife, Mary Smith, was born in Bond county, Illinois; was a member of the Baptist Church, and had ten children, seven of whom are living: John F., Nancy J. Sale, Margaret B. Washburne, George W., Charles A., Emma J., and Effie M.; she is still living in Cartwright township. Asa R. Washburne, father of Arthur E., was born in Vermont; he was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a farmer, and in politics a Democrat; he died in the fall of 1849. His wife, Barbara C. (Craig) Washburne, was born in Virginia, and was also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; they had five children, three of whom are living, viz: Aurelia R. Clark, Arthur E., and George C.; she is living in Island Grove township on the old homestead. Mr. Arthur E. Washburne has a farm of eighty-eight acres, one and one-fourth miles north of Loami, all under good cultivation and well stocked; raises grain and stock for the market. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Hancock. He and wife have one child, Lillie B.

Hardin Wilcockson, M. D., was born on a farm near Tallula, Menard county, Illinois, April 25, 1851. When seven years old, his father moved to Taylorville, Illinois, where he lived and attended school until 1863, when his father died. He then lived with his brother-in-law, W. T. Hewitt, on a farm near Taylorville, Illinois, until he was fourteen years of age; then commenced to work for himself, working for different parties, and attending school during the winter, until he was some nineteen years of age; attended a preparatory school at Tallula, Illinois. In the fall, entered college at Eureka, where he remained three years; taught school in Christian county until 1877; then attended the American Medical College, at St. Louis, Missouri, where he graduated and received a diploma, in June, 1880; then came to Loami, where he is practicing medicine. He was married to Miss Emily A. Anderson, November 29, 1879; she was born near Taylorville, Christian county, Illinois, February 7, 1857, and was a daughter of Josiah Anderson, who was born in Litchfield county, Kentucky, April 15, 1819; he died in 1862. His wife, Julia Anderson, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, July 9, 1824. John H. Wilcockson,

father of Hardin, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, November 6, 1808; he was a member of the Christian Church; was in the Black Hawk war, and drill-master in the late war; he died May 23, 1863. His wife, Emma C. (Spears) Wilcockson, was born in Green county, Kentucky, April 30, 1811; she was a member of the Christian Church, and had eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz: Mary E. Hewitt, George H., William S., Hiram P., Emma C. Chaplin, Clay, and Hardin. Dr. Wilcockson and wife have had two children, one boy living, Homer B. Mrs. Wilcockson is a member of the Christian Church. The Doctor is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 122, at Taylorville, Illinois. In politics, he is a Democrat, and a strong supporter of that party. Cast his first vote for Tilden.

Isaac Workman was born on a farm near Loami, August 7, 1834. He remained on the farm with his father until twenty-two years of age, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Workman, February, 1856. She was born in Tennessee, and is a daughter of John B. and Martha (Roberts) Workman. Mr. and Mrs. Workman were the parents of three children, viz.: Sallie Harbour, John D., and Martha. Mrs. W. died September 29, 1860. June 30, 1862, Mr. Workman married Martha A. Weddin, who was born in Loami township, August 9, 1847. Her father's name was Weddin, and her mother's was Cynthia Meacham. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Workman have had seven children; six are living, viz.: Wm. H., Isaac, Jr., Mayhew, Joseph, Elizabeth, and Ada. William Workman, father of Isaac Workman, Sr., was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, April 8, 1799; went to Kentucky, and thence to Tennessee, and came to Illinois, and settled in Loami township in 1829; died January 1, 1877. His wife, Sarah Bilyen, was born in Kentucky November 26, 1801. She was a member of the Dunkard Church, and the mother of eleven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Peter, John, Isaac, William B., and Samuel M. She is still living in Loami. The subject of this sketch, Mr. Isaac Workman, has his farm of one hundred and thirty acres all under good cultivation and well stocked. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of Masonic Lodge A. F. and A. M., at Loami; has also been school director for several years.

William B. Workman, was born on a farm in Loami township, near where Loami now is, August 14, 1837. He lived on this farm until October, 1875, when he bought an interest in a store at Loami, the firm of which is Joy & Workman. He was married to Miss Lydia Bilyen,

May 22, 1857, who was born in Overton county, Tennessee, May 5, 1845. She was a daughter of Andrew Bilyen, born in Tennessee; he was a member of the Christian Church, and in politics a Democrat; he died the fall of 1846. His wife, Susan Bilyen, born also in Tennessee, was a member of the Christian Church and the mother of six children; four are living—one by her first husband, (Andrew Bilyen) viz: Mrs. Lydia Bilyen, and two children by her second husband, (James Cormack) viz: Jessie and Millie; one child by Samuel Workman viz: Samuel J. She is still living with her son-in-law, William B. Workman, father of William B. Workman. William Workman, Sr., was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, April 8, 1799. He came to Illinois in 1829, and settled in Loami township, Sangamon county. He died January 1, 1877. His wife, Sarah Bilyen, was born in Tennessee, November 26, 1801; she is a member of the Dunkard Church, and the mother of eleven children, five living, viz: Peter, John, Isaac, William B., and Sanil M. Workman. She is living with her son Sanil Workman in Loami, Illinois, in her eightieth year. Mr. William B. Workman and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and have had ten children; two of these are living, viz: William F., and Caroline. Mr. Workman carries a \$3,500 or \$4,000 stock of dry goods and groceries; he has held the office of commissioner of highways six years, and school director six years; in politics, is a Republican and strong supporter of that party. He is a Royal Arch Mason and member of Loami Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 450. He has his farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section fourteen, all under good cultivation, and well stocked, and grows grain and raises stock for the market.

Peter Workman was born in Overton county, Tennessee, May 24, 1820. He lived on the farm until he was nine years of age, when he came with his father to this county, settling in Loami township, two miles south of Loami. He was still living with his father on this farm when he was married to Miss Sarah J. Taylor, January 28, 1840. She was born on White river, in Indiana, November 26, 1822, and was a daughter of William and Nancy (Hall) Taylor. Mr. Taylor was born in Kentucky, and Mrs. Taylor in Virginia. The mother was a member of the Christian Church, and lives in Christian county. Four or five years after his marriage he bought a farm of two hundred and sixty acres, in sections twenty-six and twenty-seven, where he now resides.

Mr. Workman and his wife are both members of the Christian Church. They have had thirteen children, seven of whom are living, viz: Nancy Bilyen, Simon P., Mrs. Louisa J. Hays, Mrs. Mary E. Harbour, Mrs. Almira Crawford, Stephen and Caroline. He has traveled over Iowa, Indian Territory, Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Tennessee. In his younger days he was a sportsman, being fond of his dog and gun. He cast his first vote for Filmore, and is a Republican in politics, has lived on his farm thirty years, and has resided in the county fifty-two years; he is know as "Uncle Peter." He is a member of Loami Masonic Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 450, of which he has been a member sixteen years.



Jacob M. Fullinwider

CHAPTER XLII.

TOWNSHIP OF MECHANICSBURG.

The township of Mechanicsburg comprises township sixteen, north, range three west, and is bounded on the east by Wheatfield, west by Clear Lake, north by Buffalo Hart, south by Cooper township. The surface of the country is rolling, and was originally about three-fourths prairie. The principal water course is Clear creek, which has several small tributaries. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad passes through the township, entering from Springfield on section seven, and passing in an air-line east enters Wheatfield from section twelve. There are in the township three villages—Mechanicsburg, Buffalo and Dawson.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in the township was in 1824. Among the early settlers were James Newell, Jesse Wilson, William Burch, A. Churchill, Samuel Garvey, William Jack, S. Cox, Jacob Constant, Charles Morgan, Daniel Morgan, David Hall, Jesse Pickrell, Morris Bird, Thomas Fortune, William Pickrell, Benjamin L. Hall, George Churchill, Samuel Cox, John Constant, Josiah Green, J. H. Fullinwider.

Jacob Constant, brother to John, was the grandfather of Rezin H. He was also the brother of Isaac and Thomas, and was born about 1765, in Virginia. Eleanor Clinkenbeard was born about 1769, in Virginia also. They were there married, and soon after moved on pack horses—that being the only way goods could be transported at that time through that mountainous country—to Fleming county, Kentucky. They had fourteen children in that county, and in 1814 moved to Clermont county, Ohio, where they had two children. The family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving October 26, 1826, in what is now Mechanicsburg township. He died in 1828.

Charles Morgan was born September 5, 1781, in Hampshire county, Virginia. His parents moved to Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1793. Charles Morgan and Elizabeth Constant were there married, in 1807. The family moved in March, 1814, to Clermont county, Ohio, and moved to Sangamon county, October, 1826, to Mechanicsburg, and died in 1866.

Josiah Green was born in 1800, in South Carolina. Rebecca Long was born in South Carolina also. The father of each of them were Baptist preachers. Josiah Green and Rebecca Long were married in Kentucky. The family moved to Sangamon county, arriving in 1828, in what is now Mechanicsburg township. He died in 1855.

Samuel Garvey was born August 31, 1794, in Culpepper county, Virginia. His father, Job Garvey, was born in Scotland, and brought to America when he was quite young. His parents both dying early, he was bound to a man who proved to be a cruel master. Determined to escape the hard servitude, and partly from patriotic motives, he enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and served the whole seven years. When Samuel was about one year old, his parents moved to Woodford county, Kentucky, and four or five years later moved to Franklin county, about eighteen miles south of Frankfort. Samuel volunteered in a regiment of dragoons at Frankfort, under Colonel Dick Johnson, and was in the battle of the river Thames, in Canada, in which Colonel Johnson is reputed to have killed the Indian chief, Tecumseh. After his return, the family moved to that part of Gallatin which is now Owen county, Kentucky. Samuel Garvey was there married, December 26, 1816, to Maria Elliston, who was born July 25, 1800, in Franklin county. They lived in Owen county for some time, then, with a family of

seven children, moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1830, in the vicinity of what became Mechanicsburg.

David Hall was born December 25, 1799, in Shelby county, near Shelbyville, Kentucky. David Hall and Juliet Owen were there married, December 23, 1823; moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving September 23, 1834, at Mechanicsburg, and soon after settled about four miles further west, in the same township.

EDUCATIONAL.

Jesse Pickrell taught the first school in the township in 1828, on section twenty-seven. There are now five brick school houses in the township, valued at \$10,500.

ORGANIC.

The township was organized in 1861, and annual elections for township officers are held on the first Tuesday in April. The following comprise a list of the principal township officers, in 1861:

Supervisor—J. Dunnick.
Town Clerk—Samuel Robins.
Assessor—Samuel Phesant.
Collector—Thomas S. Kiser.
Overseer of Poor—William S. Pickrell.
Justices of the Peace—Wesley Hathaway and Miles H. Wilmot.
Constables—Alf. A. Barnwell and Cyrus Correll.
Commissioners of Highways—Jacob Morgan and James H. McDaniel.
Officers for 1881, are:
Supervisor—O. P. Hall.
Town Clerk—A. F. Hollenback.
Assessor—William G. Jach.
Collector—Jno. B. Kenney.
Commissioners—Thomas W. Bracken, H. R. Riddle, William J. McCann.
Justices of the Peace—Lewis Grubb and Miles H. Wilmot.
Constables—L. W. Hicks and R. T. Dunn.

VILLAGE OF MECHANICSBURG.

The village of Mechanicsburg is the oldest of the three villages in the township, and was laid out and platted by William S. Pickrell, November 12, 1832, and was described as comprising the "east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, and part of the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-six, township sixteen, range three west."

The village was very pleasantly situated, and gave promise of being one of the most thriving villages of the State. A writer in a local paper

in 1837 had the following to say of Mechanicsburg:

"Mechanicsburg, fifteen or eighteen miles from Springfield, contains some twelve or sixteen families, twenty-five buildings, tavern, store, and post office. Lots are worth from ten to thirty dollars each. As the country is fine and well settled in the neighborhood, it seems to be reasonable to suppose that, with the start it has already attained, it will grow to some importance."

Josiah Green had a blacksmith shop about one mile west of the village previous to its being laid out, but William Parks was among the first to carry on the trade in the village.

Wm. D. Spain was the first wagon-maker.

The first brick house was built by Sowel Cox.

John Elkin built the first brick store building in 1867, which was occupied by J. W. Alvey.

A cottonwood tree was planted by Jesse Pickrell in 1835, shortly after his arrival. It is now four feet in diameter.

A POST OFFICE.

A post office was established in the neighborhood of the present village in 1820, under the name of Clear Creek post office, with Jesse Pickrell as postmaster. This name was retained until the removal of the office to the village, when it was changed to Mechanicsburg. Thomas Fortune succeeded Mr. Pickrell, and on the 17th day of February, 1848, Morris Bird was commissioned, the commission being signed by Cave Johnson, Postmaster-General, under President Polk. He was continued in office by the postmaster-general under each of the Presidents up to and including President Hayes, till his death, June 11, 1879. Mr. Bird was born February 19, 1803, and came to Sangamon county in 1835, and settled in Mechanicsburg. He died June 11, 1879; the oldest postmaster, in point of service, probably, in the State. He was succeeded by his son, George W. Bird, who was appointed June 24, 1879, his commission being signed by Thomas J. Brady, Acting Assistant Postmaster-General under David M. Key.

MERCANTILE.

The first merchants in the place were Crawford & Peas, in 1835. When they commenced business there was no place from which to obtain merchandise nearer than Springfield. In the fall of 1837, William and Upton Radoliff also embarked in the business. Thompson Brothers commenced business in 1844, and have been doing business for thirty-seven years.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in the village was a frame building, erected in 1837; the second of brick, built in 1842; the third also of brick, built in 1854, for the old Mechanicsburg Academy. The school is now in a flourishing condition, and it is operated under the graded system, which was adopted in 1862.

The Mechanicsburg Academy was incorporated and erected a handsome brick building in 1854, two stories in height, and forty by sixty on the ground. The school flourished finely for a time under the care, at intervals, of Profs. Loomis, Cummings, Hatch and McNutt.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in the township were at the house of Jesse Pickrell. There are now three churches in the village—Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian.

STEAM GRIST MILL.

A steam grist-mill was erected in 1844, by Nightingale & Rowell, and subsequently passed into the hands of Dunnick Brothers. The mill had two runs of burrs. The same parties have built a larger and much improved mill on the same site, having three runs of burrs, and doing a thriving business.

BANK.

In 1873, Thompson Brothers commenced a general banking business in the place, buying and selling exchange on the principal cities in the country, and receiving deposits. The well known business integrity of the firm was a sufficient guaranty to the people of Mechanicsburg and vicinity, so the bank has had a good run of business.

A TEMPERANCE TOWN.

The village has never had a licensed saloon in it. A certain man, in 1853, started a saloon in connection with his boot and shoe store. The ladies secured funds and purchased his stock of liquors on condition that he would abandon the business. They poured the liquor in the street and attempted to set fire to it, but it would not burn. But the man did not consider his promise to the ladies as being worth much, and therefore again commenced the sale of the "liquid fire." An agreement was then entered into by the citizens, neither to buy or sell him anything as long as he sold liquor. This was the first case of "boycotting" in Mechanicsburg, and the last as well. The remedy was effectual. The man left.

VILLAGE OF BUFFALO.

Buffalo is a village of about four hundred inhabitants, and situated on the line of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, and was laid out and platted in May, 1854, by Charles R. Wells, the plat was described as the "southeast part of the northeast quarter, and the northeast part of the southeast quarter of section ten, and southwest part of the northwest quarter, and the northwest part of the southwest quarter of section eleven, township sixteen, range three west."

The village was platted and recorded under the name of Buffalo, the railroad company named the station Mechanicsburg; while the post office was called Watson. It was only after several years of continuous effort that the names of the station and post office were changed to Buffalo. These several names caused much perplexity and difficulty, as may well be imagined.

The first house erected in the village was by Josiah Green and Harvey Thompson, and a store was opened by them under the firm name of Thompson, Green & Co. This was in 1854.

The post office was established immediately after, and Harvey Thompson was appointed the first postmaster. The present postmaster is A. F. Hollenbeck.

The village has steadily grown until it now contains two dry goods stores, three grocery stores, one harness shop and hardware store, one drug store. There are three practicing physicians and one retired physician. Those in active practice are Dr. Leslie Gillett, Dr. L. P. Rogers, and Dr. John C. O'Conner. Dr. Peter T. Leeds is an old time practitioner, having been in the township about fifty years, and has retired from active practice. There are two blacksmiths' and one wagon shop, one elevator, and one steam flouring mill.

FLOURING MILL.

The steam flouring mill was erected in 1859-60, by Baker & Enlow, at a cost of about \$5,000. George McDaniel has owned the mill since 1866, and it is now run by McDaniel & Sons.

ELEVATOR.

The building was erected as a warehouse in 1858, by John Dikeman, and was among the first buildings in the place. In 1878, it was remodeled, and an elevator machinery put in. It is now operated by E. R. Ulrich, who handles here about ninety thousand bushels of grain annually.

TEMPERANCE.

The village is now regarded as a temperance one. There has not been a saloon tolerated in the place since 1875, and the retail traffic is under complete control of the authorities. There were, at one time, four saloons in the place, and much drunkenness, but none of consequence of late years.

RELIGIOUS.

There are now two church edifices in Buffalo—that of the Methodists and Christians. In early times, the station at Buffalo was connected with the Mechanicsburg and other churches, forming a circuit of the Methodist Episcopal church, and so continued until the present house of worship was erected, in the fall of 1867. The place of worship for the society in Buffalo previous to occupying the new church, was in the school house. The first preacher who did regular pastoral work in Buffalo, was Rev. Richard Holding, in 1860-61. Mr. Holding remained one year. About this time, Buffalo station was disconnected from Mechanicsburg and attached to Dawson. The pulpit was filled by several men, successively, until 1866. In the fall of that year, Rev. Mr. Colt was appointed and entered upon the discharge of his duties. He was very efficient in securing funds for building the church. Isom Enlow, as one of the building committee, was the principal actor in the construction of the building. The house was dedicated in the spring of 1868, by Rev. Hiram Buck. The charge has been fairly prosperous, having been instrumental in breaking up the license system and the traffic in liquors in the village, and has lent its combined influence to prohibit the retail of it, for five or six years past. In 1877, the society erected a new frame parsonage, at a cost of \$1,000. The membership of the church is about seventy. It has a prosperous Sunday school, with an average attendance of about eighty scholars. Rev. W. S. Calhoun is the present pastor. The present trustees are, Isom Enlow, Wesley Hathaway, F. W. Herrin, James H. Dawson, B. L. Hall, J. C. O'Connor, and Joseph McDaniel.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Church of Christ (or Christian Church) of Buffalo, was organized January 3, 1876, by Elder Samuel Lowe. The following declaration was adopted and signed by those entering the organization:

"We, the undersigned disciples of Christ, having a sincere desire for our growth in grace

and in the knowledge of the truth, and wishing to observe the divinely instituted worship for the children of God, and to hold forth the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to a perishing world, hereby band ourselves together in an organization to be called the 'Church of Christ, at Buffalo, Sangamon county, Illinois.'

"In this organization nothing is to be accepted as authoritative in all matters of faith and practice, but the word of God contained in the Old and New Testaments."

Twenty-six names were appended to this declaration of faith, and George W. Ellington, Thomas J. Underwood and John W. Jacobs were chosen elders and Z. T. Greening, Joseph Ellington and Thomas Hegerman deacons, May 21, 1876, and ordained May 26, by Elder G. M. Goode. Afterwards Samuel Garvey was ordained as an additional elder.

The first pastor of the church was Elder E. T. Brooks, who was called to the charge, February 1, 1876, and continued till July, 1878, when he was succeeded by Elder John Lemons, who continued in charge of the church three years, terminating his connection in August, 1881. Since the organization of the church fifty-three additional names have been entered on the record.

SCHOOLS.

The village school house is a fine two-story brick structure, containing three schools, four cloak rooms and a hall. The building is thirty-four by forty-eight, and was erected in 1870, at a cost of about \$7,000. William A. Robinson, Jonathan Putnam, and one other, were the directors, at that time. Four village lots comprise the grounds. The enumeration of the district is one hundred and twenty of school age; the average attendance is about ninety; the amount of money annually appropriated by the district now reaches \$1,200. The present board of directors are, Ezra Gamble, W. F. Herrin, and J. C. O'Connor. The present principal is Benjamin F. Wiley; the school is a graded one.

SHIPMENTS.

As illustrating the amount of business annually done by the railroad company at this station, the following is given: In 1880 there were shipped four hundred and seventy-four cars of grain, sixty-six cars of tile, and one hundred and twenty-six cars of live stock. The tickets sold amounted to \$42,000, for the year.

INCORPORATION.

The village was incorporated as a town, in 1861, and in 1878 it was changed to a village government.

TILE WORKS.

The Buffalo Tile Works were established in the spring of 1877, by Fondy, Eyman & Co.—A. J. Fondy, H. H. Eyman and Samuel Hugenberger. The works manufacture all sizes of tiling, and use a twelve-horse power engine, and the tile are made by a Tiffany tile machine. The capacity is sixteen hundred to two thousand eight-inch tile per day, and four thousand to five thousand four-inch and six thousand to eight thousand three-inch tile per day.

VILLAGE OF DAWSON.

The village of Dawson is located on the line of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, about twelve miles from Springfield. It was laid out in May and June, 1854, by Thomas Lewis and Joseph Ledlie, on a part of the southwest quarter and northwest quarter of section eight, township sixteen, range three west. It was so named in honor of Hon. John Dawson, one of the "Long Nine." The village has now two churches, a good brick school-house, an operating coal shaft, three stores and one physician. The coal company has given much impetus to the trade of the village.

James William Alvey, merchant, Mechanicsburg, is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, and was born in Springfield, in 1834. William Alvey, his father, was a Kentuckian by birth, and married Madeline Watson, of the same State, in Sangamon county. He learned the hatter's trade in his youth; and moving to Springfield, Sangamon county in 1835, and married in November, 1825. He then engaged in the manufacture of hats by hand, the process then in use. Being the pioneer in the business in Central Illinois, he opened a small store which was stocked with his work in addition to that made to order. From the product of his skill and industry the early settlers of the Sangamo country for many miles about Springfield were supplied with head gear. In about 1846, he moved with his family to Iowa and settled on a farm. He died in Marengo, that State, some eight years later.

The subject of the memoir is the fourth of their family of six children, three of each sex, and commenced his mercantile life in Springfield in the grocery of J. W. Bates at twelve years of age. After clerking a year or two for him, and

about the same length of time for Reuben Buchanan, young Alvey went with his parents to Iowa, where he continued clerking in a general store. Returning to Springfield he was employed several years in the store of his brother-in-law, S. B. Fisher. In 1867, he embarked in the mercantile business as proprietor of a general store in Mechanicsburg, and has prosecuted the business there since that time. He carries a stock of \$10,000 to \$12,000, and has an annual trade of \$20,000 to \$25,000.

In May, 1860, Mr. Alvey married Alzina Brown, who was born in the State of New York, and came with her parents to Sangamon county, Illinois, when a small child. Mr. and Mrs. Alvey have a family of two daughters and four sons, namely, Melvina, Helen B., James William, Jr., Henry Pickrell, Homer Watson, and Robert Edwin Alvey. Melvina was educated at the Bettie Stuart Institute, and is accomplished in music and has a special talent for portrait work. Helen B. is attending the Springfield High School. Inbibing the political proclivities of his father, who was a Henry Clay Whig, Mr. Alvey has been a firm Republican since 1860.

Cornelius Everett Christiance, railroad agent, at Buffalo, was born in Lee county, Illinois, in the town of Brooklyn, in 1835, and was the first white child born in the town. Abram V. Christiance, his father, married Caroline Barkdyt. They were both natives of Schenectady, New York, and were the parents of sixteen children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living. They were the third family to settle in Brooklyn, Illinois. Cornelius started at railroading as a helper, in Buffalo, in 1860. In February, 1862, he entered the army as a member of Battery F, First Illinois Light Artillery. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and followed its fortunes under the command of Generals McPherson and Logan, successively. Mr. Christiance participated in all the battles of Sherman's army to Altoona. He was promoted from private to sergeant, and was acting orderly when mustered out, March 7, 1865. The first winter after retiring from the service he was employed as night operator at Bement, Illinois, and March 1, 1866, returned to Buffalo, where he was made station agent, and has filled the position to the present time. June 1, 1865, Mr. Christiance united in marriage with Miss Fannie W., daughter of Dr. William Hesser, of Jerseyville, Illinois. Three sons have been born to them, namely: Wilbur, aged thirteen years; Everett, aged eleven, and Harvey,

six years old. Mr. C. was made a Mason in Mechanicsburg Lodge, No. 299, in 1861; is also a member of the Dawson Chapter, No. 124.

Meredith Cooper, son of M. and P. Cooper, was born September 11, 1836, in Sangamon county, Illinois, and was married March 18, 1874. He has one child, Annie L., born March 7, 1875, in Williams township, Sangamon county, Illinois. Mr. Cooper was a farmer and stock dealer for a long time, in that township. During the railroad riots at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1877, he lost a large number of sheep, which were *en route* to eastern markets, which was an entire loss to him, as no settlements were ever obtained from the railroad company. He now is superintendent of the Sangamon County Poor House, which position he has held since March 18, 1878. Mrs. Cooper is the daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Watson, who came from England and settled near Springfield, Illinois. Mrs. Watson is still living in Springfield. Mr. Watson died there in September, 1873. Mr. Cooper's mother is still living, near Williamsville, at the age of eighty-seven.

Bertrand Dawson.—Mr. Dawson was born April 10, 1827, in Bracken county, Kentucky, and came to Sangamon county with his parents in 1827. His father, John Dawson, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, November 24, 1791, and his mother, Cary Jones, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, May 22, 1801, where they were married October 9, 1817. Mr. Dawson and his wife—Katie Rea, daughter of David Rea and her mother (Susan Sitz) Rea—live adjoining the town of Dawson, it being named after his family. Part of the land on which the town was built was owned by Mr. D. It was entered by Francis Springer and others. The land patent dating March 3, 1843. Mr. D. has sold ten acres of his land adjoining the town to a coal company, who are engaged in mining. Coal is found in abundance at a depth of about two hundred and fifty feet, and of an excellent quality. Mr. D. is engaged in farming and stock dealing, and one of the enterprising men of the township.

Mrs. Margaret Dunnick, widow of Nicholas Dannick, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, November 15, 1821. Mrs. Dunnick was born in Fayette county, Ohio, December 3, 1826, her maiden name being Mantle. They were married in Fayette county, Ohio, in October, 1844. Two years later they moved to Illinois, remaining a part of the winter in Springfield, and the following four years were spent on a farm on Lick creek, north of Chatham. From there

they moved to Mechanicsburg, where they bought the old Mechanicsburg Mill, which was the first mill built in the township. They have seven children, all born in Sangamon county: George J., born January 16, 1851; Angie Lee, December 2, 1852; Fannie, August 4, 1854; Kate, July 25, 1856; Emma F., June 7, 1858; Lennia, June 24, 1864; Clyde, August 25, 1866. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Dunnick built the present Mechanicsburg Mill, which he afterwards sold, and again purchased five years since, and it is now a part of the estate. The family live now on their farm near the village. Mr. Dunnick died September 15, 1881, after an illness of but four days, and a well spent life of almost sixty years. He was an energetic, conscientious business man, and his whole life's conduct was marked by the strictest integrity and regard for the rights of others. During his life he was called upon to fill a number of local offices, and he and wife were members of the M. E. Church. He was a steward in the church of which he was an efficient and useful member for many years.

James H. Freeto, hardware and queensware merchant mechanicsburg, has been engaged in business in the village about twenty years. He carries a stock of \$4,000 to \$5,000, embracing hardware, stoves, glass and queensware, and a general assortment of tinware, of which he manufactures a considerable quantity, and also does a jobbing business in roofing, spouting, and cornice work.

Mr. Freeto was born in the State of New York, December 4, 1834, and was reared from three years of age in Dupage county, Illinois, whence he came to Sangamon county in the spring of 1860. He started a tin shop and stove store in Mechanicsburg soon after coming, and ten years ago added that of hardware.

James H. Freeto and Hannah M. Brown were married in Dupage county, Illinois, in 1858. Mrs. Freeto died April 19, 1865, leaving two daughters, Minnie L. and Florence May, and Mr. Freeto married Miss Rebecca J. Loughridge, November 29, 1867. She is a native of Arkansas, from which State her family fled as refugees during the war of the Rebellion, being friends of the Union. Four children have been born of this marriage, namely: Evalena S., born December 11, 1870; Luella Maud, November 13, 1872; Ida Marion, August 4, 1877, and George L., born July 19, 1880.

Mr. Freeto is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Globe Lodge, No. 323, Mechanicsburg, and in politics is a Republican.

Jacob N. Fullinwider, farmer, residence section twenty-five, was born June 5, 1814, in Shelby county, Kentucky, and there passed the first twenty years of his life on a farm. Henry Fullinwider, his father, was a Pennsylvanian by nativity; spent a portion of his early life in Maryland, and from there went to Kentucky when a young man, where he soon after married Harriet Neil, who was born in Virginia. Ten children were born to them, of whom seven were sons, and three daughters. In the autumn of 1833, Mr. Fullinwider came to Sangamon county, Illinois, purchased a tract of land in what is now Mechanicsburg township, and returned to Kentucky for his family; but while there he took sick and died, in August, 1834. In the fall of that year, the widow and nine children moved to the new country of the Sangamon, arriving after a thirteen days' journey, on October 11. The family settled on land now forming a part of the homestead owned by the subject of this article, where his mother afterwards died, January 31, 1867.

On March 23, 1837, Jacob N. Fullinwider and Agnes Bullard were united in marriage. She was born March 24, 1814, in Shelby county, Kentucky, and is the daughter of Reuben Bullard and Elizabeth Gill, natives of Virginia. She came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in November, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Fullinwider first settled in town sixteen, range two west, about five miles east of the village of Mechanicsburg. Fifteen years later they sold that farm and bought a farm which forms a part of their present estate, and settled on it but a few rods from the splendid dwelling they now occupy. This beautiful brick residence was erected by Mr. Fullinwider in 1862 and '63, at a cost of \$10,000. The barns and other buildings surrounding it cost \$2,500. Mr. Fullinwider, being a thorough going, prudent business man, has been successful in a financial way. After having bought the interests of the other heirs to the old homestead, he purchased other tracts about it, until at one time he owned one thousand four hundred acres of fine farming lands. He has given each of his six sons and two daughters \$7,000, and still owns a farm of four hundred acres. In early years he voted the Whig ticket, and since the birth of the party, has been a Republican, though he has not been active in politics. He has served Mechanicsburg township two terms in the county board of supervisors, and has for many years been a zealous and prominent promoter of church and school matters. He has been a member and efficient worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church forty-

nine years, and has contributed much, both in labor and money, toward its prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Fullinwider's children are all, but one, married and comfortably situated in life; and for habits of industry, thrift and morality, they are an honor to their parents, and an ornament to society. They are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and all the sons, save one, are farmers. Marcus L. graduated from Illinois Western University, in 1871, and from Rush Medical College in 1876; and has since July, of that year, been extensively engaged in the practice of medicine in Mechanicsburg, Sangamon county.

J. T. Fullinwider, is a son of Jacob N. Fullinwider, of Mechanicsburg township, one of Sangamon county's best known and most worthy farmers, and largest land owners, who came here in an early day, and has been prominently identified with the growth and development of Sangamon county, and Central Illinois. Our subject was born in Mechanicsburg township, this county, November 24, 1853, and is, therefore, twenty-eight years of age. Mr. Fullinwider is essentially a product of Sangamon county, having been born, educated and married here. He married Miss Laura Thompson, daughter of a prominent business man and banker of Mechanicsburg, who came to Sangamon county in an early day. Mr. Fullinwider owns a farm adjoining the village, and is at present engaged in the banking house of his father-in-law, Mr. Thompson.

Samuel Garvey, born August 27, 1825, in Owen county, Kentucky, son of Samuel and Maria (Elliston) Garvey, came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1830. He was married in Sangamon county, July 3, 1849, to Sarah A. Gideon; she was born January 13, 1828, in Champaign county, Ohio, and came to Sangamon county in 1845. They had five children: Mary A., born May 21, 1850, married to David C. Fletcher, September 9, 1869; Ann M., born August 27, 1852, and remains at home; Catharine J., born October 17, 1854, and married March 7, 1877, to Jacob Rogers; Henry C., born August 13, 1863, now at home with his parents; and Andrew S., born December 27, 1867, and died December 6, 1871. Mr. Garvey has eight grand-children. The family are all Christians.

John Gelling, was born November 13, 1805, in the city of Douglas, Isle of Mann, and came to America in 1830. He landed at New York, and went to the vicinity of Morristown, New Jersey. Hannah Monson was born in 1797, near Morristown, New Jersey. She was of an old

French family that was among the earliest settlers in New Jersey. John Gelling and Hannah Monson were married June 23, 1833, near Morristown. They moved in 1838, to Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana. Mr. Gelling, his wife, and a girl living in the family, started from Vevay in a wagon, and drove through Indianapolis to Springfield, arriving in October, 1839. Since that time he has resided four years in Morgan county. With that exception, he has been in Sangamon county to the present time. They never had any children. Mrs. Hannah Gelling died December 30, 1872, and John Gelling resides two and a half miles south of Dawson.

In December, 1839, Mr. Gelling entered one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land now adjoining the village of Dawson, and settled on it, and soon after traded it for the land he now occupies, on section twenty-nine, in this township, three and one-half miles west of Mechanicsburg, and twelve miles east of Springfield, and two and one-half miles south of Dawson. His farm contains one hundred and twenty acres of good land, and is worth \$60 per acre. When he came to America he worked at his trade of paper making, in New Jersey, as he had done in his native Isle of Mann, so that when he came to Sangamon county he knew but little in the way of farming; but has become, in the last forty years, skillful as a tiller of the soil, and has been successful. Having been a widower for nine years, he has been favored in having his sister, Ellen Charlotte, to care for his domestic interests. She was also a native of the Isle of Mann, where she was born in the year 1818, and came to America in 1852, at the request of her brother, with whom she has made her home since that time. Mr. G. has no other near relatives in America, except two nephews and two nieces, the children of a brother Robert, who died in this township a few years ago. Mr. G. has been a member of the M. E. Church for about thirty years, and his sister is of the same, first in her native Isle, and since, in this country. In politics they are Republicans.

O. P. Hall, born March 11, 1832, in Shelby county, Kentucky, is the son of Benjamin L. and Eveline (Pickrell) Hall, and the only one of eleven children born out of Sangamon county. He came to what is now Mechanicsburg, with his parents, in September, 1833; he being about one year old. He was married in Sangamon county, January 20th, 1855, to Susan M. Short who was born October 14, 1833, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and came to Sangamon county, in 1846. They had six children, five of whom are

living, Wm. L., Lewis B., J. Leslie, Rena, and Oscar E. Mr. Hall manages a large farm, and is extensively engaged in stock-raising. At his elegant home, surrounded by his intelligent and cultured family, he enjoys life.

W. T. Hall, son of B. L. and E. Hall, lives on section thirteen; is a farmer and stock dealer; he was born December 21, 1844, in Sangamon county, Illinois; married January 9, 1872, in Jacksonville, Illinois, to Florence M. Winn, who was born near Urbana, Ohio, June 12, 1846, and died July 6, 1881. Mrs. Hall's parents, Dr. Chas. and Nancy (Branson) Winn, are both dead. Her father died August 17, 1847, and her mother, November 4, 1852. W. T. Hall and family moved to Salina, Kansas, in 1872, and remained there until 1876, when he returned to Sangamon county. He was engaged, while in Kansas, in general house furnishing, hardware, undertaker's goods, etc., etc. He now has a fine farm, which occupies his entire time and attention.

Wm. F. Herrin, born November 18, 1836, in Sangamon county, is the son of James and Mary A. (McDaniel) Herrin, who came to Sangamon county in November, 1833, and located in what is now Clear Lake township. They are both dead. Mrs. H. died March 25, 1868, and Mr. H. August 6, 1881. Wm. F. married Mary A. North, September 10, 1863, the daughter of Robert North. They had six children: Belle N., James E., Chas. F., Burt Allen, died May 7, 1876; Carrie F. and Lettie A. Mr. Herrin lives in Buffalo; is engaged in farming and stock dealing. Mr. H. has one brother, David C., now living in Wheatfield township, and one sister, Mrs. Harriet F. Hewitt, residing in Menard county.

Jacob Morgan (deceased), son of Charles Morgan, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, May 20, 1808, and came to Sangamon county with his parents, in October, 1826, where he married Susan Correll, May 17, 1832, by whom he had four children: Josephus, born March 30, 1833, died January 5, 1877; Minerva, born November 8, 1834, died July 21, 1837; Caroline, born July 21, 1837, and married Geo. W. Hesser, and lives on a farm in Illiopolis township; Rufus, born September 16, 1840, died May 12, 1843. His wife, Susan, died October 15, 1848, and he was married again, November 22, 1855, to Mrs. Mary A. Wilson, whose maiden name was Stickel. She was born in York county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1825. She, with her parents, who were of German descent, had moved to Macon county, in 1837, where they died; they were John and Mary Stickel. She had one son by her former marriage to Jas. J. Wilson, named

Andrew S. Wilson, who was born in Macon county, Illinois, and married in Bloomington, to Mary Hamilton, and had two children. He now resides in Washington county, Kansas, where he has represented that county two terms in the legislature, and is now Judge of the Twelfth District there. Mrs. Morgan has had by her second marriage the following: Luella, born September 4, 1856, died October 6, 1877; Selina B., born February 4, 1859, is single, and at home; Anna M., born March 3, 1861, also at home; Charles W., born September 4, 1863, with his mother on the farm, and yet single.

Mr. Jacob Morgan entered the land on which he resided for many years to the time of his death, October 23, 1877. There he located and remained nearly fifty years, being an influential and worthy citizen of the community, holding various offices of trust, and being a leading and useful member of the M. E. Church, and holding various offices therein. The homestead is located on section twenty-one, about two and a half miles west of Mechanicsburg.

William Norred, was born March 9, 1809, in Loudon county, Virginia. He was married in 1834 in that county to Elizabeth E. Dowdall, who was born there March 9, 1814. They lived in Frederick county, Maryland, until they had two children, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving November 6, 1838, and settled three miles northeast of Rochester, at the mills of Darling & Baker, where one child was born.

Charles H., was born January 19, 1842, in Sangamon county. He was a medical student, but laid aside his books in August, 1862, and enlisted in Company —, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. He was placed in charge of a medical dispensary for the regiment, and later of a hospital; served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged; attended McDowell College, at St. Louis, and graduated there. He was married in Logan county to Elizabeth Dalbey. They have two children, Charles Elmer and William Asbury. Dr. Norred commenced practice at Dawson, but removed to Lincoln, Logan county, where he now resides, and practices his profession.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Norred died September 1, 1843, in Sangamon county, and William Norred was married in 1845, in Loudon county, Virginia, to Mary Ann Daneil, who was born in that county, April 22, 1820. She died October 21, 1851, leaving one child, John W., born June 17, 1847, in Sangamon county, and married Mary Richardson, and lives in Middletown, Logan

county, Illinois. William Norred was married December 18, 1853, in Sangamon county, to Mrs. Martha Dowdall, whose maiden name was Enlow, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. She has one child by her first marriage, Silas R. Dowdall. Mr. and Mrs. Norred had four children: Fenton M., Lauretta, Mary E., and Elizabeth C.

Nelson H. Plummer, harness manufacturer and dealer in hardware and stoves, Buffalo; opened business in that village in the fall of 1867, as a harness manufacturer. Seven years ago he put in a general assortment of hardware, and has since carried a stock in that line. He makes all grades of harness, and keeps in stock a variety of styles of saddles, whips and horse clothing. His annual sales aggregate from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

Mr. Plummer was born in 1833, in Champaign county, Ohio; came to Illinois in 1856 and located a few years in Clinton, then moved to Decatur, and six years later came to Buffalo. In 1876, Mr. Plummer, married Miss Clay Cassity, who was born in Kentucky, and is the daughter of Allen Cassity, now a resident of Missouri, formerly railroad agent at Wheatfield, Sangamon county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Plummer have two children, Mattie E. and Lee Plummer.

Leonard P. Rogers, M. D., Buffalo village, is the third of a family of ten children, nine living, of Uriah, and Hettie A. Rogers *nee* Myers, and was born April 20, 1852, in Fairfield county, Ohio. His parents who were both natives of Burks county, Pennsylvania, were married in 1845. Mr. Rogers learned the carpenter trade in youth and pursued it up to the time of his marriage, but has since devoted his attention to farming. In the autumn of 1854, he moved with his family to Illinois, and settled in Mechanicsburg township, Sangamon county, where they still reside two and a half miles east of Buffalo. The subject of this memoir was educated chiefly in Burlington, Vermont; read medicine in Mechanicsburg, Illinois, and attended lectures in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., February 15, 1876. On March 10th following, he opened an office and commenced practice in Buffalo. In June, 1877, he was elected county physician, and has filled that office continually to the present time, by annual re-elections. Dr. Rogers has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice from the first, and now has all he can do. He is a member of the Sangamon county, Medical Association. His father was born in 1818, his mother, in 1827.

Josiah M. Thompson, dry goods merchant, Mechanicsburg, is one of a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of John Thompson and Elizabeth Ferguson, who married and settled in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he was born October 11, 1824, and was brought by his parents to Sangamon county, Illinois, at the age of eleven years. His father being a farmer, he was brought up to, and followed that avocation until 1857, then sold his farm, moved to Mechanicsburg, and in partnership with his elder brother, Harvey Thompson, engaged in the mercantile business, which they have pursued to the present time, under the firm title of H. & J. M. Thompson.

Harvey & A. T. Thompson commenced selling goods in the burg, in the fall of 1849, and the firm continued till about 1857, when A. T. sold his part to J. M., and the firm of H. & J. M. Thompson has continued since that time. In the year 1837, William and Upton Radcliff had built the old house in which the Thompson firm opened, and continued till 1875, when the present firm built their present large brick house—forty-four by seventy-two, in which they deal in a general line of merchandise, suited to supply all needs of the community in these lines, of which their annual sales have been from \$18,000 to \$20,000. Politically, the brothers are staunch Republicans.

Josiah M. Thompson and Maggie Munce united in marriage in 1860. She was born in Indiana, in 1837. Her parents emigrated from county Down, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three surviving and two deceased children. The living are: Eliza, John A., and Thomas M. Mr. Thompson is a Mason, and member of Mechanicsburg Lodge, 229.

John Thompson was born March 28, 1783, in Pennsylvania; went to Kentucky at twenty years of age, and there married Elizabeth Ferguson, who was born in Kentucky, June 18, 1791. They moved from Montgomery county, Kentucky, in the autumn of 1836, and settled one mile west of the village of Mechanicsburg. Of their nine children, four sons and two daughters are living. Mr. Thompson died in Sangamon county, Illinois, October 14, 1855. Mrs. Thompson died November 22, 1868, also in Sangamon county. He had previously been married, and had two children, both of whom, with the mother, are dead. The mother died when the

children were quite young, and James died in Indiana, in 1835, and John, the youngest, in 1837, in Sangamon county, Illinois.

Andrew T. Thompson, banker, of the firm of Thompson & Brother, has been a resident of Sangamon county, Illinois, since the fall of 1836, and engaged in the banking business in Mechanicsburg, in company with his elder brother, Harvey Thompson, since December 1, 1873. The banking house is a private partnership, established under the laws of Illinois, and does a general banking, loan and deposit business. The deposits range from \$25,000 to \$80,000. The building occupied was erected for the purpose by the Thompson Brothers, in the summer of 1873, and is a most substantial brick structure.

Andrew T. Thompson is the son of John and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Thompson, and was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, January 30, 1827. At the age of nine years he was brought by his parents to what is now Mechanicsburg township, Sangamon county, Illinois, which has since been his home. In 1849, Mr. Thompson first started in business, on his own account, as a merchant by opening a general store in company with his brother and present partner, Harvey, in Mechanicsburg. In 1853, they erected the second building built in the city of Buffalo, and established a store of the same class there. Harvey conducted that store, and Andrew the one in Mechanicsburg. In 1858, the firm sold out the store at Buffalo, Andrew having sold his interest in the Mechanicsburg store to another brother a year or two previously. For a number of years subsequently, the subject of this memoir engaged in dealing in live stock before opening the bank.

In December, 1850, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth C., daughter of John R., and Louisa Groves, of Bath county, Kentucky, where she was born in 1833, but brought up from early childhood in Sangamon county, Illinois. Three children, two daughters and a son, are the fruits of their marriage, namely: Laura, now the wife of J. T. Fullenwider; Maggie and William W. Thompson. Politically, Mr. Thompson was a Whig in former years, and a Republican since 1856. He is a member of the Masonic order, Mechanicsburg Lodge, No. 299.

CHAPTER XLIII.

TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE OF NEW BERLIN.

The history of this township is identified with that of Island Grove until 1869, when it was set off as a political township, under the name of New Berlin, the name of its principal village.

Among the earliest settlers were John and Thomas Ray, John Foutch, and a man by the name of Johnson. The latter, about 1830, purchased three thousand three hundred acres of land near Bates station. This land now includes several large farms owned by the Smiths and Browns, and includes most of the town of New Berlin.

The township comprises about thirty-one square miles or sections of land, which is entirely prairie land. This being the case, it will be understood by the reader of pioneer history that it was not settled at as early a date as other townships in the county where timber was in abundance. After it became known and realized that the prairies were valuable for other purposes besides grazing purposes, the land was quickly taken up and settlements made.

For many years this township, together with Island Grove, was considered the best stock raising field in the county, it being said that in 1865 there were more cattle-feeders and more cattle fed within eight miles of Berlin than any other point in Illinois. The Browns and Smiths especially were noted for their fine herds.

The first railroad ever built in the State, the Northern Cross, now the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, passes through the township from east to west, entering on section twenty-four, township fifteen, range seven, and running southwest about two miles, it then passes due west, entering Morgan county from section twenty-seven. There are three stations in the township, Island Grove, New Berlin and Bates.

There is one church in the township outside of the village of New Berlin, a Union Church, situated on section six, township fourteen, range

seven, erected jointly by the different denominations residing in the neighborhood.

In schools, outside the village of New Berlin, which has one graded public school, and one parochial school, by the Catholics, there are now two school houses in the township, the three valued at \$9,000.

ORGANIC.

As stated, New Berlin township was cut off from Island Grove in 1869, since which time it has had an independent existence. Annual township elections are held the first Monday in April, each year.

VILLAGE OF NEW BERLIN.

The village of New Berlin was laid out in 1838, and its plat recorded as the property of Thomas Yates, and is described as part of the east half of the northeast quarter of section thirty, township fifteen, range seven. The date of the record is October 26, 1838.

The first building erected in the place was of brick, and built in 1836, and intended for the purposes of a general store, which was opened by Henry Yates, the father of Thomas and Richard Yates, the latter of whom was subsequently Governor of the State.

The first dwelling house was also built by Mr. Yates, and occupied by Phelan Jones. His daughter, Mary, and William Ratford were the first couple married in the place. In this same house the first death occurred—Mrs. Homer Starks.

The village of New Berlin presents a very neat and attractive appearance, and is a home-like town. It has a population of about four hundred.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

No better evidence of the well being of a place can be given than is shown in its schools and churches. New Berlin is behind no village of

its size in the State, with respect to both. The school house in the village is a large brick structure, capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty pupils. A graded school has been in existence since 1867. In addition, the Catholics have a parochial school, of which mention is made in the sketch of the Catholic Church; and the German Lutherans have, also, a school.

There are three church buildings in the village, owned respectively by the Catholics, German Lutherans, and Congregationalists, the latter having no organization, although a fairly prosperous church of that denomination existed here between the years 1869 and 1876. The Methodists and Baptists hold services every Sunday evening in the Congregational Church, but have no regular or formal organization.

The following is a history of the Roman Catholic Congregation and Church, at New Berlin, Sangamon county, Illinois, from 1860 to 1881, from writings of Rev. F. Schreiber, to-wit:

Although no written account of the fact has been preserved, there is no doubt in the mind of the readers of Catholic Missions in the West, that divine services were held at the private dwellings of early settlers, long before the above date, (January 1860). But that is the date Rev. F. Schreiber assigns for the organization of a Catholic congregation, at this place; he says: "The present secretary, (now Vicar General and Chancellor) of the Right Rev. Bishop, of Alton, (the Bishop of Alton, at that time was Right Rev. H. D. Junker, consecrated April 17, 1857, died, October 2, 1868; the present Bishop is Right Rev. P. J. Baltes, consecrated January 23, 1870.) Very Rev. J. Janssen, at the time (1860) pastor of the German Catholic congregation, at Springfield, being requested by some of the faithful Catholics, to attend from time to time, to their spiritual wants, at New Berlin, became the founder of this congregation. Inspiring the people with holy zeal for a church building, he had the pleasure of seeing it soon built."

Some of the oldest settlers still living here at the present time, (1881,) whose names appear on the subscription list, are the following: Theodore Kunst, Ferdinand Rustemeyer, Frederick Ludwig, Peter Knefler, Joseph Burger, John Stork, Ferdinand Stelte, Henry Votzmeier, Bernard Freitag, Philip Kress, among the Germans; and Martin Ryan, Patrick Murray, Patrick Ryan, John Haugh, Richard Barnes, Sr., James Sullivan, Thomas Ryan, John Walsh, and others, of Irish nationality and birth.

The foundation of the church (now used as a school house,) was laid October 26, 1860, and

before Christmas that year, the church was ready for divine service, though it was not plastered till 1862.

Very Rev. J. Janssen was transferred to Alton early in 1863, and was succeeded in Springfield by Rev. William Busch, who attended at New Berlin for the first time, according to the baptismal register, May 10, 1863. An addition was built to the church, during his three years attendance. He died of consumption.

The first resident pastor of this congregation, was Rev. Gustavus Miettinger, who took charge about the beginning of February, 1866. During his attendance, the house now occupied by the teacher, was bought and furnished. He has also died since then.

The second resident pastor was Rev. Francis Schreiber, now located at Bloomington, Illinois, who took charge July 18, 1867. In this year Theodore Kunst donated two acres of ground, three miles northwest of New Berlin, for a Catholic graveyard. The bell now in use in the steeple of the school house was also bought at this time, costing \$87. In 1869, the cabinet organ still in use in the school was bought.

In 1870, the congregation had increased to such an extent that the church was much too small. Hence subscriptions were taken up and plans made to build the present elegant brick church. Dimensions of main building, forty-five by eighty feet; height, twenty-eight feet; height of steeple from ground, one hundred and four feet; sanctuary and two vestry rooms, eighteen by thirty-eight feet. Rev. F. Schreiber deserves great credit for his labor and zeal in collecting for, and managing the building of this church. Its cost up to the time he left (October 6, 1872) was about \$17,000 of which he succeeded in paying about \$11,000, and bought the large bell.

The third resident priest, who is still in charge, is Rev. John F. Mohr, who took charge January 27, 1873. During the first year (1873) he had the church plastered and painted, at an expense of near \$1,500, and had a pipe organ placed in it, and a gothic alter, also a number of additional pews. In the succeeding years three Munich statues were placed in the church, and other improvements made. In 1879, the new pastoral residence was built and paid for, costing \$1,300. Dimensions of new pastoral residence: main building, twenty-eight by thirty-two feet; and twenty-two feet high, and an L, (the former addition to old church), fifteen by eighteen feet, used as a kitchen; one front and one side porch, besides a little portico at east side of the residence. During the year

1880, a picket fence was erected in front of the new residence and school, and furniture for the new residence bought, besides other improvements, and at the present time, August 1881, new fencing around the church property are in the course of erection.

From the above short sketch it will be seen that the Catholics belonging to the New Berlin congregation have not been idle, but have, under the guidance of their several pastors, accomplished much, during the last twenty one years, for the glory of God. Many who formerly lived here, and did their share, have removed from here further West, and not a few have gone to their Eternal reward. The present number of families belonging to the congregation, which was considerably reduced by the formation of new congregations (one at Ashland, north, and another at Waverly, south of New Berlin), is about one hundred and fifteen, perhaps a few less, rather than more. The average number of Catholic children attending the parish school is sixty to sixty-five, taught by a male teacher.

INCORPORATION.

For the better government of the village, it was thought advisable by many to incorporate. Accordingly, on the 12th day of August, 1865, an election was held to learn the will of the citizens. There were cast at this election, for incorporation, thirty-two votes; against incorporation, nine.

The ordinance describing the boundaries of the town of New Berlin is as follows: "That the boundaries of the town of New Berlin shall commence at the southeast corner of the north quarter of section nineteen, township fifteen, north of range seven west, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west one mile, thence north one mile to place of beginning."

The date of the annual election was fixed for the first Monday of August in each year.

The town, by the act of incorporation, was given all the authority usually given in such cases.

The following comprises a list of the principal officers elected each year since incorporation:

1865.—Trustees—John Lee, President; L. C. Warren, J. D. Batty, John Fouch, T. D. Smith; Clerk, Frank P. Gillespie; Treasurer, T. D. Smith; Marshal, R. H. Price.

1866.—Trustees—John Lee, President; T. D. Smith, J. A. Haney, Wm. Maxwell, Thos. Bell; Clerk, H. S. Trigg.

1867.—Trustees—John Fouch, President; L. C. Warren, Thos. D. Smith, Wm. M. Green, Haws Yates; H. S. Trigg, Clerk.

1868.—Trustees—M. T. Smith, * President; John Hough, Y. M. Hudson, A. A. Lakin, Wm. M. Green; Clerk, R. W. Price.

1870.—Trustees—S. B. Matthews, President; T. Berghsnider, Wm. Maxwell, Matt. Ada, Y. M. Hudson; Clerk, E. Batty.

1871.—Trustees—Same as above, save Maxwell, President.

1872.—Trustees—Wm. Maxwell, President; Y. M. Hudson, J. R. Gregory, Matt. Ada, S. B. Matthews; Clerk, Frank M. Brown.

1873.—Trustees—Wm. Maxwell, President; Matthew Ada, Y. M. Hudson, John Fouch, Theodore Berghsnider; Clerk, J. D. Rearick.

1874.—Trustees—Wm. Maxwell, President; John Fouch, William Gregory, Haws Yates, L. C. Warren; Clerk, J. D. Rearick.

1875.—Trustees—Wm. Maxwell, President; John Fouch, Matt. Ada, Y. M. Hudson, William Gregory; Clerk, George Lee.

1876.—Trustees—Wm. Maxwell, President; George Jarrett, J. V. Thon, Y. M. Hudson, J. C. Farlow; Clerk, George Lee.

1877.—Trustees—Wm. Maxwell, President; George Jarrett, J. V. Thon, Y. M. Hudson, William Gregory; Clerk, George Lee.

1878.—Trustees—Wm. Maxwell, President; William Gregory, George Jarrett, Fidel Detrick, Haws Yates; Clerk, George Lee.

1879.—Trustees—Wm. Gregory, President; Y. M. Hudson, W. M. Warren, L. W. Fulton, Haws Yates; Clerk, George Lee.

1880.—Trustees—Wm. Maxwell, President; William Gregory, John Wagonsetter, Patrick O'Neil, Y. M. Hudson; Clerk, George Lee.†

Thomas F. Bevans, merchant, residence, New Berlin, was born in Island Grove township, June 19, 1843; son of John D. Bevans, who was born in Maryland, October 5, 1813, and Nancy (Fouch) Bevans, born January 23, 1824. They came to this county in 1828, and were married at Island Grove, January 2, 1842. They had eight children, three sons and five daughters, viz: Thomas F., the subject of this sketch; Mary R., now Mrs. Hawes Yates, of New Berlin; John, of Island Grove; Martha, Rachel, now Mrs. Rev. L. M. Goff, of Morris, Illinois; John D. died January 13, 1858, in Wapello county, Iowa. In an early day they lived in Springfield, where he followed clerking, and remained there until 1837; came to Island Grove after the death of his father and remained there until 1844, then moved to Wapello county, Iowa, where he purchased land

* Resigned, and R. H. Price elected to fill vacancy.

† Resigned, and W. E. Gregory elected to fill vacancy.

and made a farm and remained until his death. In politics, he was an old line Whig, of the Henry Clay stripe; was a member of the M. E. Church, and also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common school education. When nineteen years old he commenced clerking for A. W. Cook, of Berlin, and remained with him one and a half years; from there went to New Berlin, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Cook, under the firm name of Cook & Bevans; remained together till 1865, when the partnership was dissolved; he then clerked for him until he sold out to Ross, Thon & Co. In 1866, he formed a partnership at Old Berlin with J. D. Batty; remained for eleven and a half years, sold out to W. B. Price & Co., then engaged to Hammon, Merrian & Co., wholesale grocers of Chicago, for a short time. He married Miss Caroline L. Collins, March 27, 1870, at Carbondale, daughter of Rev. N. G. Collins, a Baptist clergyman. She was born in Wheeling, Virginia, October 2, 1850. They had one child—Edwin F., born September 12, 1871.

Henry Boston, farmer, post office, New Berlin, was born in Hanover, Germany, 1816. In 1844, he left his native country, coming to America in a sailing vessel, being nine weeks in making the trip; landed in New Orleans, and from there went to St. Louis, by steamer, arriving January 6, 1845, where he engaged to drive team. The following March he came to Island Grove township, where he worked on a farm for Captain James Brown, and remained with him four years; rented land of a man by the name of Staley two years; after renting three years of Dr. Brown he purchased eighty acres where he now resides; since that he has bought adjoining land, that he has now in one body six hundred and fifty-six acres, which is valued at \$50 per acre. For his first wife he married Miss Charlotte Vondi, who was born in Germany. They had four children, three of whom are living: Louisa, Hammon H. and Sarah Jane. Mrs. Boston died June 27, 1861, and for his second wife Mr. B. married Mrs. Minnie Salie, October 5, 1871. She was born in Frankfort-on-the-Rhine, Germany, in 1823. In politics, he is a Republican, and a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Boston came to the country a poor man, but by hard work and economy has accumulated a fine property, and is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the township.

J. E. Coons, farmer and stock-raiser, post office, New Berlin; was born in Woodford county,

Kentucky, November 21, 1818; son of Martin and Margaret (Grimsly) Coons, natives of Kentucky. They had five sons and three daughters, five of whom are living. In the fall of 1826, his father became dissatisfied with the institution of slavery, and left Kentucky with his family for the far west; came with a spike team, camping out on the way, and arrived in Morgan county about the first of December, locating eight miles north of Jacksonville, on Indian creek. He moved into a log cabin, twelve by fourteen feet, where they remained one year. There were ten in the family. He made a claim, and afterwards sold out and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, made a home, and remained until his death, which occurred in 1863. In an early day he used to go to St. Louis for his groceries, taking grain which he exchanged for his goods. Mr. C. came to this country in limited circumstances, having but \$17 in his pocket, with a large family, and in a strange country; but with a strong arm and good constitution, he pulled through, and accumulated a fine property at his death. In 1844, J. E. married Miss Lacy Hays, daughter of John Hays, of Ohio; they had two children, John M., and Lucinda. Mrs. Coons died in May, 1847. For his second wife, Mr. C. married Miss Clarissa McDaughlin, who was born in Kentucky, December 18, 1828. There are six children: Mary E., Susan C., Henrietta, William G., David and Edward. In 1847, Mr. Coons came to this county where he rented for one year, then purchased his present home, where they have resided since; has two hundred acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$60 per acre.

L. W. Fulton, M. D., New Berlin, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, on March 6, 1837; son of William and Mary (Elgin) Fulton. He was twice married; by his first wife there were two children: Lee M., and Mary E., who was married to Robert Lynn, of Virginia; she died in 1879. By his second marriage there were three children, viz: William, a physician; Robert, a professor of elocution, of Kansas City, and Arthur. His father was an old line Whig, and at the time of the Democrat organization joined the Democrat party and affiliated with them until his death, which occurred July 17, 1864. In early life Dr. L. W., attended school until he was seventeen years of age, then left his native place and came to Paris, Illinois, where he became acquainted with Dr. Shubal York, and commenced reading medicine; he remained two years, then went to Kentucky,

where he remained until 1863 or '64; then he attended a course of lectures at Ohio Medical College. The following fall commenced the practice of medicine in New Haven, Kentucky, in company with Dr. J. Gore, where he remained until he came to this State; still pursuing his practice until 1869, when he attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College at Chicago. He graduated there, since which time he has followed his profession in New Berlin. He married Miss Annie E. King, a daughter of David and Sarah King; she was born in Illinois, and they have three children: Annie Lee, Charles R., and Percy K. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, and Mrs. Fulton is a member of the Baptist Church in New Berlin.

Signund Gibhart, farmer and stock raiser; post office, New Berlin; was born in the State of Baden, Germany, April 13, 1836. In 1854, he left his native country and came to America in a sailing vessel, being on the water forty days; landed in New York, where he remained two days; from there he went to Rahway, New Jersey, where he worked on a farm and in a blacksmith shop. Hearing favorable reports from Illinois, he concluded to try his fortune on its prairies; came to Island Grove township, where he worked by the month most of the time, for Dr. Gibson. In February, 1862, he married Miss Jennie Fisher, born in Germany, in 1843; there were eight children, three of whom are living: John, Martha, and Jacob.

Mr. G. rented land until 1866, when he purchased the place where he now lives; has one hundred and twenty acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation; it is valued at \$50 per acre; raises about seventy acres of corn, seventeen acres of wheat, and fourteen acres of oats. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, of New Berlin.

John R. Gregory, liveryman, New Berlin, was born in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, on the 15th day of October, 1837. Son of William and Sarah (Pierce) Gregory; father a native of Virginia, and mother of North Carolina. They emigrated to Sangamon county in 1848, where they stopped on the head of Lick creek a short time. Thence went to McDonough county, Illinois, where they spent two years, then removed to Sangamon county, where they bought land; is at present living in New Berlin. Mrs. Gregory died May, 1869. The subject of this sketch married Miss Minerva L. Reynolds, a daughter of Joseph Reynolds, of New Berlin. She was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1838. The fruits of this marriage was one

child—William E. Mrs. Minerva L. Gregory died in 1867. He again married Miss Rachel J. Hodgerson, a daughter of William and Jane Hodgerson, of Sangamon county, where she was born, in 1844. By this union there were four children, viz: Lee A., Sarah J., Nellie and Maud. In politics, he is a Democrat. His property in New Berlin is valued at \$2,500. Mrs. Gregory is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Gregory has fourteen lively horses, and one carriage, one hack, and seven buggies.

George Hart, farmer and stock raiser, section thirty-three, post office New Berlin, was born in Prussia, Germany, April 1, 1821, where he worked on a farm until 1853; then left his native country and came to the United States. He landed in New Orleans; thence by steamer, up the river to St. Louis; then to Jacksonville, where he worked by the month, on a farm, for a man by the name of Richards, one year; rented land until 1865. Bought a farm in Morgan county, where he remained until 1879; then bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and valued at \$50 per acre; has a fine orchard of five acres; raises sixty acres of corn, sixty acres of wheat, and five acres of oats; has one hundred hogs, fifteen cows, and six horses.

Ferdinand Keller, farmer and stock raiser, post office, New Berlin, was born in Baden, Germany, May 29, 1831. He followed farming until 1854, when he left his native country for the United States, coming in a sailing vessel; was caught in a storm, and forced to run into Portugal for repairs; remained one week; was one hundred and eighteen days in reaching New York. From there he went to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in a foundry; remained six weeks, then went to Toledo, Ohio, for a few months, where he was employed by a railroad company in building a depot and track; then came to this township, where he worked six years, by the month. In 1859, he married Miss Frances Deitrich, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1838. They have had seven children, viz.: Thomas, Agnes, Mary, Rosa, Maggie, Josephine, and Annie. After marrying, Mr. K. rented near Old Berlin, where he remained four years; then, in 1863, bought his present place of forty acres, which he has increased, until now he owns two hundred acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, and valued at \$60 per acre. He came to this country in limited circumstances, commenced at the lower round of the ladder, and by good judgment has accumulated a fine property and home, and is one of the

prosperous farmers of the county. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Maurice Lee, farmer and stock raiser, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in April, 1842. He came to the United States in 1855; landed in New York, where he remained a short time; from there went to New Jersey, where he attended school, and remained five years. In August, 1860, he came to Morgan county, Illinois, and lived two years; in 1862, came to New Berlin, where he rented until 1865; then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on the wild prairie, which he has succeeded in bringing under a high state of cultivation. He married Miss Emeline Campbell, who was born in this county, November 7, 1848. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living, viz: Johnny, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, Barbara E., Annie, and Maurice. In politics, Mr. Lee is a Republican, and was once the nominee of the party for supervisor. He raises one hundred acres of wheat and thirty acres of corn; has fifty hogs, ninety-seven head of stock, and nine horses. Mr. Lee came to the county a poor man, but by hard work and good management, has accumulated a fine property.

John Martin, farmer, section thirty-one, post office, New Berlin, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, March 25, 1819; was a son of Thomas M. and Mary (Harrison) Martin, natives of England. They had eight children, seven of which are living. In 1850, Mr. Martin came to the United States and stopped in Morgan county, where he worked by the month. In 1856, bought his present place, where he has resided ever since; has forty acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$60 per acre. In 1859, he married Miss Nancy Jackson, a native of Indiana; her parents came to the State in 1823, and located in Morgan county; she was born March 25, 1820. They have one child, John William, born in this county, April 1, 1860.

Mrs. Martin died and Mr. Martin married Miss Eliza Wonderlick, born in Germany, January 31, 1819; they have had eight children, four of whom are living, Christ, William, Caroline, and George.

In politics Mr. M. is a Democrat, and a member of the German Lutheran Church.

John McGinnis, farmer and stock raiser, post office, New Berlin, was born in County Clare, Ireland, June 24, 1824; came to the United States in May 1847, in a sailing vessel; after leaving Liverpool was caught in a storm, and was driven onto the northern part of Ireland, where they were detained one week; then started

out and made the trip in eighteen days, landing in New York, where he remained a short time; then went to Monmouth county, New Jersey, and worked for Dr. Arthur V. Conover about four years on a farm; then came to Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm for six months; was next employed at Morgan Mills for six months; afterwards was employed on the farm of Stephen Dunlap; worked for Theodore Stout for two years; rented land until 1863; then bought his first eighty acres of land. He afterwards bought ten acres of timber; in 1866 bought an adjoining eighty, and in 1876, bought his place where he lives, of one hundred and forty-two acres, making in all three hundred and twelve acres, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$55 per acre. He raises two hundred acres of corn, forty acres of wheat, thirty acres of oats. Has forty hogs, eleven cows and sixteen horses and mules. In 1850, he married Miss Ann Cain. She was born in Kings county, Ireland, in 1824. There were nine children born, seven of whom are living, viz: Cornelius, Daniel, Mary A., John, Patrick Henry, James and Rosie Ellen. They are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. McGinnis came to the country without money, but with a strong arm and good constitution, and a willingness to work, started at the bottom, and by hard work and good management accumulated a fine property.

Rev. John F. Mohr, New Berlin, was born in Ohio, February 2, 1839; son of John and Mary A. Mohr, natives of Bavaria, Germany; father came to this country in 1830, and mother in 1833; they were married in Munster, Ohio, in 1834. There were four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom have passed away except the subject of this sketch. His father died in 1847, and his mother died in 1864. When Rev. John F. Mohr was thirteen years of age, he attended St. Mary's Seminary at the Barrens for two years, then went to St. Thomas' Seminary, Nelson county, Kentucky, where he spent three years, then to St. Frances Seminary, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he finished his course of studies; was ordained at Alton, Illinois, November 24, 1861, by Bishop H. D. Junker. His first charge as pastor was at Prairie Du Long, Illinois, where he remained a short time, then to Red Bud, Randolph county, where he remained six years. During the last eighteen months of that period was Vice-President of St. Patrick's College at Ruma; also was President of the same institution for a short time. From there he was transferred to St.

Peter's and St. Paul's Cathedral at Alton, where he remained three years, then to New Berlin, where he is pursuing his pastoral labors up to the present time.

James R. Morrison, merchant and grain dealer, Bates, Illinois, was born in Butler county, Ohio, November 28, 1827. Son of William and Martha (Mathers) Morrison, also natives of Butler county, Ohio, where they were married, about 1824. The family consisted of two sons and two daughters, two of whom are living—James R. and Martha Ann; Mary died in 1852, and William P. in 1848. In 1853, his father came to Sangamon county, and stopped one year in New Berlin; bought a farm, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1878. Mother died in 1876. In 1852, Mr. Morrison married Miss Sarah V. Auld, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Walton) Auld, of Ohio. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 27, 1833. They had six children, five of whom are living, viz: James F., William A., Mary M., Martha V. and Sarah C. B. After coming to this county, he followed farming four years, then was employed as agent, by the Wabash railroad company, at Bates, which position he held up to 1881. In the meantime he handled grain, and various branches of business. In 1879, he handled one hundred and two thousand bushels of corn and twenty thousand bushels of wheat; since that time has shipped about sixty thousand bushels per year. Mr. M. says he never cast but two votes in his life, and one of them was for Abraham Lincoln. He has one hundred acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre. He has just commenced in the grain business, and carries a stock of \$2,000.

Joseph Reynolds, retired, farmer, New Berlin, was born in White county, Tennessee, April 20, 1810; son of Joseph and Mary (Sorrels) Reynolds; parents left Tennessee in 1816 for the far West, coming on three packed horses, on which they brought all their worldly goods, wife and two children, and located near Edwardsville. There was only one log cabin north of them in the territory, where a man by the name of Starkey lived. They remained in Madison county but a short time, then went to Greene county, built a cabin north of Macoupin creek, one mile north of where Carrollton now stands; remained nine years; made a farm; sold out and moved to Madison county, one mile west of Franklin; took up government land and made a home, where he remained until his death, which occurred in September, 1862. His wife survived him about four

years. Mr. R. was a member of the Dunkard Church, and Mrs. R. of the Baptist. They had six children, five sons and one daughter, viz: Joseph, Samuel, Lewis, Minerva, Abraham—Levi, Joseph and Minerva, now living. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a good education. He remained there until he was twenty-four years of age, when he married Miss Mary W. Clark, September 17, 1833. She was born in December, 1815. They had six sons and three daughters, of whom three are living, viz: Elzina J., James A. and Lewis C. Mrs. Mary Reynolds died January 27, 1854. For his second wife Mr. R. married Mrs. Nancy M. Lankston; she was born in Scott county in 1828. They had six children, only one of whom is living—Jacob T. Mr. R. has been a farmer till 1871, when he retired. He has held several local offices and has represented the people as their supervisor two terms. He has about six hundred acres of land, which is valued at \$30 per acre.

John Rhea, farmer and stock raiser, post office New Berlin, was born in Barren county, Kentucky, July 14, 1817; son of James and Rachel (Jolleff) Rhea. Was reared on a farm and received his education in a log cabin, attending about three months in the winter. He married Miss Julia A. Starks, November 14, 1839; she was born in Rutland county, Vermont, June 21, 1821; was baptized into the fellowship of the Berlin Baptist Church in 1842, and retained her membership in the same church until her death. She was deeply interested in the benevolence of the church, in ministerial education, home and foreign missions; she was a true Christian woman of the noblest type. A large concourse of people attested her worth at her funeral, at Berlin, Rev. J. Bulkeley, of Alton, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Rhea had seven children, four of whom are living, viz: James B., Stephen E., Thomas T., and Martha E. Mr. R. has been identified with the interests of the county all his life; has seen the broad prairies change from their wild and uncultivated state, to one of the best cultivated counties in the State. He can remember when there was but one house in Waverly, and at the time it was called Shurtleff Point. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has been since its organization. He has a fine farm of three hundred acres near New Berlin, where he resides.

Thomas F. Rhea, farmer and stock-raiser, post office, New Berlin, is a brother of the preceding, and was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, July 27, 1824; son of James Rhea, born June 3, 1780, and Rachel (Jolleff) Rhea, born

November 16, 1783; were married in Virginia, November 20, 1801, and in an early day emigrated to Boone county, Kentucky. In 1812, he enlisted in the war and was with Commodore Perry, at the battle of Lake Erie. After the close of the war he returned to Kentucky, where he remained until 1820, when he left his Kentucky home for the far west, or the Sangamo country, as it was called at that time. He located in what is now Jefferson county, Illinois, where he remained until 1827, when he came to Sangamon county, where he bought and improved eighty acres of land, with a log cabin into which the family moved, and remained until he could build a more commodious one. He remained here until his death, which occurred February 12, 1843. They were members of the Emancipation Baptist Church, and were instrumental in organizing the first Sabbath school in Berlin township. They died as they had lived, sincere Christians. The subject of this sketch came to this county when he was three years old; was reared on a farm, and received his education in the pioneer school house. He married Miss Lucinda Wilcox. She was the daughter of Ellis Wilcox, a native of Kentucky, and was born February 15, 1825. They had five children, viz: Annie L., born August 17, 1845; Clarinda, born August 1, 1850; Eliza E., born April 3, 1852, and died in childhood; Rebecca, born December 2, 1856, and died December 20, 1865; Lou, born December 7, 1859. Mrs. Lucinda Rhea died December 7, 1877, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church; was respected by all who knew her. For his second wife Mr. Rhea married Mrs. Louisa Yates, a widow of Henry Yates, deceased, who died October 3, 1871, leaving four children: Henrietta, Minnie L., Grace, who died July 20, 1872, and Laura. Mrs. Rhea was the daughter of Francis Arnz, who figured prominently in the political arena, in Cass county; held several local offices in the gift of the people, representing his district in the legislature; also was appointed Minister to Austria and Germany. Mr. Rhea came to the county in an early day; has seen it from its infancy to one of the most flourishing counties in the State. He has five hundred and five acres of beautiful land, all under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre, and is one of the large and prosperous farmers of the county; has held several local offices, and represented his people as supervisor.

Joseph N. Smith, farmer and stock-raiser, post office, Bates, is the father of the preceding, and was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, July 21, 1827;

son of Joseph Smith, who was born in Loudon county, Virginia, October 3, 1794. His parents moved to Harrison county, Ky., when he was seven or eight years old. At the age of fifteen he entered a store in Paris, Kentucky, as clerk, and afterwards became a merchant in Frankfort. He was married April 9, 1822, in Franklin county, to Sally Taylor, who was born November 22, 1807, in that part of Gallatin that afterwards became Trimble county, Kentucky. The family residence, at the time, was on a very elevated site opposite the city of Madison, Indiana, and was called Mount Bird. Joseph Smith and wife had four children in Franklin county, Kentucky, and moved to this county in October, 1834; he settled on Richland creek, in what is now Cartwright township, where two children were born. The father of Mr. Smith followed farming, and at the same time was in the mercantile business in Springfield, in connection with James F. Bradford. He represented Sangamon county in the State Legislature; died in August 1862, on the farm where he settled in 1834. His widow, Mrs. Sally Smith, resides with her son Joseph S., at Bates, in this county.

Major Smith the subject of this sketch, remained on the farm until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned as Captain of Company B; before leaving Springfield he was promoted to Major, serving his country nearly three years; previous to the expiration of the term of service, they veteranized and the Major resigned.

In the spring of 1865, he went to California, at that time he was handling corn, hauling it with mules from the Missouri river to Salt Lake, and receiving twenty-five cents per pound, or \$14 per bushel. In 1867 he went to Abilene, Kansas, where he engaged in the traffic of Texas cattle; since 1875, he has been buying and driving them into Colorado and other parts, and handles ten thousand head a year. He has four hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, which is located near Bates Station, on the Wabash Railroad, valued at \$60 per acre.

Devitt W. Smith, farmer and fine stock breeder, is a son of Joseph and Sally Smith, who emigrated to this county from Franklin county, Kentucky, and he was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, December 13, 1844. He received an academic education, besides attending Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in Chicago and St. Louis. In September, 1864, he married Miss Adelia McConnell, a daughter of Andrew B. and Augusta McConnell. She was born in this county, February 22, 1845. They

had four children: Sidney, Eliza, Temple, and Augusta. Mr. Smith is one of the large and extensive farmers of the county; has under his immediate supervision one thousand eight hundred acres of land; raises one thousand one hundred acres of corn; is also an extensive breeder of fine blooded stock, of which he has some seventy-five head of shorthorns on his place, and feeds. His corn crop averages from three thousand and five hundred to five thousand bushels yearly.

In the years of 1876 and 1880, he represented his district in the legislature, and in 1879, was elected supervisor of the township; was also elected chairman of the board. In politics, is Democratic.

John P. Stephens, farmer, post office, New Berlin, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1842; son of George W., and Martha (Patterson) Stephens. The family consisted of seven children, four sons and three daughters. In 1848, his parents emigrated to Exeter, Scott county, Illinois, where they remained until the fall of 1875, when his mother died; they then came to this county. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. Participated in the battles of Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, Vicksburg and at Jackson, Mississippi. After the war he returned to Scott county, where he followed farming. November 3, 1864, he married Miss Eliza Anderson, of Morgan county, Illinois, where she was born in April, 1843. They have had six children, five of whom are living: Laura B., Mary A., Ava L., Charles and Nellie. Mrs. Stephens died June 22, 1879, in this county. February 18, 1881, Mr. S. married Mrs. Harbour, widow of Levi Harbour, who was among the early settlers of Sangamon county. She was the daughter of Robert and Sarah Young, natives of Kentucky. Robert Young married Miss Elizabeth Breeding, in 1818, by whom he had three children: John, Jane and Louisa. John died while on his way home from the Mexican War; Mrs. Young died in 1825. For his second wife, Robert married Miss Sarah Vigus, in 1828; she was born in Kentucky in 1808. They had nine children, seven of whom are living, viz: Joan, Sarah, Nathan M., William A., George W., Robert G., and Viola. In 1830, Mr. Young left Kentucky for Illinois, coming through with a team, Mrs. Young riding on horse-back on a peck and carrying her infant. They camped out on the prairies and did their cooking by camp-fires. He located

in what is now Scott county, near Winchester, where they remained one year, then went to Greene county, where Mrs. Young remained. Mr. Y. went to the Black Hawk War; was on the battle-field with General Stillman, and helped to bury the dead. After the war he returned to Greene county, and in the fall of 1832 to Kentucky, on account of sickness in that county. He remained until 1853, when he thought he would again try his fortune in Illinois. He remained until his death, which occurred in Logan county, in 1876. Mrs. Stephens owns one hundred and eighty-seven acres of land under a good state of cultivation, valued at \$55 per acre.

Ferdinand Stelte, farmer and stock raiser; post office, New Berlin; was born in Prussia, Germany, May 15, 1830. In 1857, he emigrated to the United States in a sailing vessel, and was seven weeks and four days on the water. He landed in New Orleans; thence, via steamer, to St. Louis, from there to Alton, then to Springfield, where he engaged to work by the month. In 1863, he married Elizabeth Knust, who came to this State one year previous; she was born October 24, 1845. There are seven children: Mary, born January 31, 1864; Gertrude, May 14, 1866; Francis, October 8, 1869; Minnie A., September 13, 1872; Ann M., September 27, 1875; Maria C., April 16, 1878; August J., March 13, 1880. After his marriage, Mr. S. rented for four years, then bought his present place, of one hundred and sixty acres, valued at \$60 per acre. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

Francis Taylor, farmer and merchant, New Berlin; was born in Fairfield, county, Connecticut, on the 27th day of November, 1821; son of Daniel and Sally Taylor, natives of Fairfield county, Connecticut, where they were married, and eight children, were born, four sons and four daughters, three of whom are living: Edward W., now of Fairfield, county, Connecticut; William H., now a resident of Boston, and Francis. His father was a boot and shoe manufacturer and farmer. In politics, was an old-line Whig; his parents died in Connecticut, after living together more than a half century.

Francis was raised on a farm, and received an academic education. In 1845, he married Miss Henrietta B. Morehouse, a daughter of Samuel T. Morehouse; she was born in Connecticut, in 1827. By this union there were four children, viz: Mary C., Albert J., Frank I., and Edward H.; Mrs. Taylor died in 1862. He was again married, to Harriet R. Rumsey, a daughter of Aaron B.; she was born in Fairfield county,

Connecticut, in 1839; by this marriage there were four children, viz: Charles R., William F., Harriet S., and Frederick D. Mr. Taylor came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1851; the immediate vicinity of New Berlin was sparsely settled, there being but one store building in the village when he located and made a farm, and afterwards engaged in the real estate business; has nine hundred acres of land in Sangamon county, all of which is under cultivation, valued at \$65 per acre; the present season he has four hundred and fifty acres of corn on his place. In 1881, he embarked in the mercantile business, in company with his son, where they carry a stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, and everything that is usually carried in a village store; carries a stock of \$10,000. Mr. Taylor is a large dealer in western land, owning between two and three thousand acres.

Mr. Taylor has been identified with the county thirty years, and has seen the various changes. By good management he has accumulated a fine property, and is one of the large and well-to-do business men of the county. In politics, he is a Republican.

J. V. Thon, furniture, tin-ware and stove dealer, Berlin Illinois, was born in Prussia, Germany, December 12, 1833. When twenty-four years of age he came to the United States in a sailing vessel, and was forty-nine days in making the trip, landing in New Orleans. The vessel, having cholera on board, he had to remain on board for several days. He remained but a short time in New Orleans, then went to St. Louis, where he worked a short time, then came to Jacksonville, where he worked at anything he could get to do. He married Miss Eva Rodenheber, who was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, July 29, 1845; they have two children John, born January 10, 1867, and Katie, born June 23, 1868. He is a member of the Catholic Church of New Berlin, and in politics is a Democrat. Mr. Thon has a property valued at \$3,000. Carries a stock of \$3,000, of furniture, stoves and tin-ware.

William M. Warren, banker, New Berlin, Illinois, was born May 27, 1826. Son of William B., who was born in 1802, and Ann (Price) Warren, born in 1811. They were married in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1827. They had five sons and seven daughters, five of whom are living, viz: William M., Phil., now of Springfield, a farmer and stock dealer; Maria A., now Mrs. William A. Turney, of Springfield; Louisa, now Mrs. Thomas Booth, of St. Louis; Agnes,

now Mrs. V. M. Kenney, of this county. In 1833, the parents of Mr. Warren left their Kentucky home, in wagons, and located in Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois. Mr. Warren was an attorney at law, but, on account of poor health, never followed his profession.

Major Warren was a man of action as well as words, and at the time of the breaking out of the Mexican war, was one among the first to give his services. Colonel Hardin, W. B. Weatherfield and Major Warren organized the First Illinois Regiment. Colonel Hardin was to have command of the regiment, W. B. Weatherfield Lieutenant-Colonel and Mr. Warren Major. Mr. Warren participated in the Mormon war, and acted as Assistant Adjutant General. After the Mexican war was over he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court, which office he held six years. He returned to Jacksonville where he dealt in real estate, and remained until his death, which occurred April 12, 1865.

The subject of this sketch attended school in Jacksonville until he was seventeen years old; in the meantime had fitted himself for surveying, which he followed from 1845 to 1866, being employed most of the time in Sangamon, Morgan and Cass counties. In 1849, he married Miss Prescilla A. Hitt, daughter of Samuel Hitt, of Kentucky, who came to Morgan county in 1832. She was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, October 19, 1829. They had eleven children, six of whom are living, viz: William B., a practicing physician of Old Berlin; Sally, Robert H., John F., Maggie and Agnes. In 1854, Mr. W. left Morgan county and came to Sangamon county, where he located on a farm, in the meantime, following surveying. In 1865, he was admitted to the bar, practiced in the circuit courts, and still follows his profession. In 1877, he embarked in the banking business, in New Berlin. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people; has been supervisor eleven years, and five of those was chairman of the board. Mr. Warren has fifteen hundred acres of land in this county, all of which is under cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre.

Lieutenant James H. Yates, farmer, New Berlin township, was born in Island Grove township, this county, son of Thomas and Nancy (Higgins) Yates, natives of Kentucky. He was reared on a farm, and received a good business education. In 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and participated in the battles of Island No. 10, siege and battle of Corinth, Jack-

sonville, Mississippi, and Mission Ridge. At the expiration of his term of service, he re-enlisted in the Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and was commissioned as First Lieutenant. On the 22d day of July, he was struck by a musket ball in the wrist; returned home on a furlough; while returning to his regiment, was detailed at Louisville, Kentucky, to take through a thousand head of cattle to Sherman's army, making him too late to go

with Sherman to the sea, but later he joined him at Hilton Head, North Carolina; afterwards made a raid through the State, and at the terminus of the war, was mustered out in North Carolina, being discharged and paid off in Springfield. He married, in 1868, Miss Barbara Deibert. She was born in Germany in 1845. They had six children, four of whom are living: Frederick, Philip, Hawes, and Mattie. In politics, he is a Republican.

CHAPTER XLIV.

TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE OF PAWNEE.

Pawnee township is located in the extreme southeastern part of the county, and was one of the earliest settled townships in the county. The soil is a deep black loam, well adapted to the raising of corn. The township is watered by Brush, Horse and Clear creeks, the former entering the township on section twenty-one, township thirteen, range five west, and passing in a northeast direction emerges on section two, same township and range. This creek was so named on account of the brush along its banks, which was so thick in the early day as to make traveling quite difficult. One branch of Horse creek enters upon section thirty-five, township thirteen, range five west, and the other upon section thirty-two, township thirteen, range four west, uniting on section twenty, the latter township and range, runs almost due north, emerging on section six, township thirteen, range four west. Tradition says the creek was so named from the fact that the dead body of a man was found on its banks at a very early day in the winter, and the next spring the horse was found upon its banks which the dead man had ridden.

Justus Henkle was the first settler in the township. He was born about 1775, in Virginia. Elizabeth Judy was born about 1778, in Randolph county. They were married in Randolph county, Virginia, and had eleven children in Virginia, and moved from there to Belleville, Illinois, in the fall of 1817. They moved from there to the San-ga-ma country, arriving about the middle of March, 1818, at the west side of Horse creek, in what is now Pawnee township, about one mile north of Pawnee. Mr. Henkle made improvements there, and entered the land when it came into market. Mr. Henkle died in 1842. His son, Jacob, now owns the old homestead, and lives near by.

Martin Baker was the next settler after Henkle, and came the same year. He settled on the southeast quarter of section nine. Mr. Baker was from Tennessee. He only remained here about three years, when he returned to his native State.

William Baker came next, and settled upon the same quarter with Martin. He subsequently moved to what is now Rochester township, where he remained a few years, and then moved to Texas, where he died.

George Dixon was among the number who came in 1820. He subsequently moved to Buck Hart, where he died.

Joseph Dixon was among the earliest settlers on Horse creek. He was the principal mover in establishing Zion Chapel, in Cotton Hill township, to which he afterwards deeded five acres of land for church and cemetery purposes. His family are buried there, but he died in 1844, at the house of a daughter, near Franklin, Morgan county, Illinois, and was buried there.

Elisha Sanders was also among the early settlers. He was born January 16, 1804, in Green county, Kentucky. He was married January 17, 1824, in the same county, to Jane Faucett. They had three children there, and moved to Sangamon county, December 16, 1829, and stopped two miles west of Springfield. Elisha Sanders was for many years a licensed preacher, previous to May, 1863, when he was ordained, at Horse creek regular Predestinarian Baptist Church.

Joseph Durbin was born about 1776, in what afterwards became Madison county, Kentucky. He was married there to Elizabeth Logsdon, and moved his family to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in 1829, and settled in what is now Pawnee township.

The south half of Pawnee was entirely unsettled up to 1850, but is now thickly settled and under a high state of improvement.

EDUCATIONAL.

The township of Pawnee was settled some six years before the school-master came, the first school being held in an upper room or loft of the log cabin of Justus Henkle, in 1824. John Johnson in the summer of that year succeeded in gathering some ten or twelve children together, and in the room mentioned, endeavored to instill into their mind the difference between A and B. From this loft the next step was the old log school house, a description of which has been so often given, where are slab seats so high their feet could not touch the floor, without backs, and on one side the house a small opening covered with greased paper for window light, the old fire place, almost large enough to hold a quarter of a cord of wood, which the older scholars were often required to furnish, here they were instructed in the three R's—readin', 'ritin', and rithmetic. In reading it mattered not what book was provided, anything would do; in writing the teacher who occasionally could scarcely write his own name, made pot-hooks and other symbols for those who were desirous of learning how to write. No arithmetic was required, the teacher having the only copy necessary, and he would give out the "sums" for one to figure and instruct the scholars "how to do them." All this has been changed in the last quarter of a century. The old log school house has given place to the more modern frame or brick, and the modern appliances for the school room has been provided in nearly all the school houses. Outside of the village in district number one, there is a graded school worthy of almost any town. Within the limits of this district, in Pawnee township, in 1847, there were but two dwelling houses, one by William Bradley, on the north side of the creek, and the other by Elisha Sanders, on the south side. Between these two men there was a competition for the custom of the stage line from Springfield to Vandalia, by way of Seward's Point. In 1850, J. J. Megredy and Colby Smith, settled lower down on Brush creek, Smith on the land now occupied by Alfred W. Curtis and Megredy near his present location. In 1851, a log house was purchased on Lick creek, removed to and erected on a lot on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section three, for a school house. The school section remaining unsold, and there being no money in the

township for school purposes, it was necessary the school should be taught gratuitously. The first term was taught by J. J. Megredy in the winter of 1851-2. He had some twelve or fifteen scholars on his roll. The spring and summer following, school was taught by Miss M. A. Thompson, a niece of the present Judge Matheny, the principal part of the salary being paid by Mr. Megredy and Mr. Smith. The second winter term was taught by B. F. Fox, Jr., and the summer term by Mr. Smith.

In 1852, the school section having been sold, the township was laid out into districts, and the settlement around Brush creek became the first district. Megredy, Smith and Courtney were the first directors of the district.

A tax was assessed, by order of the directors of District No. 1, of thirteen or fifteen, for the purpose of raising means for the erection of a new and better school house. An effort was made by certain speculators to stay the collection, but without avail. A house eighteen by twenty-two feet was framed and placed upon the location agreed upon by the citizens interested, when by some means a special act of the legislature was secured, providing for the removal of the house to the prairie, beyond the reach of any family living in the district. The provisions of the act were carried out, and the house was removed. Those interested in having a school at once took steps to secure the passage of an act by the legislature empowering the directors to sell the house, which was accordingly done, it being purchased by J. J. Megredy, and by the district removed to the present location of the school building, on the northwest corner of section two, township thirteen, range five.

In 1856, the district was named Oak Ridge, and the school house then erected and occupied became known as the Oak Ridge school house. It was used until 1873, when it was sold at public sale, and purchased by Charles H. Lamb, for \$34, and a new and more substantial edifice was erected, which was enlarged in 1879, to meet the increasing demands for school room. From 1879, the school has been classed as a graded school, Thomas McElvain being employed as principal, and occupying the position at the present time. There are one hundred and twenty-eight children in the district, eighty-five of proper school age. The school in its grade is reported by the County Superintendent as first class.

The township is now well supplied with good school buildings, and in educational progress is equal to any in the county.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services ever held in Pawnee township was in 1819. The well known eccentric divine, Lorenzo Dow, while traveling in the west, and on a visit to Fort Clark, now Peoria, came to this neighborhood and preached one of his characteristic sermons. Revs. Rivers Cormack, William Sims, Peter Cartwright and other Methodist divines often visited the township in the early day, and preached the word of God in the cabins of the settlers before even school houses were known. There are two church edifices in the township, and over twenty in a radius of eight miles of Oak Ridge; and two religious denominations represented—the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian, each having a house of worship.

The first regular preaching appointment in the Oak Ridge or Brush creek neighborhood was in 1854, at the house of J. J. Megredy. A class was soon organized, embracing the following named: Charles Nuckolls, Daniel Megredy and Katie, his wife; Mrs. Lucinda Megredy, J. J. Megredy and A. R., his wife; Jacob J. Weber and Elizabeth, his wife; Colby Smith and Eliza, his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of the class, were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Previous to 1857, the meetings were held at the house of Mr. Megredy, when the appointment was removed to the school house and continued until 1869, when a church was built nearly opposite, on the southwest corner of section thirty-five; in size, thirty-four by forty-six feet, at a cost of \$2,300. The following named have served as pastors since 1855: Elder Peter Cartwright, A. Bradshaw, Jay R. Bird, William Pallett, R. Clark, J. S. Barger, W. P. Paxton, Elder W. S. Prentice, John Burgess, A. C. Armentrout, S. S. McGinnis, George Stearn, Henry C. Wallace, W. Y. Hickox, J. B. Wolf, S. W. Druegan, G. B. Wolf, B. F. Hyde, and J. Q. Roberts, the present incumbent. The following named are the stewards of the church: P. W. Weber, J. H. Colean, W. R. Lockridge, Daniel Jones, W. R. Ford, T. B. Shepherd, and Hiram Walker.

A Sunday school was organized in connection with this church about 1855, and has continued to the present time. For several years it has held sessions during the entire year. G. P. Weber is the present Superintendent.

The Brush Creek Presbyterian Church was organized December 31, 1870, by Rev. W. D. Saunders, of Springfield Presbytery. Those composing the membership on organization

were, R. S. Brown, Sarah A. Brown, Charles G. Brown, Virginia A. Brown; John Brown, Mary A. Brown, William Poe, Margaret Ann Poe, Annie H. Poe, James Clark, Jane Clark, Mary A. Clark, Horace Wells, Ellen Wells, Charles H. Wells, Job Fletcher, Francis Fletcher. R. S. Brown and Job Fletcher were elected elders. A house of worship was completed in 1870, at a cost of \$2,900. It is a frame structure, thirty-two by forty-eight feet. The following named have served as pastors: Revs. William T. Tarbet, Aaron Thompson, Jones Herbut, and G. Pollock. Rev. W. A. Dunning is the present supply. The present membership is forty-four. A revival of great power was held in November and December, 1871, resulting in about sixty conversions, some of whom united with the Methodists, Baptists, and Cumberland Presbyterians. A Sunday school has been in operation since April, 1871. Its average attendance is forty-five. Charles H. Wells is the superintendent; John Brown, secretary and treasurer. The first church edifice was destroyed by fire, July 11, 1872. A second house of worship was erected the following fall, and completed January 1, 1873, at a cost of \$2,700. It stands on the same foundation as the first building.

PAWNEE CIRCUIT, ILLINOIS CONFERENCE, M. E. CHURCH.

Pawnee circuit was formed of the eastern portion of Chatham, Sangamon county, and the southwest of Bethel circuits, Christian county, in the year 1867, including Zion Chapel on Horse creek (an appointment of about fifty years standing, and at one time the eastern boundary of the old Sangamon circuit,) Oak Ridge, on Brush creek, and Pawnee Church, at the village of Pawnee.

Pawnee Church is the outgrowth of a revival held in the winter of 1864-5, conducted by Rev. W. M. Reed, of the Chatham circuit, and was commenced by Rev. James Guner, of Bethany circuit, and completed in 1865. Mr. Guner was succeeded by Rev. A. Orr, in 1866. These appointments were in the district of which Rev. Peter Cartwright was the presiding elder.

On the organization of the circuit, Rev. George Stevens was appointed as pastor. The first quarterly meeting was held at the McMurray chapel, November 16, 1867, and was in the circuit of Rev. J. L. Crane, presiding elder.

The first official board of the circuit was, Rev. J. L. Crane, P. E.; George Stevens, Pastor; James J. Megredy, Secretary and Recording Steward; P. W. Weber, William H. Veatch,

Samuel Ridgeway, Wesley Hudgen, Hiram W. Walker, James T. Scott, J. J. Megreedy, T. B. Shepherd, Stewards; W. Scott Matthew, local preacher.

In 1868, Rev. W. S. Prentice was the presiding elder, and Henry C. Wallace, pastor. Membership, two hundred and fifty.

In 1869, John B. Wolfe was pastor, and Oak Ridge Church was built.

In 1871, A. C. Armentrout, pastor. The value of the church property this year was estimated as follows: Four churches, \$9,800; pastorage, \$1,800; total, \$11,600.

In 1872, Rev. W. McElfresh was appointed presiding elder, with G. W. Dungan, pastor, and W. S. Matthew, local preacher.

In 1875, George B. Wolfe was pastor; James Scott and William Winters, exhorters.

In 1876, Rev. W. H. H. Webster was appointed presiding elder, with George B. Wolfe, pastor.

In 1878, B. F. Hyde was pastor; membership, two hundred and five.

In 1879, J. T. Roberts, pastor.

In 1880, Rev. W. S. Prentice, presiding elder; J. T. Roberts, pastor.

In 1881, the appointments were continued. Number of members, two hundred and eleven.

Present board of stewards: P. W. Weber, W. Weber, W. R. Ford, T. B. Shepherd, A. P. Curtis, W. R. Lockridge, D. G. Jones, J. H. Colean, W. Stickel, William Winter.

MORAL.

In the early history of the western part of the township at Oak Ridge, on Brush creek, whisky was sold in any quantity by Jacob Greenwalt, whose house was a place of public resort, and the prominent characteristic of the people was whisky drinking, which continued until subdued by the steady, moral influence of those who afterward became citizens of the neighborhood. At the present time not one of the permanent citizens of Oak Ridge school district is in the habit of using spirituous liquors as a beverage.

OAK RIDGE POLICE.

During the war the farmers of Sangamon and neighboring counties suffered much from what was supposed to be an organized gang of horse-thieves. The citizens of Ball and Pawnee townships living near Brush creek, organized the Oak Ridge police force June 14, 1864, having for its object the suppression of theft, the recovery of stolen property, and to secure the immediate protection of the laws. Among those taking an active part in its organization

were J. J. Megreedy, Joseph J. Weber, Josiah Lard, Samuel Davidson and J. Campbell. The following named were elected officers: Jacob J. Weber, Chief of Police; Thomas B. Shepherd, Rape Funderburk, Samuel Davidson, John P. Crocker, Assistants; Josiah Lard, Treasurer; J. J. Megreedy, Secretary. The organization continued to exist and held its meetings with more or less regularity until September 25, 1876. Between Auburn and Oak Ridge fourteen persons were arrested for stealing horses during the time of its active existence, and much good was done.

DARK DEEDS.

Pawnee township has been disgraced by two foul murders since its settlement, that of John Baker and John H. Sanders, an account of which is given in chapter XX, under the head of "Dark Deeds."

MILLS.

Justus Henkle built a small water grist-mill on section five, town thirteen north, range four west, on Horse creek, in 1822, with one run of stone. The stone was one picked up on the prairie, and was chipped with an axe. This was the first water-mill in Sangamon county. Mr. Henkle subsequently built two horse-mills for the purpose of supplying the demand.

ORGANIC.

Pawnee township was organized in 1861, and was composed of the west half of township thirteen, range four west, and all of township thirteen, range five west. In 1869, some twelve sections on the west were taken from it and given to Auburn. The following named have served in the offices and for the time mentioned.

1861.—A. S. Davenport, Supervisor; James J. Megreedy, Town Clerk; James Campbell, Assessor; Edwin Doolittle, Collector; Wm. Humphrey, C. M. Campbell, Justices of the Peace; Edwin Doolittle, John W. Nuckolls, Constables; W. B. Fox, Overseer of Poor; Garred Young, T. J. Nuckolls, Wm. Speak, Commissioners of Highways.

1862.—A. S. Davenport, Supervisor; James J. Megreedy, Town Clerk; James Campbell, Assessor; Edwin Doolittle, Collector; James Bennington, Constable; Wm. Speak, Commissioner of Highways.

1863.—A. S. Davenport, Supervisor; James J. Megreedy, Town Clerk; James Campbell, Assessor; W. H. H. Bennington, Collector; Thomas Kenney, Constable; Garred Young, Commis-

sioner of Highways; C. D. Nuckolls, Overseer of Poor.

1864.—Elisha Sanders, Supervisor; J. J. Megreedy, Clerk; James Campbell, Assessor; R. E. Sanders, Collector; F. M. Ogden, Constable; Dr. W. C. Johnson, Overseer of Poor; James Bennington, Commissioner of Highways.

1865.—J. W. Lochridge, Supervisor; J. J. Megreedy, Clerk; James Campbell, Assessor; W. H. H. Bennington, Collector; Edwin Doolittle, H. C. Barnes, Justices of the Peace; J. J. Warren, John McKain, Constables; Dr. John Wheeler, Overseer of Poor; James A. Able, Commissioner of Highways.

1866.—James Campbell, Supervisor; J. J. Megreedy, Clerk; S. C. Proctor, Assessor; W. H. H. Bennington, Collector; Dr. W. C. Johnson, Overseer of Poor; John McKain, Constable; Garred Young, Commissioner of Highways.

1867.—H. R. Davis, Supervisor; James Campbell, Clerk; S. C. Proctor, Assessor; Geo. Hartsock, Collector; J. C. Griffith, Overseer of Poor; M. A. Davis, Commissioner of Highways.

1868.—Garred Young, Supervisor; James Campbell, Clerk; Philemon Stout, Assessor; James A. Able, Collector; W. D. Patton, Commissioner of Highways.

1869.—J. J. Megreedy, Supervisor; S. C. Proctor, Clerk; Edwin Doolittle, Assessor; W. T. McClure, Collector; Edwin Doolittle, J. L. Stephens, Justices of the Peace; J. J. Warren, Chas. L. Megreedy, Constables; J. B. Ogden, Commissioner of Highways.

1870.—Garred Young, Supervisor; J. W. Blakey, Town Clerk; S. C. Proctor, Assessor; W. J. Wheeler, Collector; H. R. Davis, Commissioner of Highways.

1871.—W. K. Campbell, Supervisor; J. W. Blakey, Clerk; James Campbell, Assessor; I. W. Porter, Collector; W. D. Patton, Commissioner of Highways.

1872.—W. K. Campbell, Supervisor; J. W. Blakey, Clerk; J. B. Ogden, Assessor; M. A. Davis, Collector; W. H. Jones, Commissioner of Highways.

1873.—Garred Young, Supervisor; J. W. Blakey, Clerk; J. B. Ogden, Assessor; Turner Saunders, Collector; J. L. Stephens, Wm. J. Wheeler, Justices of the Peace; J. J. Warren, Constable; H. R. Davis, R. E. Sanders, Commissioner of Highways.

1874.—Garred Young, Supervisor; J. W. Blakey, Clerk; D. M. Hamlin, Assessor; J. J. Warren, Collector; H. R. Davis, Commissioner of Highways.

1875.—J. L. Stephens, Supervisor; J. W. Blakey, Clerk; James A. Able, Assessor; Joseph Christopher, Collector; James Burt, Commissioner of Highways.

1876.—D. W. Porter, Supervisor; J. W. Blakey, Clerk; James Able, Assessor; Joseph Christopher, Collector; Wm. H. Jones, D. H. Starkweather, Commissioners of Highways.

1877.—H. R. Davis, Supervisor; J. W. Blakey, Clerk; James A. Able, Assessor; C. W. Nuckolls, Collector; Wm. J. Wheeler, C. I. Pulliam, Justices of the Peace; J. J. Warren, Constable; W. W. Scott, Constable; R. E. Sanders, Commissioner of Highways.

1878.—H. R. Davis, Supervisor; J. W. Blakey, Clerk; Wm. K. Campbell, Assessor; Wm. L. Keisacker, Collector; Wm. H. Jones, Commissioner of Highways.

1879.—H. R. Davis, Supervisor; J. W. Blakey, Clerk; William K. Campbell, Assessor; L. A. Seely, Collector; John Dozier, Commissioner of Highways; J. B. Weber, Justice of the Peace.

May 20, 1879, M. A. Bridges was elected Justice of the Peace in place of J. B. Weber, refusing to serve.

September 25, 1879, J. R. Barnes was elected constable, in place of J. J. Warren, resigned; George Young was elected Commissioner of Highways, in place of John Dozier, deceased.

1880.—H. R. Davis, Supervisor; J. W. Blakey, Clerk; William K. Campbell, Assessor; Michael Martin, Collector; Joseph Dodds, Commissioner of Highways.

1881.—H. R. Davis, Supervisor; J. W. Blakey, Clerk; William K. Campbell, Assessor; Michael Martin, Collector; William H. Nichols, Justice of the Peace; Green A. Call, Constable; Duncan McTaggart, D. H. Starkweather, Commissioners of Highways.

VILLAGE OF PAWNEE.

The village of Pawnee originally comprised, according to the plat, the south part of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section seven, township thirteen, range four west, and is pleasantly situated, and surrounded by a good country. Being several miles from any market, and the country being well settled, Samuel Fullinwider commenced here the sale of merchandise, in 1854, the store being under charge of J. R. Mengel, Mr. Fullinwider residing at Chatham. The neighborhood, at this time, was known as the Horse creek precinct, and its school house as the Horse creek school house. The next thing after starting a store here, was to have a post office. The post office

department was accordingly petitioned for the establishment here of an office, to be known as the Horse creek post office. For some cause, the department objected to the name, and wrote to James W. Keyes, then postmaster at Springfield, asking his opinion as to the advisability of establishing an office here, and asking him to suggest a name. He suggested Pawnee, and thus it was named. Isaac Mengel was made postmaster, and held the office until the spring of 1866, when he was succeeded by J. W. Blakey, who continued to serve until October, 1869, when he was succeeded by J. F. Smith, who served until 1876, when James A. Abel was appointed. Mr. Abel was succeeded, December 1, 1877, by W. E. Purcell, who discharged the duties of the office to September 1, 1878, when Dr. Charles Kerr was appointed, and served till in February, 1881, and was succeeded by John W. McClure. The office was made a money order office in August, 1881, and Gilbert C. Drennan secured the first order, in favor of the Journal Printing Company, Springfield.

A blacksmith shop, by Newton Rape, was the next addition to the village, followed by a wagon shop, by Isaac R. Mengel.

SCHOOLS.

A log school house was built here at an early day, and succeeded in a few years by a frame building. The school here was known as the Horse creek school. The house was used by the various religious denominations who desired to hold services therein. The district was organized in 1853, since which time free public schools have been held. The present school house was built at a later day, and the school was graded upon opening in the new house, into two grades.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious element of the place is represented by the Methodist Episcopal Church, a sketch of which is given in connection with the township, as part of Pawnee circuit.

POST OFFICE.

The post office was established here shortly after Mr. Fullinwider started his store, and Isaac R. Mengel was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by J. W. Blakey, who served from the spring of 1866 to October, 1869. J. F. Smith was then appointed, and served until 1876, and was succeeded by James A. Able, who performed the duties of the office until the appointment of W. E. Purcell, December 1, 1877. Mr. Purcell retained the office until September 1, 1878, when Dr. Charles Kerr, the incumbent,

was appointed. The office was made a money order office, in August, 1881.

Henry C. Barnes, post office, Virden, Macoupin county, was born in Devonshire, England, March 18, 1835; his father, Arthur Barnes, was also a native of Devonshire, England, and was born in 1792; he served under Wellington in the battle of Waterloo, as a commissioned officer; his mother, Mary (Clark) Barnes, was born in 1808, in the same place; she belonged to the same family of Adams as did John and John Quincy Adams; they were married in England, in 1822, and had six children, as follows: William C., John C., Mary J., James, Henry C. and Emily. Henry C. came to this country in 1846; landed at Quebec; came to Chicago, and from there to Grafton, Jersey county; thence to Jacksonville, where he engaged in the marble business, attending school a part of the time; then went to Shurtleff College, where he took a classical course, and afterwards taught school at Alton, and elsewhere, April 11, 1861. He married Miss E. J. Dobbs, daughter of John W. and Martha Dobbs, and their six children were: John L., born February 16, 1862; Annie E., March 5, 1865; Arthur E., August 24, 1866; Mary Jane, July 4, 1868; George W., September 21, 1870, and Bertha R., February 14, 1873. Mrs. Barnes died June 5, 1878, and February 2, 1879, Mr. Barnes married Elizabeth Dayton, *nee* Brockman, daughter of Zurrath and Isaac Brockman; they have one child, Emily H., born March 8, 1880. Mr. B. owns three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land, and is engaged in general farming and feeding cattle and hogs for market.

John W. Blakey, post office, Pawnee, was born December 30, 1841; his parents were John M. and Frances Blakey, natives of Culpepper county, Virginia; they were married and moved to Missouri about 1839; they had seven children, four sons and three daughters, all living, one of whom was a physician, two merchants, and one farmer. John W. was the sixth child, and was born in Howard county, Missouri; he remained there until July, 1864, then went to St. Louis to attend Commercial College; he graduated in October, 1864, having previously attended Central College, and was within six months of graduating when the war broke up the college. In 1865, he came to this county and settled at Pawnee, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits; this he has continued to the present time. May 7, 1867, he married Amanda E., daughter of Philip W. and Amanda E. Weber, who was born in this county March 3, 1846, and was educated at

Pawnee. They have had three children, Annie May, born April 22, 1868, and died September 5, 1868; Edgar L., born April 16, 1871, and Charles L., born May 4, 1875. Mr. B. was elected town clerk in 1870, and at each succeeding election since.

William K. Campbell, post office, Pawnee, is a son of Charles M. and Agnes (Shank) Campbell, natives of Princeton, New Jersey. The father was born in September, 1796. The date of the mother's birth is unknown. Their children were John, born in New Jersey about 1820; James, 1822; William K., 1824; Charles M., 1828, and Cornelia, 1833. The subject of this sketch was the third child, and came to Jersey county, Illinois, about 1840; remained there until about 1853, when he came to this county, bought land, and made a farm. Mr. Campbell has been three times married. His first wife was Miss Abbie Minier, who died May 5, 1847, leaving one child, Agnes, born April 15, 1847. The second wife was Mary E. Noble, who died July 12, 1859, leaving five children, viz.: Julia P. Agnes K., Charles A., William H., and John S. Mr. C. married Miss Clara E. Gale, July 12, 1860. She was the daughter of Gardner and Sophronia Gale, natives of Vermont. The father was born in 1804, and the mother in 1806. The children of Mr. Campbell's third marriage are: Archibald A., born February 9, 1861; Mary S., August 3, 1863; Gardner G., April 1, 1865; Gardner W., March 21, 1867; Walter E., January 31, 1869; Philip W., March 21, 1871; Clara Lorena, December 13, 1873. Agnes died April 6, 1849; Mary S., January 19, 1866; Gardner G., January 29, 1866; Gardner W., August 25, 1872, and Julia, September 1, 1874. Mr. Campbell is of Scotch and German origin, and Mrs. C. of English. She had good educational advantages, having attended the Bordentown academy. His son, Archie, attends mostly to the farm. Mr. C. was supervisor of Pawnee township for two years, and is at present filling his third term as assessor.

Randolph M. Calliss, post office, Virden, is a son of Randolph W. and Hester Calliss, the former born in Virginia, March 16, 1817, and the latter in Pennsylvania, September 4, 1820; they were married in Ohio in 1838, and had seven children, as follows: Randolph M., born August 30, 1839; Joseph J., born June 30, 1841, and died April 8, 1868; Elizabeth E., born April 18, 1844, died July 4, 1874; Margaret M., born August 30, 1846, died April 26, 1874; Robert S., born March 20, 1849; John V., born June 13, 1851; James W., born October 2, 1853. They came to Jersey

county, Illinois, in 1846. The father died January 25, 1855, and the mother October 9, 1870. Randolph M., was the first child and came with his mother to this county November 15, 1858, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew and Honor Orr, February 6, 1868, the former born in Virginia May 29, 1814, and the latter in Tennessee, May 7, 1815. They had five children, viz.: Cora H., born March 4, 1869; Honor E., born October 13, 1871, died June 7, 1880; Freddie, born March 26, 1874, died April 12, 1874; Edwin J., born August 26, 1875, died May 13, 1880, and Maggie A., born January 23, 1878, died April 24, 1880. Mr. Calliss is of English and Scotch origin, and Mrs. Calliss of Welch and German. He owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre. Mr. C. was in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the war.

James Clark, post office, Virden, was the only child of John and Janet (Garrow) Clark, natives of Scotland; the mother was born about 1783. He came to America with his mother, in 1853, and landed at New York; went to New Jersey for three years; came to Jersey county, this State, in 1856, and in 1857, came to this county, where he has since resided. June 20, 1843, he married Miss Jane Whyte, in Scotland, daughter of David and Jane Whyte. They have had four children, namely: James W., born July 26, 1844; Jane, March 7, 1847; Mary A., August 8, 1851; Lizzie, July 31, 1859, died, August 24, 1866. Mr. Clark was naturalized in 1860, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He owns two hundred and eighty acres of valuable land; buildings large and commodious; makes a specialty of raising and feeding cattle for market; also deals in stock on speculation; both himself and wife had good educational advantages.

Moses A. Davis, post office Pawnee, son of Luther and Annie M. Davis, the former born in Vermont, the latter in New York. Moses A. was the fifth child, and born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, from there came to Indiana, thence to Tazewell county, thence to Jersey county, finally locating in Sangamon county, in 1854, in Pawnee township. He was married in February, 1861, to Miss Emma Lough of Jersey county; they are of English extraction. Their children are, Frederick, born October 20, 1862; Charles, born September 25, 1864; Addie E., born November 26, 1869; Fannie, born December 26, 1871; Mary, born May 26, 1876. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of land, worth \$50 an acre. The advantages of education of himself and wife were limited.

Henry R. Davis, post office, Pawnee, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, October 14, 1832. His parents were Luther and Anna M. Davis; the father born in Chittenden county, Vermont, and the mother in Herkimer county, New York. They were married in St. Lawrence county, New York, and had eight children, six sons and two daughters. They came to Tazewell county, this State, in 1841, remained there three years, then moved to Jersey county, residing there ten years, and in 1854 came to this county, where they entered land and made the farm adjoining where the son now resides. November 10, 1859, Henry R. married Miss Susan Williamson, who was born in Ohio, February 1, 1837. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Catharine S. Williamson, natives of Pennsylvania. Children, Luther K., born January 8, 1863; Olive J., November 19, 1865; Florence N., February 9, 1868; Ida Mary, July 14, 1871; Benjamin F., February 1, 1875; and Edna, January 26, 1880; Benjamin F. died March 21, 1877. Mr. Davis is supervisor of his township, and has been for several terms. He owns six hundred and fifty acres of land, valued at \$40 an acre. Mrs. Davis, and infant son, died August 18, 1881, and are buried in Horse Creek Cemetery.

Samuel Davidson, post office, Pawnee, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hall) Davidson, the father born in South Carolina in 1778; date of mother's birth unknown. They had nine children, Lunnie, Samuel, Letitia, Elizabeth, William, Martha, John, Rachel and Elisha. Samuel was the second child, and born in Tennessee, October 19, 1821. He moved with his parents to Macon county in 1826, where his father rented land and commenced farming; remained there a short time, then moved to Macoupin county. In 1850, Samuel married Amanda Nuckolls, daughter of John and Ann Nuckolls, who came from Virginia to this State and settled in this county. Mr. and Mrs. D. have had nine children, as follows: Ann E., born April 25, 1851; John D., January 25, 1853; George W., March 12, 1855; Emma A., March 25, 1858, married to Samuel J. Stout August 31, 1881; Samuel M., September 5, 1861; Thomas J., March 4, 1864; Amanda, May 26, 1869; Miriam M., October 5, 1868; Charles C., June 5, 1872; John Douglas, died November 26, 1869. Mr. D. owns two hundred and forty acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre. Himself and wife have had very good educational advantages.

David A. Drennan, M. D., post office Pawnee, was born in this county, February 2, 1851. His

parents were John L. and Nancy J. (Dodds) Drennan, who were natives of Caldwell county, Kentucky, and of Irish descent; father was born February 18, 1808; mother was born January 30, 1819; they were married in this county, December 15, 1842, and had six children, all sons, viz: George L., Benjamin F., Gilbert C., Charles, David A., and Alfred L. David A. was the fifth child, and was brought up on a farm. September 6, 1876, he married Miss Fannie White, daughter of John and Elizabeth White, of Christian county, who was born February 21, 1853. They have one child, Arthur Ray, born March 27, 1881. Mr. Drennan attended the district schools until he was seventeen years of age, then Lincoln University until the end of his sophomore year; he commenced reading medicine at Pawnee; studied one and a half years, and then attended Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois, during the winters of 1872, '73, '74 and '75, where he graduated, February 16, 1875; since which time he has practiced at Pawnee. His system of practice is known as the "regular," or allopathic, and he is meeting with good success as a practitioner.

Joseph Gattan, post office, Pawnee, son of John A. and Annie E. Gattan, born in Kentucky, married about 1821. The fruits of this marriage was eight children three sons and five daughters, two deceased. The subject of this sketch was the third child and born in Sangamon county, June 12, 1829, and was raised on a farm. He married Miss Mary E. Harper, daughter of James Harper, born in Sangamon county, Illinois. The fruits of this marriage was five children, two sons and three daughters, all living, Martha J., Ann E., Sylvester O., John H., Etha A. Occupation, farmer. First wife died, and he was again married to Miss Rebecca McNeally, now deceased.

Mrs. Charlotte Griggs was born in New Jersey, April 22, 1821; daughter of John C. and Dorothea Hamilton; the former born at New Jersey, July 17, 1788, and the mother of the same place, in 1795. They had ten children, namely, Alexander, Martin V., John, James, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Jane, Ann, Mary, and Phoebe; James died at the age of nine months, Jane and Ann after arriving at maturity; Alexander died in 1865, and John, about 1850. Charlotte was married in Madison county, Illinois, March 4, 1846, to Mr. Samuel Griggs, son of Samuel and Sarah Griggs, who were born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and they have had six children. John, born in Jersey county, Illinois, January 2, 1848; George A., September 4, 1850; Edward D., February 22, 1853; Samuel

H., September 28, 1856; Nellie A., in 1862 and died in August, 1864; and Jerome T. born in this county, December 26, 1865. Samuel Griggs, Sr., died March 17, 1867. Mrs. Griggs was of Scotch and French ancestry. They settled in this county in March, 1865, having purchased the farm where they now live. She owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, and is connected with the Baptist Church.

Jacob Henkle is the eleventh born and fifth son of Justus Henkle and Elizabeth (Judy) Henkle, who were natives of Virginia, from whence they removed to Belleville, Illinois, in the fall of 1817, and in the middle of the following March, moved to Sangamon county, locating on the west side of the court house, in what is now Pawnee township. Here Mr. Henkle made improvements and when the land came into market, entered a tract and opened up a farm. Jacob Henkle was born in Randolph county, Virginia, July 25, 1812, and was therefore but six years of age when his father landed in the then uninhabited wilds of Sangamon county. At the age of nineteen young Jacob enlisted in the Black Hawk war, serving three months, from March 1831. Something over five years later, November 20, 1836, he was united in marriage to Nancy Hatchett. They have had ten children, all born in Sangamon county, whose names, in the order of their birth, are as follows: Dicey E., John Y., Diana F., Martin V., Sarah J., Elvira, Harrison H., Mary A., Amanda and Laura A. Mr. Henkle is the oldest resident of Sangamon county, having lived here for over sixty-three years, and is classed with the county's most successful and wealthy farmers. He is the rightful owner of five hundred and five broad acres, well improved, and spread out over as fine an agricultural belt as can be found in the great grain producing State of Illinois. Mr. Henkle's first school days were spent at a school held in the loft of his father's house. Soon after this a school house was erected, the material of which was obtained by each parent contributing logs in proportion to the number of children in the family, of school age.

Andrew J. Hiner, post office, Pawnee, was born in Virginia, May 23, 1816, and is a son of Anthony and Mary M. Hiner, natives of Pennsylvania; the former was born in 1781; the grandparents moved from Pennsylvania, about 1788; their children were, Elizabeth, Mary, Joel, Andrew J., Samuel, Rebecca, Catharine, Lucinda, and Betsy; Mary, Betsy and Samuel are deceased. Anthony Hiner moved to Indiana in 1831, and died there in 1837. Andrew J. came to Scott county, Illinois, and worked as a farm hand; died the same

year. In 1843, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of William and Elizabeth Jackson, who came from Tennessee in 1828 or '29; they were of German and Irish extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Hiner had one child, James, who was born March 28, 1845, and died November 2, 1876, aged thirty-one years. Mr. Hiner owns four hundred acres of land, the accumulation of his own and his wife's industry and economy; he came to this county in 1845, purchased land, and entered more on the prairie; he is of German extraction.

Daniel T. Hoppin, post office, White Oak, Montgomery county, was born in Lebanon, Madison county, New York, in 1819; his father, Curtis Hoppin, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, July 12, 1785; his mother, Mary P. Hoppin, was born in Lanesborough, Massachusetts, February 11, 1787; they were married about 1807, and had 10 children, namely: Chandler C., Elizabeth A., Siley M., Franklin B., Charles T., Daniel T., Ann M., Louisa M., Mary P., Ebenezer B. Daniel was the sixth child. In 1844 he collected three hundred and sixty-five head of sheep in New York, and drove them to this county in ninety days, with a loss of only three head. In March, 1848, he married Miss Cordelia Bradley. Her parents came from New York to this county; they are of English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Hoppin have had three children: Ann E., born February 13, 1852; George B., born March 29, 1862; and Chester B., born April 17, 1867; Ann E., died January 19, 1874. Is a farmer; makes a specialty of sheep raising; his two brothers were with him and they were among the largest sheep raisers in the State.

Patrick Howard, post office, Pawnee, was born about 1824; his parents were natives of Ireland; mother was the daughter of Martin and Mary Long; they had six children: Margaret, Patrick, Michael, John, Alice and Jeremiah; John and Jeremiah died in Ireland; Alice died in Ohio; Patrick came to America, landing at New Orleans October 28, 1851; came to Ohio, and lived about four years; then to this county, working as a farm hand for Robert North. In 1863, he purchased land in Pawnee township, and commenced farming for himself. In 1858, he married Miss Mary McCue, daughter of John and Catharine McCue, natives of Ireland. They had five children, viz: John, born November 18, 1858, died July 6, 1859; Jeremiah, born November 24, 1860, died September 24, 1861; Patrick, born November 9, 1862; Mary, March 6, 1864; Michael, October 13, 1867. Mr. Howard was naturalized about 1856. He owns eight

hundred and ninety-four acres of land, known as Beaver Dam—Joe Ledlie's old farm, the result of his own industry; feeds cattle and hogs for market; is quite extensively engaged in raising sheep for wool and mutton. Mr. Howard has been engaged in business for twenty-three years, and during all this time has never had a law-suit in any court in the United States.

William C. Johnson, M. D., post office, Pawnee, was born in Callaway county, Missouri, December 30, 1838; his father, Thornton Johnson, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, February 16, 1801, and was of English descent; his mother, Mildred H. (Lanham) Johnson, was of English descent; they were married in Fairfax county, Virginia, September 20, 1821. They had thirteen children, namely: Emily P., born August 12, 1822; Charles E., September 22, 1826; Edward L., December 14, 1828; Thomas G., August 25, 1830; John H., March 15, 1833; Emeline F., May 15, 1836; William C., December 30, 1838; Benjamin F., July 17, 1841; Sarah E., November 24, 1843; Joseph L., June 22, 1846; Mildred H., September 11, 1849; Samuel F., born August 28, 1850; Edward and Samuel are deceased. William C. came to this county in the winter of 1858-59; worked on the farm for John C. Whitcraft, at \$16 a month; commenced studying medicine with William H. Veatch, M. D., and in 1860-61 attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, then returned to Auburn, where he married Miss Mary J. Ham, February 13, 1861, daughter of Roland and Dina Ham, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Illinois. They have had three children: Alice B., born May 15, 1862, in Montgomery county, Illinois; Minnie H., born September 22, 1865, and died August 2, 1866; Carrie G., born April 11, 1872. Dr. Johnson commenced the practice of medicine in Montgomery county, and removed to Pawnee in August, 1862; he graduated February 3, 1869. The Doctor has had good success as a practitioner and is devoted to his profession. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 620.

William H. Jones, post office Pawnee, was born November 24, 1824. His father, Samuel Jones, was born in Mount Holly, New Jersey; and his mother, Charlotte (Hendricks) Jones, was a native of the same State. They had twelve children: Susan, Hannah, William H., Agnes C., John, Sarah Ann, Louisa, Austin, Samuel, Caroline, George H., Benjamin F.; Samuel died in 1868. They came to this county in 1856; the father was a tailor. In 1854, William H. married Mrs. Julietta (Noble) Turner, daughter of James

and Sarah Turner, who was born July 28, 1833. They had five children, namely: Elwood S., born November 1, 1855; Lewis T., October 11, 1857; Charles H., January 28, 1859; William D., December 24, 1860; and Sarah J., March 21, 1863, and died July 28, 1865. Mrs. Jones died January 13, 1865. The family are of Scotch and French descent. Mr. Jones owns one hundred and fifty-two acres of land, acquired by the exertions of himself and family. His land originally cost seventy-five cents an acre; it now has first-class improvements. He has held several township offices.

Albert Lorenzo Kubisch, post office, Auburn, is a son of John and Agnes Kubisch; the former, born in Poland Province, at Posen, Village of Neutash, Kries Czarmikan, Kingdom of Prussia, May 7, 1787. The mother, a native of the same place, born October 6, 1790. They were married in their native place, and had eight children, viz: George, born April 24, 1812; Jacob, born January 7, 1814; Kristine, born March 12, 1819; Valentin, born February 11, 1822; Thomas, born January 24, 1823; Justin, born July 23, 1825; Peter, born April 11, 1828; Albert L., born July 30, 1831. All now dead, except Justin and Albert L. Father, John Kubisch, died November 19, 1843; mother, Hedvig Kubisch, died March 21, 1851; Jacob, March 1, 1817; Valentin, March 3, 1822; Thomas, July 22, 1842; Peter, March 20, 1851; Kristine, April 5, 1869; George, July 19, 1871. The subject of this biography was the eighth child, and left Poland in September, 1855; landed at New York; from there came to Chicago, thence to Wisconsin, where he remained two years. In 1857, went to St. Louis; started for New Orleans, and was detained at Grand Gulf, on account of yellow fever; while there, was taken sick and sent to the hospital; after being dismissed, traveled about a year through the Southern States, then came to this county, in the fall of 1860, and worked for Reuben Brown a year, then went to Humphrey, and stayed until March, 1862, when he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and was taken prisoner, with part of his regiment, at Harper's Ferry; was paroled, and sent, first to Annapolis, Maryland, and then to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was discharged. He returned to this county, bought one hundred acres of land, where he now lives a bachelor's life. The farm is well improved. Mr. K. is intelligent, and especially well informed in ancient history; reads in the Polish, German and English languages, and is very liberal in his views of religion. Before he

was a soldier, had traveled extensively in Russia. After living in this country twenty-one years, he returned to his native land, and visited the scenes of his childhood, but found so great a change that he felt like a stranger. Mr. K. is a member of the Masonic lodge, and belongs to Blue Lodge, No. 354, Auburn township, and also belongs to Royal Lodge, No. 92.

James M. Lewis, son of Edden and Winnifred Lewis, both natives of Caldwell county, Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky; mother's maiden name Winnifred Easley, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Easley. They had eight children: William R., died in 1849, James M., John W., died in 1860, Margaret E., Sarah, Martha A., Samuel, Mary, died in 1865; parents moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1829; bought a small farm, and entered other lands; mother died in 1835; father in 1850.

The subject of this sketch was married four times, first, to Miss Barrilla M. Lockridge, March 6, 1851, by whom he had two children: Cyrus E., born November, 1852; James W., 1857; wife died, May 4, 1857. Married Mrs. Emily C. Ricks, (*nee* Simpson,) August 30, 1860; had two children: Belle, born 1861; son died in infancy; wife died, April 24, 1864. Married Miss Mary A. Clayton in 1860; had two children: Julia, born January 5, 1866; Manfred S., born 1868, died in March, 1877; wife died, June 20, 1868;

He married for his present wife, Miss Malissa Jane Burris, and by this marriage four children have been born: Alice, born February 10, 1878. John R., June 30, 1873; Samuel B., March 15, 1875; Adella M., February 25, 1877, died March 24, 1880. Mr. L. owns three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land.

Mrs. Jennette McTaggart, post office, Pawnee, is a daughter of Thomas and Jane Carsevell, natives of Scotland. They were married in 1829, and had seven children—one son and six daughters, all living. Two are married and living in Scotland. Alexander McTaggart was born in Scotland, about 1834; came to this country with his parents. He married the subject of this sketch in September, 1859, and they have had six children: N. L., born November 26, 1861; Jane, October 16, 1863; Margaret R., December 19, 1868; Amanda, October 11, 1870; John Thomas, July 10, 1873. Margaret died September 22, 1867; Jane, October 1, same year. Mr. McTaggart died April 15, 1874, of typhoid pneumonia. Mrs. McT. owns three hundred acres of land, valued at \$60 an acre. There are good improvements. Both Mr. and Mrs. McTaggart are well educated.

Enoch Megredy, father of James Megredy, was born in 1794, in Cecil county, Maryland; of English and Scotch ancestry; and was married August 20, 1816, to Mary S. Jones, who was born April 7, 1798, in Cecil county, Maryland; of English parentage. He engaged in merchandising, and about the year 1823, moved into an adjoining county in Pennsylvania and continued the mercantile business until 1832, when he returned to his farm in Cecil county, Maryland, (located on the original Nottingham survey), with the intention of removing to Illinois at an early date, but through the influence of his father, was induced to postpone the trip for a time. His father died in 1836, and on April 15, 1837, started for Illinois, and landed in Sangamon county June 16, 1837, where part of the family have resided to this time (1881), on land purchased of Z. Peter, who was one of the commissioners appointed to locate the present Capital of the State. The farm is on section four, township fourteen, range five, at the confluence of Lick and Sugar creeks.

James J. Megredy, son of Enoch Megredy, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, February 2, 1819. Came to Illinois with his father, and was married December 30, 1841, in Sangamon county, Illinois, to Anna R. Hall, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, October 7, 1822. They had ten children. Moved from the present Woodside to Brush creek, (Oak Ridge), and settled on the present location, section two, township thirteen, range five, in 1851. This part of Sangamon county being at that time very sparsely settled, and some of the land unentered, a quarter section was entered and improved, and an eighty acre tract added, upon which the house was built in 1867, where the family now reside, surrounded by an intelligent and prosperous community. In 1856 and '57, J. J. Megredy was elected, with S. M. Cullom, present Governor, representative of Sangamon county to the State Legislature; and subsequently, to the board of supervisors; and has been continuously connected with the educational interests of the township since 1857. Post office, Pawnee, Sangamon county.

Christian Richert, post office, White Oak, Montgomery county, is the son of Christopher F. and Magdalene Richert, natives of Germany, the former born in 1791 and died in 1861, and the later born in 1793 and died in 1833. Their five children were: Christopher S., born December 21, 1821, Gottlieb R., in 1823; Christian, the subject of this sketch, January 6, 1825; Frederick in 1827; Benjamin, in 1829. Gottlieb and

Frederick died in 1849. Christian came to this country in 1854, and after a year spent at Auburn, New York, came to Jersey county, this State and thence to this county, working first as a farm hand, and subsequently renting land until he bought where he now lives. February 2, 1853, he married Miss Catharine Mower, at Jerseyville, also a native of Germany. They had seven children, viz: John, born March 10, 1859; Wilhelmina P., born December 22, 1860, and died the 12th of April, of the same year; Carl Wilhelm, born November 17, 1862; Louisa M., July 24, 1864; Pauline S., June 8, 1867; Edward H., May 9, 1872; Emma, June 22, 1874. Mrs. R. was born October 3, 1832 and died January 10, 1878. Mr. R. was naturalized about 1861. His early educational advantages were good. He now owns two hundred and eighty acres of valuable land, the accumulation of himself and family. He takes great interest in the improvement of his live stock.

Daniel H. Starkweather, post office, Auburn, is a son of Asa and Louisa (Harvey) Starkweather, natives of Vermont, the former born January 7, 1807, and mother, August 7, 1812. They were married September 4, 1834, and came to Morgan county, Illinois, in wagons. After four years' residence they removed to Jersey county, where they resided until their death; the former in September, 1845, and the latter in 1856. They had five children, two sons and three daughters: Daniel H., born November 13, 1838; Mary L., May 9, 1841; Emily, July 2, 1843; Asa and Louisa, May 26, 1846; Louisa died the same year. The father entered land in Morgan county and improved a farm. Daniel H. was brought up on a farm. August 21, 1862, he married Lucinda Kirkpatrick, by whom he had two children: Emily W., born May 28, 1863, and Amanda C., December 22, 1864, and died April 23, 1865. Mrs. S. died April 3, 1865, February 25, 1866. Mr. S. married Sarah A. Utt, who was born in Greene county, Illinois. Their children were: Walter U., born February 28, 1867, and died November 12, 1868; Asa E., March 9, 1869; Charles, November 24, 1871, and died December 3, following; Harry, February 18, 1873, and died the 24th of that month; James, born December 30, 1876; Bessie, December 5, 1880. Mr. S. owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, worth \$50 an acre. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Erminia M. Valentine, post office, Pawnee, is a daughter of John and Mary Maddy, the former born in Virginia, in 1812, and the latter in Ohio; in the latter State, in 1835, they were married,

and they had two children: Erminia, the subject of this notice, born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1836; and Hudson, born in the same State, in 1838. September 20, 1855, Erminia married Alfred Leonard, whose parents were born in Virginia; they immediately came to this county, purchased school land and improved the land where she now lives. They had eight children: Mary E., born July 30, 1856; Charles W., born October 15, 1857, and died August 31, 1858; George A., born November 26, 1858, and died September 1, 1860; Sarah F., born August 28, 1861; James E., born July 8, 1863; Effie L., and Emma J., born September 6, 1865; and Olive B., August 25, 1872. Mr. Leonard died March 21, 1873, aged 53 years, and Olive B. Leonard died October 7, 1881, aged nine years, one month and twelve days. In March, 1880, Mrs. L. married Isaac Valentine, who was born in Ohio, in 1827. She owns two hundred and forty acres, valued at \$50 an acre, well improved, and everything denotes prosperity.

John B. Weber, post office, pawnee, son of John B. and Elizabeth Weber; father was born at or near Nuremburg, Germany, in 1778, and his mother born in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia, December 30, 1790; father came to the United States about 1800, settling in Virginia; in 1805, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Shutt, and by that marriage there were six children, all sons, who grew to maturity, viz: William, born in 1807; George R., John B., April 7, 1810; Philip W., Jacob J. and Peter S.; the two latter are deceased.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, and came to this county in April 16, 1836, locating in Springfield; September 23, 1832, in Shepherdstown, Virginia, he married Sarah Ann Waltz, and of his ten children, seven lived to years of maturity, viz: George William, Sarah Elizabeth, Virginia, Andrew J., George P., James W., Amanda M., Cornelia E., Benjamin R. and Charles E.; the two first mentioned died in Virginia in their second year, and Virginia died in Springfield, also in her second year; Andrew J. was killed at Vicksburg, June 30, 1863, he was Colonel of the Eleventh Missouri Infantry; James W. was a member of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, was honorably discharged, and on his way home was assassinated. John B., the father, learned cabinet making in Maryland; followed the business two years in New York City, six years at Shepherdstown, Virginia, and five years in Sangamon county, Illinois, where he was disabled by the loss of a hand by a buzz saw, after which he was

elected copyist of the land records of the State; after following this business six years he went to California, in 1849; returning in the fall of 1851, he purchased a farm in Pawnee township, where he has since continued to reside, and where he has one of the best farms in the county; has been sheriff and collector—1854–6; was Quartermaster and Commissary during the Mormon War, under Governor Ford, in the fall of 1846. His first wife died August 5, 1866, and November 28, 1867, he married Mrs. Nancy J. Drennan, *nee* Dodds.

George P. Weber, post office, Pawnee, is a son of John B. and Sarah A. Weber, and was born in this country, December 2, 1842; his parents settled in Pawnee township, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the First United States Rifle Regiment, afterwards called Eleventh Missouri Infantry. On returning home, he married Miss Vienna Meader, daughter of Timothy E., and Miriam H. Meader; she was born in this county April 21, 1842. They have had five children: Mary A., born October 5, 1864, Sarah A., January 31, 1866; Timothy, June 16, 1869; Eli, April 26, 1871; and Eva, November 25, 1880. Mr. W. is one of the number of successful farmers of south Sangamon. He has the only herd of Holstein cattle in the county; he also raises Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine.

Philip W. Weber, post office, Pawnee, brother of the preceding, was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, January 28, 1812, and came to this

county in 1837. He married Miss Amanda M. Shepherd, who also was born in the same county as he, November 8, 1811. Their five children are all living, viz: John P., born March 19, 1840; Mary E., January 8, 1842; William S., March 11, 1844; Amanda E., March 3, 1846; Sarah C., February 19, 1848; Emma S., November 26, 1851. Mr. Weber was at first a carpenter and millwright; was in California in 1849–50. In 1851, he purchased his present farm, and he now owns two hundred and fifty-seven acres, valued at \$50 per acre. Raises stock for market. His son, William S., served in the late war. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the M. E. Church, also all their children.

John Wenzler was born December 25, 1840, the son of Joseph and Monicha Wenzler, natives of Germany, the father born January 5, 1805, and the mother in 1811; they were married about 1830, and had eight children, Christian, Polly, Catharine, Lewis, John, Bertie, Lena and Mary; Polly and Lewis are deceased. John emigrated to this county in 1854, and worked as a farm hand. March 7, 1871 he married Elizabeth Clouse, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Clouse, father a native of Germany, and mother from Ireland. They have had three children, John Franklin, born July 10, 1878; two died in infancy. Mr. W. owns two hundred acres of valuable land, acquired by his own industry and economy. He received a good education in Germany, and two terms of country school in this county, and is a member of the Masonic lodge at Pawnee.

CHAPTER XLV.

TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER.

The township of Rochester was first settled in 1818. It comprises township fifteen, north of range four west. Among the early settlers were James McCoy, Archibald Sattley, Robert Sattley, Oliver Stafford, William Roberts, James Bowling, John T. Benham, James Gregory, Fields Jarvis, John Warrick, Daniel Parkinson, Isaac Keys, Levi Gooden, Philip Clark, Edward Clark, Andrew Jones, Andrew St. John, William Woods, Christopher Payne, Levi Locker, the Sheltons, and others.

William Roberts was from Pennsylvania, and moved here in the spring of 1819. He subsequently moved to Adams county, Illinois, and there died.

William Shelton was from Tennessee, and also came in the spring of 1819. He went from here to the lead mines at Galena, and there died.

James McCoy was born July 25, 1791, in Nicholas county, Kentucky. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, from Kentucky, in the dragoons under Colonel Dick Johnson, and was in the battle where Tecumseh was killed. He returned to Kentucky, and was married in Nicholas county, September 15, 1814, to Jane Murphy. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1818, on Horse creek, in what is now Cotton Hill township. Mr. McCoy and Levi W. Goodan owned a wagon together, and each had a horse, a wife and two children, and both families moved from Kentucky in that wagon together. Their wives were two of the six women who came to Sangamon county that year, the wives of the two Drennans, Joseph Dodds, and Mr. Vancil being the other four. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy had twins there. One of them died in infancy. In the spring of 1819, they moved to what is now Rochester township.

James McCoy died March 25, 1844, and Mrs. Jane McCoy died January 22, 1852, both on the farm where they settled in 1819, adjoining Rochester on the east.

James McCoy bought the first full sack of salt ever sold in Springfield. He paid for it in coon skins. Salt was brought in sacks of about four bushels. His brother, Joseph E., says that he assisted in catching the coons, and it took all winter to procure enough to buy that sack of salt. This occurred in 1821 or 1822.

Jabez Capps, born September 9, 1796, in the city of London, England, came to America in the summer of 1817, arriving near what is now Springfield, Illinois, in the spring of 1819, and is believed to have been the first school teacher in Sangamon county. He was married in 1828, near Rochester, to Prudence A. Stafford, who was born in Vermont. Mrs. Capps died May 13, 1836. Jabez Capps was again married near Rochester, Illinois, September, 1836, to Elizabeth Baker.

Mr. Capps was a merchant in Springfield from 1827 to 1836, when he formed a company and laid out the town of Mt. Pulaski; bought his goods from Springfield, and continued in business until 1870. Mr. Capps was postmaster at Mt. Pulaski for fifteen years, and county recorder four years. He and his family reside in Mt. Pulaski.

John Capps was born December 16, 1810, in London, England. Came to America with his mother, brothers and sisters, arriving in Springfield, Illinois, in November, 1830. He was married there September 5, 1833, to Nancy Clements, who was born October 2, 1817, in Lincoln county, Kentucky. (She is a cousin of Mrs. Mathew Cloyd); in 1844, moved to Mt.

Pulaski; about 1850, moved to Decatur, thence to Illiopolis, Sangamon county.

Christopher B. Stafford, was born July 22, 1797, at Coventry, Kent county, Rhode Island. He was married in Essex county, New York, in 1820 to Laura Eggleston, who died within one year, and he married her sister, Sophronia Eggleston, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving July 25, 1824, at Rochester. Mrs. Sophronia Stafford died, and he was twice married after that. His last two wives were sisters, by the name of Shelton. Christopher B. Stafford was an ordained preacher in the Baptist Church more than forty years. Thirty years of that time he was a justice of the peace, or rather a peace-maker, as it is said of him that he used his office to settle difficulties without law, although by that way of doing business he generally deprived himself of fees. He died March 17, 1870, near Rochester, Illinois.

Jewett Stafford, was born January 13, 1795, at Coventry, Kent county, Rhode Island, was taken by his parents in 1804, to Essex county, New York. In 1812, he went as a soldier from that county in the war with England, was in the battle of Plattsburg, Boquet river, near Willsboro, his home. Jewett was married in 1818 to Harriet Eggleston, in Essex county, New York. She was born there March 4, 1802. They moved to Sangamon county, arriving July, 1825, where Rochester now stands. Mr. Stafford died in 1862.

Nathaniel Graham, was born in Pennsylvania. When a young man he went to Columbus, Ohio, and a few years later to Fleming county, Kentucky, where he was married to Sarah Harbor. They had eight children in Fleming county, and the family moved to Springfield, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1826. In the spring of 1827, they moved three and a half miles east of Springfield, between Sugar creek and the south fork of Sangamon river.

John Delay, was born in Virginia, taken by his parents to Bath county, Kentucky, and was there married to Elizabeth Branch, a sister to Edward Branch. She was born November 25, 1785, near Lynchburg, Virginia. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1829, and settled near Rochester.

John Lock was born January 10, 1799, in the town of Farrisburg, Addison county, Vermont. Maria Jaquays was born August 31, 1802, in the same county. They were there married, January 5, 1820, and after the lapse of a few years, moved to Essex county, New York. The family moved

to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving May 2, 1832, at Rochester.

Daniel Parkinson came in 1820, but left about the time lead was discovered at Galena, for the lead mines, and there died.

John and Jacob Warrick were from Kentucky, and were large raw-boned men, one of them weighing two hundred and eighty pounds. They were as strong as they were large. They moved to Adams county.

Fields Jarvis came from the neighborhood of Edwardsville. He was a giant in height, being six feet eleven inches in height. He went north about the time of the lead mine excitement.

Elias Williams, Sr., was from Vermont, and came to Sangamon county in 1821; and died in 1823; aged fifty-three years.

FIRST BORN.

Joseph E. McCoy, son of James and Jane McCoy, was born March 1, 1819, and was the first born in the township, and in the entire county of Sangamon. He now resides in Beloit, Mitchell county, Kansas.

FIRST DEATH.

The first death in the township was that of George Simpson, who died in 1820, and was the first person buried in the cemetery at Rochester village.

FIRST ENTRIES.

The public lands of Sangamon county were first surveyed in 1821, and the first sales made by the general government were on the 6th of November, 1823, at which time Isaac Keys, Sr., entered the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one, township fifteen, range four west; this being the first entry in the township, if not in the county. November 17, Philip Clark entered the east half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, and Edward Clark the east half of the northwest quarter of the same section; and William Chilton the west half of the southwest quarter of section four. These were the only government sales in the township prior to 1824.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Rochester township was held in 1823, Samuel Williams being the teacher. A description of the school house where this school was kept, is given by Mr. Williams in his reminiscences in this chapter.

In the year 1824, the county commissioners' court at the March term, in pursuance of the State laws, organized the township for school

purposes by appointing Isaac Keys, Edward Clark and James Bowling trustees for school lands for township ten, range four west.

A petition, duly signed by seventy-three legal voters of the township, was presented to Wm. F. Elkin, the Sangamon county agent of school lands, ordering the sixteenth section to be offered at public sale at the court house in Springfield, on the fourth Monday in April, 1832, in conformity with the law—the law being that the section could not be sold unless petitioned by three-fourths of the qualified voters of any township containing not less than fifty legal votes. This petition was sworn to and subscribed before Z. Peters, Justice of the Peace.

The proceeds of the sale of the sixteenth section amounted to \$1,160. This fund was loaned at twelve per cent. till 1846, and from then till 1850 at eight per cent. and afterwards at ten per cent. The interest was distributed by the commissioners to the treasurers of the school districts, organized under the act of 1825, until 1833, when he distributed the interest direct to the teachers. This method of distribution was continued until the act of 1845, when the commissioner paid the interest to the township treasurer, and finally the fund was passed over to the care of the township.

The first township trustees in office under the act of 1845, were Samuel Williams, Robert Bell and James Bashaw. Mr. Williams was appointed township treasurer September 17, 1845, and was by virtue of his office, superintendent of schools in the township.

There has been great improvement in educational work since Samuel Williams taught school in the old log house, so aptly described by him. There are now in the township nine districts and nine school-houses, valued at \$12,300.

RELIGIOUS.

Where and by whom the first religious exercises in the township were held is unknown,* but it is well-known the Methodist circuit rider, and itinerant preacher was here at a very early day. The first now remembered was a Rev. Mr. Hale. He was a rough man, and feared not to tell men they were sinners, and preach to them the condemnation. He told them upon one occasion that he "did not come to plaster them over with untempered mortar, and he would tell them that if they did not repent they would all go to hell." Rice and Miller were also early ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

There are now, including those in the village of Rochester, four churches in the township, represented by the following denominations, Methodist Episcopal, Christian and Universalist.

HISTORY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ROCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

By D. G. Kuhl, from notes by M. D. McCoy.

"As has very often been the case, so in regard to this section of our country, Methodism was introduced here by local preachers. As early as 1821, Rev. James Sims located near the spot where the village of Rochester now stands, and preached the gospel to the few early settlers round about, some of whom came from many miles distant to hear the word; and soon this earnest herald of Christianity formed a society of like faith with himself; when the Indiana Conference, learning of his success, sent them a traveling preacher, by the name of Rice, the first one sent among them. In 1822, he was followed by Rev. John Miller, and he by Rev. Hargrave, in 1823, and Glenville Phelps in 1824. In 1825, Rev. Peter Cartwright came as supply; then came James House, in 1827, and Rev. Tarken and John Sinclair, in 1828. Then in 1830, we find Revs. French and Lopas; and in 1831, Rev. Sabastian; and in '32 Christopher J. Houts. Then from this date to 1848 we find the names of Moses Shunk, Peter Akers, David Mott, Henry Frank, Rev. Luckett, and Peter Ketchum (a local); John T. Stamper, as presiding elder, and C. W. Lewis. About this time, before and after, these early preachers supplied the scattered population of territory which now forms contiguous counties, and parts of the States of Indiana and Illinois. At an early day we also find the names of Richard Bird, Isiah Haines, and George Fairbanks, as circuit preachers, perhaps on what was then called Decatur Circuit, and afterwards Sangamon; for in those days church organizations were few and far between; and Mr. M. D. McCoy, of Rochester, informs us that the first Quarterly Conference that he attended as a steward from that place, was at a distance of forty miles and was held at Decatur. Since then hundreds of Methodist Churches have been erected in the territory then constituting but one circuit, embracing all the cities, towns, and villages therein; and we find along the line, down to the present time the names of many well-known earnest and successful ministers who have at various times preached in and about Rochester, and organized and ministered to societies thus constituted, in circuits of various names, which, at different times, embraced the

*John Cooper's house, seventeen miles north of Rochester: self and wife, etc. See M. D. McCoy.

township, or parts thereof, such is Methodism at work—as it has always been, everywhere. Most of the names we shall mention are found elsewhere, perhaps, in this volume; but our township has a claim upon their record: H. Buck, Wm. Travis, Mobley, Sloan, Semple, Lane, Hopkins, Wm. Prentiss, J. C. Kimber, S. H. Clark, D. P. Lyon, Jonas Dimit, Newton Cloud, J. L. Crane, Wm. T. Bennett, John Nottingham, Wm. Murphy, Leonard Smith, T. M. Dillon, J. C. Daily, Wm. Curnut, G. W. Dungan; and the present resident pastor is Rev. J. M. Dunavan. Several of those named were here only as presiding elders, and preached at their quarterly meetings.

“One not yet named in this connection deserves special mention as a long resident pioneer of this part of Sangamon county, who labored faithfully and successfully as a local preacher, and has left many seals to his ministry and monuments of his philanthropic benevolence. We allude to Rev. John Cooper, who married many couples, and baptized more persons than any other one man of his day, and lived to see vast numbers converted and gathered into the Church of Christ. His record is found also in connection with the history of Cooper township, as his residence was in that part of the county; but his Christian field was much wider in extent.

“The first society, or class at Rochester, of the M. E. Church, was formed by him and of which he was leader in 1821; and the first M. E. preacher had but four members, John Cooper and his wife, Nancy Giger, and one other not recollected, and was the nucleus around which grew a circuit, now composing five presiding elders' districts. Till the year 1827, preaching in and about Rochester, was done only in private houses, when a log school house was erected, and thence on till 1852, that served the purpose of a church. In that year the small brick one was built by means of general contribution, but under the auspices of the Universalists of the place, yet used by consent by other ministers, till 1875, when the present neat and convenient frame house was erected at a cost of \$2,350. The work of Christianity among them seems to be permanently established in the community, and many of the best and influential citizens are its supporters. One of the earliest class leaders was Joseph E. McCoy, who is yet a resident of the vicinity, and is known as ‘Uncle Joe,’ now quite old, yet hale and active, and waiting to be called home. He held the office of leader thirty-three years, from 1821 to 1854, when his nephew, M. D. McCoy, was appointed,

and has thus continued to the present time, thirty-two years.

“The Sunday school was organized at Rochester in 1828, and continued for many years during the summer, and for the last twenty years during the whole year, being superintended most of the time by Mr. M. D. McCoy. Dr. E. R. Babcock, of the village, held the position two years, and Mrs. G. W. Dungan, the pastor's wife, was a very efficient superintendent one year. For the last thirty years this school has been known as the M. E. Sunday School of Rochester.

“At present there are four church buildings owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the township, and two others just over the line in adjoining ones, supported by one-half their membership, residing in Rochester township. Round Prairie, in the northwest quarter of the township, has long been a point of some note in the Christian work of Methodism, and although at times embraced in the work of Rochester circuit, it has for many years been one of the appointments in the Springfield circuit, and is at present served by Rev. A. H. Gunnett, as pastor. At a very early day a society was formed here and preaching and other religious services were held in a small brick school-house erected on an acre of ground presented by Mr. B. S. Edwards, of Springfield, and afterwards in a larger frame house, taking the place of the former one, removed. About the year 1866, a good frame house was erected upon an acre of ground adjoining the school-house lot, presented by A. H. Kalb, for that use, in accord with the will and precious purpose and desire of the former owner, Absalom Kalb, now deceased. This church is known as Round Prairie Chapel. It cost about \$1,000. The house is deeded to trustees agreeably to the rules of the M. E. Church, but ministers of various other denominations of Christians have preached in it at times and the venerable Father Albert Hale, of the Presbyterian Church, had a stated appointment there for a number of years, and received the cordial welcome and liberal support of the whole community, and only increasing feebleness by age caused him to discontinue his ministerial services at the place.

“Such, then, has been the history of Methodism in this new field, as in all others where it has gone in this and other lands, first on foot and horse-back by the early pioneers, then in gigs and buggies, and now more extensively by railway and steamboats.

"Its founder said, 'The world is my parish,' and his followers are now in all parts of the earth, numbered by many millions in the church militant, and the church triumphant.

"And may her triumphs ne'er grow less,
Nor her grand virtues ever wane;
With sister churches onward press,
Till they, for Christ, the world shall gain."

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF ROCHESTER.

By Elder Samuel Williams.

"In the fall of 1831, Elder Hugh Bowles, from Kentucky, with his family, arrived in Sangamon county. During the ensuing winter, and some months after, he abode with his old friend, Isaac Baker, Sr. While remaining in this vicinity, Elder Bowles devoted much of his time to preaching the gospel, in different neighborhoods. Among the early settlers in the county, were many isolated members of the Church of Christ, of the denomination called Christians, who, since their arrival, had remained un-united, in a church capacity. After consultation with the brethren, and due reflection, Elder Bowles resolved to organize a church in this vicinity 'founded on the Bible, and the Bible alone, as the all sufficient and only infallible rule of religious faith and practice.'

This resolution he proceeded to carry into effect, at a public meeting, held at the residence of Thomas Baker, about one and a half miles south of west from Rochester, on the 5th day of April, 1832. At the close of the meeting, Thomas Baker and Samuel Williams were chosen as Deacons of the congregation.

"The names of those who originally united in the organization, were as follows: Elder Hugh Bowles and Mrs. Bowles, Anderson Bowles and his wife, Joseph, Walter and Elizabeth Bowles, Annie Payne, Isaac Baker, Sr., and Mrs. Baker, Joseph Baker and his wife, Thomas Baker and his wife, James Baker and his wife, Andrew Richards and his wife, Isaac Martin and his wife, William Ruddell and his wife, William Poor, Sr., and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Delay, Mrs. Deborah Stokes, Mrs. Levi Gooden, Mrs. Mary Williams, Sr., and Samuel Williams, and perhaps others whose names are not now recollected, after a period of more than forty-nine years, and the original record having been lost. Near the time of Elder Bowles' removal to his future home in Logan county, Illinois, he committed the care and general oversight of the church to Elder Isaac Martin, who, not many months after, with the approbation of the members, ordained Andrew Richards and Samuel Williams

as elders of the congregation. By the services of Elder Martin and the frequent visits of Elder Bowles and his zealous son Walter, and the occasional aid of several pioneer preachers of the Gospel, members were frequently added to the church, not only in its near vicinity, but also from distant neighborhoods. Under these circumstances, meetings were frequently held on the same Sunday in Rochester, on the south fork of the Sangamon river, and in the Richardson settlement on the south side of the river.

"At a meeting held by Elder Bowles in the summer of 1837, near the residence of Isaac Bell, in the grove, he informed the brethren that after due consideration and counsel with the brethren and advised by himself and many other persons, Brother Williams had resolved to take part in preaching the Gospel; and there being no objections, he was authorized to do so. About that time, as my memory serves me, Robert Bell and John Stokes, Sen., were set apart as additional elders in the church. In the summer of 1851, Elder P. Vawter visited the church and held a meeting four or five days, which resulted in about thirty additions. During several years the meetings were in private dwellings, in small school houses, in groves, and frequently in latter years, in the large and commodious barn of Robert Bell. In the summer of 1852 our new meeting house was ready for use, and on the first Sunday in June, as my record shows, the first public discourse was made in that edifice, which was situated just over the line, in Cotton Hill township; but a majority of the members have always resided in Rochester township, there being but two members residing in Cotton Hill when organized.

"In the fall of 1852, William M. Brown held a protracted meeting in this house, which resulted in more than fifty additions to the church. The names of those who have been employed by the church as preachers, since the year 1852, are as follows: William A. Mallory, in the year 1853; A. McCollom, 1854; A. Johnson, in 1855; Wickliff Taylor, monthly visits, free of charge, from 1855 to 1860; Elder Dunkinson, in 1864. In December, 1864, Alfred Lewis, Lawson H. Smith, and John Stokes, Jr., were ordained as elders; Benjamin Auxier and J. A. Waddle, as deacons. In the fall of 1867, E. C. Weekly and Elder Moppin held a protracted meeting, resulting in about seventy additions. After that, Elder Weekly preached during the year 1868; Elder John Wilson, in 1870; Samuel Lowe, in 1871-72; E. C. Weekly, in 1873; and A. J. Kane, from 1874 to 1881; since then, Elder W. W. Weeden.

During the last forty years, the number of members in the church has ranged from one hundred to one hundred and forty. Its present number is one hundred and thirty. The elders are John Johnson and I. B. Williams; and its present deacons are Benjamin Auxier and Mr. Hunter.

FIRST ROCHESTER CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"As the first Rochester church formed an integral part of the old South Fork Church, its early history is included in the record of that church. Its territory included the Round Prairie, Rochester, and thence south one and a half miles to the sectional line running east and west across the township. After the year 1841, the Rochester church was considered as an independent organization, its elders being Andrew Richards and Samuel Williams, and after 1842, its deacons were Samuel West and William S. Bashaw. In August, 1842, Elder William Brown held a five days' meeting in Rochester, which resulted in about twenty-four additions to the church, among whom were Benjamin West, Samuel West, Dr. B. F. Dickerson, James McCune, and others. Our meetings were usually held either in Rochester or a school house in the northeast corner of the township. During about twenty years, the church continued to prosper, being sustained by its own public services and the occasional aid of Elder William M. Brown, A. J. Kane, Walter Bowles, William A. Mallory, and several other preachers. But about the year 1862, Elder Richards and other leading members having died, and I being no longer able to preach, in consequence of failure of health, and the members not being able to build a house in Rochester, it was thought best for those who could be thus better accommodated to unite with the brethren in the German Prairie, and others over the Sangamon river. A good meeting house was there built and a prosperous church organized. It may be proper to add that the first Rochester church was seldom disturbed, either by internal strife, or by contentions with other religious organizations. It usually contained from fifty to eighty members.

SECOND ROCHESTER CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"Near the close of the year 1874, there were some members in the South Fork Christian Church, who thought it advisable to sustain preaching in Rochester, and by the contribution of church members and other persons favorable to the effort, the services of Elder A. J. Kane, of Springfield, were procured one Sunday in each month. In this manner he served the brethren in Rochester four years. Near the close of De-

cember, 1875, he continued his meetings several evenings and during the last two, five persons obeyed the Gospel. But instead of continuing the interesting meeting he was under the necessity of leaving to attend a protracted meeting of his own appointing in Fulton county. In order to continue the meeting the services of James Logan, of California, were obtained. During a meeting of four weeks continuance, many persons professed faith in Christ, and were baptized. Before the close of the meeting Elder Kane returned, and before the departure of Elder Logan most of the new converts and other old members residing within two or three miles united together as a church of Christ.

"In September, 1877, our new meeting house, thirty-six by fifty-six feet was ready for use, and the dedication sermon was preached by Elder W. W. Everest, President of Eureka College. In December, 1877, Elder P. Vawter held a protracted meeting, which resulted in sixteen or twenty additions to the church. In 1878, Henry P. Clark and James McCune, were chosen as elders, and William Windsor and Samuel Wolford, deacons of the church. Elder Burton succeeded Elder Kane as preacher for several months, in the year 1879, and perhaps some longer, and after a few months vacation, Elder W. A. Mallory succeeded him and still continues to serve the church as pastor. Since the organization of the church, nine or ten members have died, and many have moved to distant localities, while others, choosing to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season, have abandoned their religious profession; yet there still remains thirty-six or forty members faithful to Christ. The church is now out of debt, and the present indications are, that it will survive some of the degrading vices of the present day."

MINERAL SPRINGS.

By D. G. Hall.

By special request of the publishers, Mr. K. visited a mineral spring, located in the southwest corner of section twenty-one, township fifteen, range four, about eight miles southeast of Springfield, and writes of it as follows:

"No special attention has been given to preparing the spring for public use, but the present owner had it walled up with brick a few years ago, and enclosed it with a board fence within a space of twelve feet square, allowing any who so wished to come and take water from it as they might desire.

"On the 15th day of October, 1881, the writer visited the place for observation and inquiry, in



M. D. McCoy

company with Rev. A. H. Gunnett, and was hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Olcott, who furnished every facility to aid him in his research. The spring is about one-third of a mile from the family residence, in a narrow ravine, through which passes a small rill heading in the prairie, a few hundred yards north of the spot, which unites with another similar stream a few yards south.

"The water within the brick wall was four feet in diameter, and about five feet in depth at the time of the visit; but subsequently a small vein of water which seems to be of the same kind as that in the spring is found issuing from the side of the ravine, a short distance below the junction of the two mentioned, and, as is supposed, has lessened the amount that issues at the spring above. On making further observations at the spot, the writer calculated that the level of the water in the spring is about fifty feet lower than the general level of the prairie a short distance north of the place, the land sloping off toward the south fork of the Sangamon river, which is probably not more than one-eighth of a mile distant, southward.

"There have been numerous instances of the efficacious uses of the water producing satisfactory results. Dr. Shields, of Ball township, was the owner of this spring many years ago, and relates that he at times, before the country was settled up, saw many wagon loads of persons from the southern part of the State, and elsewhere, that came to the spring and camped there for the benefit of the medical qualities of the water; so that more than fifty years ago it was renowned as valuable. But many remarkable cures therefrom have been known of later times, and numerous witnesses can be obtained to testify thereto. Mr. Olcott is also now using the water with good effect, upon himself. He further says that though he has fed a great many hogs, he has never had any cases of cholera among them, and he ascribes it to the fact that they have always had access to the water issuing from the spring. A similar testimony is given by his neighbor, Mr. Dickerson, through whose feed-lots the water passes.

"The following is the testimony of the State Assayer and Chemist, of Massachusetts:

"OFFICE OF S. DANA HAYES,
STATE ASSAYER AND CHEMIST,
20TH STREET, BOSTON, MASS., May 8, 1869."

To James H. Olcott, Esq., Springfield, Illinois:
Sir—The sample of mineral water received from you has been as thoroughly analyzed as the small quantity would permit, with the following results: It is trans-

parent and clear, with a sulphuretted odor and taste. One United States standard gallon contains 72 13 100 grains of solid mineral water, consisting of potash, soda, lime, magnesia, carbonic and sulphuric acids, chlorine and sulphur. It is a valuable and unusual mineral water, belonging to the class known as sulphuretted saline waters, and it is certainly worthy of an exhaustive analysis. Respectfully,

S. DANA HAYES,
State Assayer of Massachusetts."

REMINISCENCES,

By Samuel Williams.

The following incidents the writer, Rev. Samuel Williams, gives as facts connected with the early history of Rochester township:

"In the fall of 1821, in company with Elias Thompson, Orange Babbitt and Samuel Draper, with their families and some stock, we crossed the Wabash river near Terre Haute, and after traveling a few miles through heavy timber, we came to the eastern edge of the great Illinois prairie. There we saw a patch of cotton and a small log house, but we did not see another house until after traveling several days, when we arrived at the house of Titus Gragg, near what is now called Campbellsburg, in Christian county.

"In March, 1822, my father and the family having arrived, he rented a part of Fields Jarvis' farm, situated in the southeast part of the township, on the farm now owned by Benjamin Auxier. Further north, there was another farm, which was also rented in 1822, by Elias Thompson. At the north edge of the timber were the residences of John Warrick and Daniel Parkinson, and across the prairie, further north, lived James McCoy, with whom his brother Joseph usually resided, Archibald Sattley, Robert Sattley, Oliver Stafford, William Roberts, James Bowland, John T. Benham and James Gregory, Sr. Further west, Isaac Keys, Sr., Levi Gooden, James Vaughn, the large blacksmith, and Philip Clark, Sr. And in the Round Prairie, Edward Clark, Andrew Jones, Andrew St. John, Wm. Woods, Christopher Paine, some of the Sheltons, Levi Locker, and a family in a house near the present residence of Joshua Graham. Andrew Johnson, the father of John and Samuel Johnson, was a millwright by occupation, and he came from Scotland at an early date, and he and James Gregory, Sr., were the principal architects in the erection of Mr. Clark's mills. Besides these, there may have been other settlers in the township whom I did not know, or whose names I cannot recollect after a lapse of more than fifty years.

"In those early times, there were many wild bees, wild deer, turkeys, raccoons, minks, muskrats, and some others, still hunted in many places by small parties of Indians.

"There were also many patches of cotton and flax in Sangamon county. The women spun and wove the raw material into cloth, from which substantial clothing for both men and women was made. But cloth of a finer texture, mostly white, but delicately striped with bright colors, was also made, which was chiefly designed for women and children's fine dresses. When clothed with such dresses, the young women appeared, not only modest, but very attractive.

"In the year 1822, there was a military company muster in the township, at which many persons were present, some of whom lived many miles distant. Elias Thompson was captain. Some of the men had guns, others used various substitutes. Before proceeding with the exercises, there was some debating with reference to the choice of military tactics, some preferring those of Scott, and others Duane's. The performance was awkward and in some respects comical. After the drill was ended, the captain, as was customary in those days, treated the company to two or three gallons of whisky. Soon after, some of the men became very boisterous, and several of them stripped to the pants for a fist fight, but finally wiser counsels prevailed, and all went home peaceably.

"There being much rain in those early days, there was much ague in the country. Drs. Darling and Jayne were the first physicians, and in later times were Dr. James P. Kipper, and Dr. Todd, of Springfield.

"In the year 1822, Rivers Cormack, a local Methodist preacher, and William Roberts, of the Baptist persuasion, were the only preachers. Mr. Roberts was rather eccentric, and manifested considerable antipathy against preachers, who received money as pay for their labors. He is said to have given it as his opinion, that 'the Gospel cannot be carried on silver wheels.'

"In the summer of 1823, I taught my first school, the first in the township, in a log cabin, located on the open prairie, on the land now owned by Robert Billings. In 1824, there was a school taught in the Sattley settlement, by Richard E. Barker. In 1824-5, there was a school taught on the south side of the river, near Mr. Clark's mills, by Jabez Capps, a worthy man, and an excellent scholar, but, as reported, so easy and indulgent with children in regard to his discipline, that his school was considered by some as very defective. The first school house

on Round Prairie was built in the year 1827 or 1828. William Jones was the first employed as teacher, and taught one day, when the house was burned down at night, supposed to be maliciously, as there had been some contention before it was built, as to its location.

"The following is a description of a school house on Sugar creek, in which I taught school in the year 1824: It was built of logs; was about fourteen by sixteen feet in size, very low; had a clapboard roof, kept down by poles; the chimney was made of wood and clay, with stone back-wall, and jambs; the size of the fire-place was about three feet by six; the house was daubed, both inside and out, with clay mortar, up to the roof. If I remember correctly, it had a puncheon floor below, but none above; the door shutter, was made of clapboards fastened together with wooden pins, and hung on heavy wooden hinges. When raising the house the upper and lower half of two logs, in the south end and west side, were cut out for window spaces, in which, strips of wood were placed up and down, on which paper was pasted, and afterwards greased, in order to admit the light; in the lower logs two-inch augur holes were bored, in which strong pins were inserted, as a basis for the puncheon writing desks or tables. The seats or benches, were made of split logs. There were two or three clapboard shelves, on which spare books and the childrens' dinner-baskets were usually placed. There was a small puncheon table and a split bottomed chair, for the use of the teacher. This completed the furniture of the room. Now all was ready for the admission of teacher and pupils, who in those early times enjoyed much pleasure, and seemed proud when meeting together in this very modest and humble school house.

"During fifty-six years, great changes have occurred. Then the Government had not sold any land in the township; now it is all owned by individuals. Then there were no bridges across the large streams and canoes supplied the place of ferry-boats. Then there were no mills, except two second-rate horse-mills; now there is one good steam flouring mill, four substantial meeting houses, nine school districts furnished with commodious school houses. There are now two drug stores, one dry goods store, two grocery stores, one good livery stable and a first-class flouring mill."

ORGANIC.

At the general election in November, 1860, the question was submitted to a vote of the peo-

ple, as to whether the county should organize under the Township Organization Law. The vote being favorable, Rochester, in connection with other townships in the county, was organized in April, 1861.

VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER.

The village of Rochester is one of the oldest in the county. The lands on which the village was located were entered by Archibald and Robert Sattley, and transferred by them to L. V. Hollenbeck, one of four brothers—Lawrence V., Andrew F., William Henry and Henry William—who came to what is now Rochester township in 1829 or 1830.

Shortly after arriving here L. V. Hollenbeck erected a carding and corn-mill and distillery, run by a tread wheel, and located on the small branch just at the north end of Water street.

The town of Rochester was surveyed and platted by James Gregory, Esq., December 16, 1831. L. V. Hollenbeck was proprietor of all north of Main street. A. F. Hollenbeck, administrator, acknowledged the plat before C. B. Stafford, justice of the peace, which is recorded in book H, page 141 of records.

C. B. Stafford built a two-story log cabin, where he kept the post office and stage stand. It stood on the corner of Main and Water streets, east of the Iron Bridge. Robert Sattley built his rude cabin a short distance to the westward of this, and near the spot where stands the Rochester House. A third log cabin was built by Minas Johnson, on the lot just west of the railroad depot. Several of the primitive cabins of these hardy pioneers may yet be seen.

These buildings were erected before the plat was made, yet were the beginning of the village.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Rochester was incorporated February 1, 1869, under the provision of the general town incorporation laws of the State, passed in 1831, which were afterwards amended from time to time, and elections have been regularly held since that time.

On the 3d day of June, 1873, under a provision of the general incorporation act of 1872, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages, approved April 10, 1872; in force July 1st, 1872," the organization of the Town of Rochester was changed to that of the Village of Rochester under said act. The certificate required by law was filed in the office of the recorder of deeds, of Sangamon county, and one copy with the Secretary of State.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the territory now comprising the village and vicinity of Rochester, was in the winter of 1823-'4 and was taught by Richard E. Barker, in a log house built for another purpose, and transformed into a school house, in which religious services might be held. In 1826, this house was burnt down, and for a time the people had no place of meeting, and the children were without a school house.

The first public school building, proper, was also a log cabin, built late in the fall of 1831, eighteen by twenty feet in size, in the most improved style of those times, having greased paper for window lights and one whole end of the house for a fire-place. However, it could boast of a fair quality of seats and desks made of sawed walnut boards. The lumber of the house was donated by Edward Clark, then running a saw-mill. The condition of the gift was that the house should be used as a school house, and if used for any other purpose, he should have pay for the lumber, at customary prices. But, to whatever uses the house was put to, no pay was ever given to Mr. C. for his lumber.

This house was replaced by another and more improved one in 1837, and the first teacher who occupied it was Samuel Williams, who had a short time before taught school in a private house. Several succeeding school houses were erected on the same site, and for some years this was the only school for miles around, and the little house was crowded, at times, with sixty and seventy children.

"The second school house in the village of Rochester was of stone obtained at Samuel Williams' quarry on the south fork of the Sangamon river. In the same year this was built, one of frame was also built, about two miles west of the village, near the present south fork bridge, and a few rods west of the residence of John Clark, son of Edward, and now constitutes a part of John's residence. The stone house above mentioned, was twenty by twenty-four feet, and was equal to that of any other village anywhere about.

In the autumn of 1865, the old stone house was removed, and a two-story frame one put in its place, being twenty-six by forty feet, and costing \$3,600. From that time the school was graded, and taught by a principal and assistant. The following have been the principals: Everett, Hasbrouck, Stephen Goldsmith, A. O. Houston, I. K. Bradley, J. J. Berry, D. W. Binns, W. T. Crow, Robert Bradbury, Wm. R. Corey, Miss L. D. Burroughs, C. P. Johnson, Timothy McGrath, and S. A. Tobin.

On Friday, September, 10, 1880, the house took fire from a defective flue, and was consumed. School had commenced on the previous Monday. No other place being attainable for the school, preparations were immediately begun for the erection of another upon the same site, which was near enough finished by the spring of 1881, to resume the school.

The house is built of brick, and contains four rooms; but at present only two of these are needed. It is thirty-two by fifty feet, and situated on the west side of Main street, in the central part of the village, and presents a commanding appearance, being a creditable ornament to the village. It cost \$5,000, which was procured by issuing bonds.

Dr. E. R. Babcock is a physician and surgeon in the village of Rochester, and was born in Lewis county, New York, March 21, 1826, the son of Job and Sarah (Williams) Babcock.

His father was a farmer on the banks of St. Lawrence river till his death in 1834. His mother died in Michigan, 1862. Dr. B. was educated in the common schools of his native county, and at the academy there. At the age of twenty-four, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Bruster, of Jefferson county, New York, and in 1851 attended the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and for some years practiced medicine in New York, and then graduated at Burlington University, in Vermont, 1861. In 1863, he came to Sangamon, and soon was placed in charge of Post Hospital at Camp Yates, near Springfield, as surgeon, eighteen months, when he resigned (January 1, 1865), and accepted an appointment on the Board of Examining Surgeons for the Eighth District of the State, which he held till the close of the late war. He spent the summer of 1866 in the East, and returned in the fall to the village of Rochester, where he has continued the practice of medicine to the present time. He was married in 1857 to Martha Bruster, who was born in New York, the daughter of Dr. Bruster, his former preceptor, and has had two children: O. B., who was born March 26, 1857, in Jefferson county, New York, and married to Emma Merriam, also born in Jefferson county, New York, but at the time of marriage resided in Romeo, Michigan. Young Dr. O. B. Babcock graduated in the study of medicine, and is now practicing with his father. A younger son, born September 2, 1872, died March 1, 1873.

Dr. Babcock has been a very skillful physician and surgeon, and now, in partnership with his

son, has a large share of patronage in, and many miles around the villages in which they reside, enjoying the confidence of all who know them, both being good and influential citizens of the county, while the Doctor and his intelligent and amiable wife are useful members of the M. E. Church. Politically, they are all active Republicans.

James M. Bell, a farmer in Rochester, was born August 6, 1856, in Sangamon county, the son of James and Milla (Dotson) Bell, whose sketch appears in this book. He was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools till 1872. He then attended the schools of the First Ward, in Springfield, Illinois, and in 1875, he entered upon the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. H. O. Bolles, of Springfield, and afterwards graduated in the State University, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the year 1879, after which he practiced medicine at the village of Blackburn, in Christian county, Illinois, during one year. He was married April 29, 1880, to Laura F. North, who was born in Sangamon county, November 7, 1859, the daughter of Robert North, who was born October, 1814, in Buckingham county, Virginia, and taken by his parents to Jefferson county, Tennessee, when he was a boy. He came to Sangamon county with his brother, John North, who had been back to Tennessee. They arrived in September, 1832, in what is now Cooper township. Robert North was married in Sangamon county March 29, 1838, to America Schmick. She was born February 10, 1816, in Lincoln county, Kentucky, and came to Sangamon county in company with her mother, brother-in-law—John Clemons, one brother, two sisters and two nephews, arriving in the fall of 1829, and settled three miles south of Springfield. Robert North and wife had six children living in Sangamon county. He was one of the most successful farmers in Sangamon county, and was a resident of Cooper township till his death, September 24, 1880. The widow is yet living at the old homestead. Since their marriage they have moved to the farm now situated in Rochester township, and now own nine hundred and twelve acres of land in Rochester, Buck Hart and Cooper townships, which is under a good state of cultivation, and worth \$40 per acre. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church. Politically, they are Democratic.

James H. Bell was born November 30, 1822, in Nicholas county, Kentucky, the son of Robert Bell, who was born March 8, 1795, in Bourbon county, Kentucky. His father was born in Ire-

land, and had but four children, Robert, and three sisters. After his sisters were married, he had no knowledge of any relative in America, bearing his family name. He was a soldier from Bourbon county in the War of 1812. Robert Bell and Susannah Baker were married February 12, 1818, in that county, and moved to Nicholas county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1830, and settled four miles south of the present town of Rochester, where he continued farming to the time of his death on June 25, 1872, near Illiopolis, from injuries caused by a runaway team, four days previous. Mrs. Susannah Bell was made a cripple for life by the same accident. They had lived more than fifty-four years as man and wife, and she survived him till February 29, 1876.

The subject of this sketch came to Springfield, Illinois, with his father, and was married in Sangamon county, Illinois, May 7, 1843, to Miss Milla Dotson, who was born November, 1822, in Loudon county, Virginia; they had four children: Eliza A., born February 25, 1844, and married September 4, 1864, to Benjamin C. Gray, who was born August 12, 1832, near Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Mrs. Gray died December, 1874; John W., the second child, died under two years of age; Hiram F., born December 17, 1852; he spent two years in California, and traveled over the greater portion of the State, then returned home; he is now unmarried, and lives with his brother, one and a half miles west of Berry station, on the O. & M. Railroad; James M., born August 6, 1856; studied medicine in Springfield, and attended the Medical College at Ann Arbor, Michigan; after graduating he returned home, and was married to Laura F. North, daughter of Robert North, and resides one and a half miles west of Berry station. Mr. James H. Bell has resided in this county fifty-one years, and remembers well the hardships and privations of the early settler. There were but few schools in his early days, consequently his education was limited. His summers were spent at work on the farm, and the winter time in making rails. To pay for the first land he bought, he made rails at fifty cents per hundred, to raise the first payment. He lived on the farm from the time he was married until four years after the death of his wife, then sold off his stock and moved to Springfield for the purpose of schooling his youngest son, and remained in Springfield three years, and then returned to the farm and continued farming until the present season, and has spent a part of this summer on a trip to Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, and has been twice to the mountains, traveling on different roads in

going and coming, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the west; he has also made several trips to the South, with stock, traveling by rail and boat, and at times by land. At one time, in company with a partner, he purchased a flat-boat at Peoria, and loaded it with produce, went down the river as far as Vicksburg, remained there three weeks before disposing of the boat and cargo, and while there went and viewed the battle-field, and stood under the shade of the tree that was said to be General Grant's headquarters, and near by was the tree where he tied his horse, the ring and staple still remaining as he left it; after disposing of the boat he returned home by rail. He is now living a retired life with his youngest brother, two miles west of Berry station.

Melvin Bell, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, February 9, 1843; the son of Robert and Susannah Bell, who came to Sangamon county in the fall of 1830, where they resided until their death. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, at South Fork, under the instruction of now Doctor, H. O. Bolles, of Springfield, and was married October 12, 1865, to Rachel Martin, who was born in Sangamon county, now Cotton Hill, September 4, 1845. About two years after they were married, Melvin was thrown under a wagon returning from Springfield, and had his right leg broken, which crippled him for life. They have had four children, William J., Alice N., Otis A., and a son who died in infancy. He owns two hundred and seventy acres of land, which is a part of the old homestead, and is in a good state of cultivation, and worth \$50 per acre. In politics he is energetic, and is always found in the Democratic ranks.

Preston Breckenridge, a miller at Rochester, was born December 2, 1858, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Matthews) Breckenridge, and grand-son of Hon. Preston Breckenridge. His father enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry for a term of three years, and was taken sick at Camp Butler, and died at home November 29, 1862. His mother afterwards married Thomas Pike, and they reside in Christian county, Illinois, two miles west of Edinburg. The subject of this sketch received a common school education. He also attended the high school at Taylorville for two years. He then went to Iowa where he engaged as a clerk in a store for about one year. He then came back to Breckenridge, Sangamon county, Illinois, December, 1880. In July, 1881, he, with Wm. B. Hicks, leased the Rochester mill

for a term of one year. At the expiration of said one year, they bought the Rochester mill, and also leased the Athens mill for a term of three years. They are now prepared to do a milling business which demands the patronage of the county, and are supplying the neighboring towns with flour not to be excelled by any other mills. He is also a member of the Good Templars at Rochester, and in politics a Republican.

Henry P. Clark was born November 2, 1823, in Sangamon county, Illinois, was the son of Edward and Nancy Clark whose sketch appears in the township history of Rochester. He was married December 15, 1853, to Nancy T. Williams, who was born February 26, 1833. Their family consists of four children, Mary J., Sarah V., Edward S. and William T. He now owns four hundred acres of land which is under a good state of cultivation and worth \$50 per acre. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics they are Republican.

Ebenezer Coe was born August 25, 1812, in Loudon county, Virginia, son of Horatio and Catharine (Grubb) Coe, who were natives of Loudon county, Virginia. His mother died in 1837, and his father in 1841. In 1839, he came to Sangamon county, Illinois, with George M. Green, where he remained until the fall of 1843, and then returned to Loudon county Virginia, and was married September 17, 1844, to Jane Grubb, a native of that county. He returned to Sangamon county in 1851, and engaged in farming near Rochester, where his wife died May 10, 1860, and he again married March 26, 1861, in Loudon county to Mrs. Julia A. Edwards, whose maiden name was Conrad. They came soon after to Sangamon county, where they have had five children, Joseph H., Samuel B., William C. and Mary C., and John Ebie, who died at eight months of age, August 6, 1870. His second wife died December 25, 1869, and he was again married December 13, 1870, to Harriet Lanham, who was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, July 18, 1829. He now owns four hundred and sixteen acres of land which is under a fair state of cultivation and worth \$50 per acre. Politically, he is a Democrat.

John C. Coe, a retired farmer in Rochester township, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, January 5, 1825; son of Horatio and Catharine (Grubb) Coe, who were natives of Virginia, and farmers by occupation. The father, Horatio, died July 24, 1841, in Virginia, and the mother in September of 1836, in the same State.

The subject of this sketch received a common school education in Virginia, and was raised a farmer in Loudon county, Virginia. In the spring of 1842, he came to Sangamon county, when but seventeen years of age, and worked as a farm hand near Mechanicsburg one year, and in the spring of 1843, came to Rochester and worked by the day and month till the spring of 1849, when, in company with Thomas Rucker, Abraham Clark and Henry Sims, he started for the gold regions of California, by the overland route, with ox teams, taking a large quantity of provisions, and was six months on the way, arriving at their destination September 1.

For a short time they engaged in mining, after which Mr. Coe engaged in teaming from Sacramento to the mines north and east, until 1851, when he returned to his home in Rochester. Abraham Clark died in California, and the others came back to Illinois. Mr. Coe thinks he was well paid for the trip. He was married August 11, 1853, to Charity Grubb, who was also born in Loudon county, Virginia, October 1, 1820, the daughter of Richard and Charity (Morrison) Grubb, both of whom have died.

Mr. Coe has had two sons, Richard Horatio, born February 21, 1855, and now resides on his father's farm; and Theodore Curtis Lincoln, born July 13, 1859, and died June 14, 1870. Mr. Coe now owns six hundred acres of land in the township, which he deems worth \$75 per acre, and also one-third of two hundred and forty-eight acres in the State of Missouri. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church at Rochester, and politically he is a Republican.

William J. Cooper, a farmer of Rochester township, was born in Sangamon county, January 4, 1844, the son of Jacob and Jane (Kelley) Cooper. His father was a Tennessean, and his brother of North Carolina. They came to Sangamon county, Rochester township, in 1819, where he located and farmed until the time of his death, August 22, 1864. His mother died August 24, 1864. Her death was caused by a runaway team two days after, and both buried at the old Cooper grave yard.

The subject of this sketch received a common school education in Rochester township.

He was married first in 1865 to Mattie West, who was born in Sangamon county, February 22, 1849, the daughter of Samuel and Lucetta West. By this marriage, they had two children, Nora Belle, and Mattie. His wife died April 25, 1873. He was again married December 31, 1874, to Leonora O'Leera, of East St. Louis. She was born in England in 1852, and was but a

child when her folks came to Illinois. Her father died about 1854, and her mother still resides at East St. Louis. By this marriage they have three children: Josephus, Guy L., and Arthur J. He now owns the old homestead of his father, on which he resides, consisting of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, which is worth \$60 per acre. The wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Robert Dawson, of Rochester township, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, January 8, 1800; son of William and Sarah (Joblin) Dawson, who were also natives of Virginia, and farmers by occupation. His father moved to Kentucky, where he resided until his death, in 1828, and his mother died in Virginia about 1811. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and was raised on a farm. He was married in Kentucky in 1832 to Cynthia Luny, who was born in Kentucky. He has had three children, Louis, Robert and William. His wife died in Kentucky in 1840, and in 1844, he came to Sangamon county, and settled in Rochester township, where he now resides, with his son, Lewis. Their farm consists of eighty acres which is worth \$60 per acre. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is Republican.

George Deyo, was born in the town of New Paltz (now Lloyd), Ulster county, New York, February 26, 1822, the son of Joseph Henry and Jane (Deyo) Deyo. He is a descendant, both on his father's and mother's side, from the French Huguenots, by that name, who were among the twelve original patentees of New Paltz. His father had four sons and four daughters, Enis, Noah, Sallie, George, Catharine, Harriet, Phoebe Jane, and William Henry. Harriet died at the homestead, September 1, 1851, Ulster county, New York. All the rest are now living and have families, and reside in the town of Lloyd and Plattkill, except Noah and George, who live near Springfield, Illinois. His grandfather, Henry Deyo, was a miller, and owned and carried on a grist-mill at Shadigee Pond, in Lloyd. His father, Joseph H., was born in Lloyd, June 26, 1783, inheriting from his father about one hundred acres of land on Vineyard avenue, about one mile south of the village of Highland, to which he afterwards added two hundred acres after his marriage, which occurred May 28, 1812. He settled on the place now owned by his son, William H., where all his children were born. His wife died June 7, 1847. He died July 1, 1858. Both are

buried in the old Highland burial ground. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and was raised on a farm, and was married first, April 30, 1845, to Rachel Delphina Deyo, who also was born in Lloyd, March 19, 1823. By this marriage they had two living children, Ellen, who married Charles J. Craft, and died in May, 1873, and Anna H., who married William Cora, and now reside in Sangamon county, Illinois. His wife died March 12, 1853, and he was again married in 1855, to Mary Ann F. Deyo, who was born in Ulster county, New York, October 26, 1829, and they have had five children, Adison J., who married Jerry S. Grub, of Sangamon county, and Sarah A., Irwin R., and Levi J., live near by, and one, John William, died November 10, 1862. He came to Sangamon county, Illinois, February 26, 1856, and located in Rochester township, where he has continued to live, where his children were born. He now owns two hundred and sixty acres of land, which is under a fair state of cultivation, and worth \$50 per acre. Politically, he is Democratic.

William D. Derry, a farmer in Rochester township, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, November 9, 1826; son of Christian and Susan (Carns) Derry. His father was born in Loudon county, Virginia, and his mother in Frederick county, Maryland. They were farmers by occupation, and he so continued until his death, May 19, 1858. His mother still resides on the farm in Loudon county, Virginia. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his mother still draws his pension which he receives from the government. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and was raised on a farm. He was married February 5, 1852, to Mary A. Rhodes, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland, March 11, 1827, and was the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Feaster) Rhodes, who came to Sangamon county in 1863. He died in November of that year. The fruits of this marriage were seven children, of whom five are now living: Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Cantrall; Charles M., Nora A., Mary D., and Jessie Gertrude. Two, John W., and James E., have died. He came to Sangamon county in 1853, and located in Rochester township. He bought land and began farming. He now owns four hundred and thirty acres, which is situated in Rochester, Clear Lake and Cooper townships, the home farm consisting of four hundred acres, situated in Rochester township, is in a good state of cultivation and well improved, and worth about \$60 per acre. He and his wife have

been members of the M. E. Church since 1846, and he is one of the ardent supporters of the Republican party and its interests.

John S. Dickerson, post office, Berry, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, April 2, 1824, son of Isaac and Sally (Smith) Dickerson, who were natives of Maryland. They moved to Shelby county, Illinois, in 1836, then removed to Davis county, Indiana. His mother died in 1836, his father in 1877. John S. received a common school education. In 1847, he came to Sangamon county, and married Mary Jane Bell, born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, June 6, 1828, the daughter of Robert Bell. Soon after his marriage, he moved to Indiana, but in 1851 returned to Sangamon county, and located in Rochester township, where he now resides, on his farm of two hundred and eighty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson have had six children, viz: James H., born June 24, 1848, is a practicing physician near Taylorville, Illinois, married Miss Jane Humphreys in 1875; Isaac S., born August 28, 1850, married Miss Mary E. Bornhoff, who was born September 20, 1868, they have two children, Sinae and Emma; Robert P., born December 4, 1852; Sarah E., born November 14, 1854, married Alexander Allen; Mary S. born November 2, 1856; Almarinda, born January 29, 1859, married Jno. Allen, who died in 1876; she was again married to Dr. A. F. Hammer, and resides at Berry. Mrs. Dickerson is a member of the Christian Church.

Charles Fairchild, a farmer, of Rochester township, was born in Essex county, New York, September 25, 1822, the son of Moses and Adah (Holbert) Fairchild; father born in New York, August, 1793, and the mother in Vermont, July, 1793. They moved to Sangamon county in 1833, and there resided till death.

The subject of this sketch received a common school education and was raised a farmer. He was married January 31, 1848, to Lovina Sattley, by whom he had eight children: Belle E., Mary E., Benjamin S., Adah E., Charles, Robert, Ralph S. and Winfield S. Mary E. died August 22, 1853, in early infancy; Adah E. died August 22, 1853, at the age of two years. Mr. F. owns two hundred and eighty acres of good land, well improved, and worth \$75 per acre. In politics, he is a Republican.

Joshua Graham, a farmer of Rochester township, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, January 6, 1820; son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Harbor) Graham. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and when a young man went to Colum-

bus, Ohio, and a few years later to Fleming county Kentucky, where he was married to Sarah Harbor, who was born in Kentucky. He moved to Sangamon county in the fall of 1826; and in the spring of 1827 moved to a farm three and a half miles east of Springfield, between Sugar creek and South Fork of the Sangamon river, and there continued to farm until his death, which occurred on this farm. His mother died in Springfield, this county. The subject of this sketch received but a common school education while residing with his parents upon the farm. He was married September 25, 1848, to Elizabeth A. Branch, by whom he had eight children, five of which died under the age of five years. Those now living are Nancy E., now married to Isaac Troxell, George E., and Rebecca E., unmarried. After the marriage of Mr. G. he lived on the farm on Fork Prairie, and then moved to the old homestead, where he at present lives, and owns four hundred and forty acres of land, which is under a good state of cultivation, and worth \$75 per acre, besides one hundred and forty acres in Christian county, Illinois, which is worth \$45 per acre. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. Politically he is a Democrat. Has lived longer on this prairie than any other man.

Nicholas Haynes, was born in Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, March 7, 1815; son of Henry and Priscilla (McIntire) Haynes. His father was a native of Little York, Pennsylvania, and his mother of Virginia; both died in Ross county, Ohio. The subject of this sketch received only a common school education in the old-fashioned log school house, and was raised on a farm. He was married in 1840 to Elizabeth McCarty, who was born in Ross county, Ohio. They have had ten children, viz: Henry, Charlotte, (now Mrs. Reynolds) William, Emily, Nicholas, Asbury, Mary, Ellen, Isabella and John. A son, Lewis, died from injuries received by a runaway horse while raking hay. In the fall of 1865, he moved to Sangamon county and located on German Prairie, where he lived two years, and then to Round Prairie, where he resided for about six years, then to the present farm where he now owns two hundred and forty acres of land which is under good cultivation, well improved, and worth about \$75 per acre. His farm is situated on the banks of the Sangamon river, and for water facilities can not be excelled. He had one son in the late war, in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, who served three years. In politics, he is a Republican.

Wm. B. Hicks, a miller, in Rochester, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1849, son of John and Elizabeth (Speck) Hicks. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Maryland. He was a merchant, but the latter part of his life was spent as a clerk in Washington county, Maryland, and died November 28, 1869. His mother yet resides in Maryland.

The subject of this sketch received a common school education in Maryland, and was raised a farmer until seventeen years of age, working as a farm hand; he then entered a mill as an apprentice, in which he served three years, after which he continued in the same occupation in Maryland for about one year. He was married November 2, 1871, to Maria Ruthrauff, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1851, and in the spring of 1852, he came to Sangamon county and engaged in milling in the city of Springfield; from there he went to the town of Breckenridge, where he engaged in the same business, running the water-mill and steam-mill both at the same time. Here he carried on milling until July 1, 1880, when he came to Rochester village, where he and a Mr. Breckenridge formed a partnership in the milling business, running the mill there and also one in the town of Athens, Menard county, Illinois, purchasing wheat of the farmers around about. Their mills have a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day. He has three children: Harvey E., Wm. R. and Grace M. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, in the city of Springfield. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Charles F. Humphreys, son of Alexander B. V. and Nancy R. Humphreys, was born February 3, 1833, in Woodside township, Sangamon county, three and a half miles southeast of Springfield, on the farm now owned by Joseph Shepherd. His school advantages were very limited, but every opportunity was used to a good advantage. On March 26, 1850, he, with his parents moved to what afterwards became South Fork township, Christian county. On August 5, 1861, he enlisted as private in Battery C, Second Regiment, Illinois Light Artillery. He passed through all the grades of promotion up to Senior First Lieutenant, and was commissioned for that office June 25, 1864, but was not mustered as First Lieutenant. Was detached as acting ordnance officer of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, serving about one year. Was relieved about the first of April, 1865, and appointed Adjutant of the regiment, which position he filled with marked ability until mustered out

August 5, 1865. After being honorably discharged from the service he returned to his home in Christian county, where he remained until January 19, 1875, at which time he was married to Miss Jade L. Williams, daughter of Samuel Williams, who was born in Sangamon county, June 1, 1835. After his marriage, he bought a part of the farm of Samuel Williams, his father-in-law, containing the homestead and lying two miles southeast of Rochester, Sangamon county. He moved on this farm immediately after his marriage, and has lived with his father-in-law and his sister-in-law, and has since bought the remainder of the two hundred acres on which they live. Mr. Humphreys has been a member of the Christian Church nearly four years. In politics, he is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President. During his residence in Christian county, he held several important township offices, and is now one of the school trustees of Rochester township. Mr. Humphreys is six feet two and a half inches tall and is well proportioned; his standing weight is two hundred and fifteen pounds. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding his membership at the present time in Taylorville, in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council.

Frank G. Horning, born in Baden, Germany, August 15, 1830; son of Jacob and Christena (Borrell) Horning, who were natives of Baden, Germany, and both are dead. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in Germany, and was raised on a farm. At the age of twenty-two he emigrated to America, and landed in New Orleans. From thence he went to St. Louis, and thence to Morgan county, Illinois, where he engaged as a farm hand for Samuel Westfield. Thence he came to Sangamon county, and located in the town of Rochester, where he engaged as farm hand for Samuel Jones and John Highmore. He was married in 1856 to Frances Mitchell, who was born in Kentucky in 1837. They have had thirteen children, eleven of whom are now living: Christena A., James F., Laura A., Frank J., John S., Lucinda C., Wm. Riley, George I., Otto, Bessie M. Robert and Viola have died. He now owns one hundred and six acres of land in Rochester township, which is under a fair state of cultivation, and worth \$50 per acre. Politically he is Democratic.

John Johnson, a farmer, of Rochester, was born in Rochester township, Sangamon county, October 23, 1828, a son of Andrew and May (Williams) Johnson. His father was from Scot-

land, and his mother of Vermont. His father died when he was but three years of age, and his mother when he was fourteen.

The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and was raised on a farm; left to his own resources at an early day, he labored by the day and month, as employment offered, putting forth an unusual amount of energetic industry to maintain himself, and also to lay by something for future need. He devoted his time industriously to farm labor, and in March, 1849, married Phoebe Bell, born November 1, 1830, the daughter of Robert and Susannah (Baker) Bell. By this marriage they had five children: Isaiah B., John A., Minnie S., Lovina J. and Robert S., who died in infancy. His wife died February 17, 1871, and for his second wife he married Teresa Taff, June 13, 1873, who was born October 21, 1846, near Mechanicsburg. He is now the owner of three hundred and eighty acres of land, which is under good cultivation, and worth \$50 per acre. He and his family are members of the Christian Church, at South Fork. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Johnson's son, I. B., was married to Anna Loveless, in April, 1871, and his father gave him a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, one-half mile distant, worth \$50 per acre. His daughter, Laura, married Henry Hedrick, in December, 1870, and he also gave her eighty acres of land, two miles distant; she had five children, all of whom yet live, but Laura died August 29, 1881.

Samuel Johnson, farmer, in Rochester, was born September 18, 1831, in Sangamon county, Illinois, the son of Andrew Johnson, who was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, and came to America when he was a young man, and to Sangamon county as early as 1826 or '27. He was a millwright, and built a mill on the South Fork of the Sangamon river for Edward Clark. Andrew Johnson was married about 1827 to Mrs. Mary Barker, whose maiden name was Williams. He died in Sangamon county, Illinois. His mother afterwards married Greenbury Baker, and died May 12, 1842, and he died March 4, 1873.

The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and was raised principally on a farm. He was first married in 1852, to Lovina J. Baker; who was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, and died March 24, 1856, aged twenty-three years, six months, and one day; the daughter of Esquire and Margaret Baker. By this marriage he had two children, Jennette F., now Mrs. Joseph Sharp, and one who died in infancy June 20, 1853. His wife died March 24, 1856,

and he married again to Louisa Taff, who was born in Sangamon county, the daughter of William and Teresa Taff, both residents of Sangamon county. They have had nine children, eight of whom are now at home with their parents, Mary E., Teresa A., James E., Ida F., Flora A., Martha C., Arthur, and Ira; Dora, deceased. Mr. Johnson began life in moderate circumstances, and has by industry and close attention to farming, obtained two hundred and eighty acres of land, which is situated in Cooper, Rochester and Cotton Hill townships, under a fair state of cultivation, and worth \$50 per acre. He is also one of the strong supporters of the Republican party, and its interests. Mrs. Johnson and three daughters are members of the Christian Church.

Andrew H. Kalb, son of Absalom and Susannah (Larkin) Kalb, was born in the city of Frederick, in the county of Frederick, Maryland, to which place his father moved soon after his marriage in 1809, and where the subject of this sketch was born January 20, 1812, from whence he moved with his parents and three brothers, in the spring of 1817, to Loudon county, Virginia, and in 1819, to Smithsburg, in Washington county, Maryland, and thence to Trough Creek Valley, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1822, and thence, in 1827, to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and thence back to Loudon county, Virginia, in the spring of 1830, remaining with his parents and brothers, assisting in farm operations, and received a common school education, as the winter seasons gave him opportunity, till about the age of nineteen. He learned the business of saddlery and harness-making, at which he continued for eleven years. He was married in Loudon county, Virginia, in the year 1836, to Ann James, daughter of Elijah James, and was born in the same county March 17, 1811, after which he changed his occupation and engaged in farming in the same county till the year 1850, when he moved with his family to Sangamon county, Illinois, whither his father and mother, with four brothers and one sister, had preceded him in the previous fall. Here the subject of this sketch tilled a part of a large tract of land owned by his father on the south fork of the Sangamon river, about five miles south of east of the city of Springfield, till about the year 1855. He purchased one hundred and thirty acres of the land, upon which he now resides, and an additional purchase of the original tract has increased his farm to two hundred and fifty acres, worth about \$70 per acre, while he also owns one hundred and

fifty-eight acres in Christian county, of this State. Mr. A. H. K. has had twelve children, of whom George E., Mary A., now the wife of George Waters, of this county; Elton A., and Edwin M., are living, while the following are dead: John R., James William, (who was killed in the Union service of the late war), Sarah C., Asbury R., Edgar F., Charles C., Susan R., and Emma Jane. For fifty-five years Mr. K., has been a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a Republican.

D. G. Kalb, the subject of the following memoir, was born on the morning of the 4th day of December, 1815, in the city of Frederick, Frederick county, Maryland. His father, Absalom Kalb, born March 23, 1787, was a native of the same county; yet, being born in a house through which the State line of Pennsylvania and Maryland passed, there were but about ten feet of the latter that claim him as a native of the State. Absalom's father, John Kalb, was born November 12, 1761, in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, in what is now the county of Berks, at or near a place then called Bottsgrove, not far from what is now Reading, on the Schuylkill river. Here his father, also named John Kalb, settled at an early day, before the Revolutionary war, having emigrated from his native country, that of Polish Germany, where he imbibed the theory and spirit of freedom from political oppression, and left it to join the struggles then engaged in by the British colonies of North America. John Kalb, Sr., was born in the year 1733, and hence was in the prime of young manhood when the struggle in the colonies commenced, and found him in their midst, imbued with the same spirit of freedom, where he was rearing a family of four sons and two daughters of like minds and spirits; and, whether the elder Kalb enlisted personally in the battles of the Revolution or not, it is certain that others of his household did, as numerous anecdotes of them go to show. And, no doubt, he had something in inducing his cousin, the Baron DeKalb, to cast in his fortunes with the people who, like their noble countrymen, the Polish Germans, were oppressed by stronger powers, and offer his gratuitous services, in company with that distinguished soldier and patriot, La Fayette, in freeing the oppressed Americans. Perhaps the readers of this sketch will allow a digression, in order to connect the history of Sangamon county with so brave and philanthropic a man as the Baron DeKalb, from whose ancestors came at least six of his name, who went out from Sangamon county as soldiers in the late war, where

they joined a score or more of others of the same name and lineage, from this and other States of our Union, to fight and die, if need be, to maintain what their ancestors procured by treasure and blood, in company with the brave Baron DeKalb, during the struggle for American freedom; but we shall be brief on this point. He died from the effects of numerous wounds, while fighting at his post on the field of battle at Camden, South Carolina, August 19, 1780; and when the British officer came to condole with him, as he lay prostrate, DeKalb extended to him his hand, saying, "I thank you for your generous sympathy, but I die the death I always prayed for—the death of a soldier fighting for the rights of man."

Many years after his death, General Washington, when at Camden, inquired for his grave; and after gazing upon it for some time, he breathed a sigh, and exclaimed: "So, there lies the brave DeKalb, the generous stranger who came from a distant land to fight our battles, and to water with his blood the tree of liberty. Would to God he had lived to share its fruits."

We find that there went out from the county of Sangamon, no less than a half dozen men of the name of Kalb, as true Union soldiers, in the late war of the Rebellion, all of whom came in the same direct line of ancestry, whose blood flowed in the veins of the brave Kalb of Revolutionary fame. The names of the six alluded to are: D. G. Kalb, the special subject of this sketch, and his two sons, already mentioned, also three of his nephews—John William, son of his brother Ezekiel L., and James William, son of another brother, A. H., both in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, and William A., son of Jesse D., in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment. James William and William A., were killed in battle.

The great grandfather of D. G. Kalb, moved from Maryland to the wilds of Ohio in 1805, with his youngest son, George, from whom a numerous progeny have come, and many of whom are yet residing in Ohio, and in the late war there were quite a number of chaplains and soldiers of that name from that State.

In the autumn of 1849, the subject of this sketch came to Sangamon county in company with his father and mother, and several brothers. The father, Absalom Kalb, was favorably known in this county and city of Springfield, for the time of over sixteen years, to the day of his death, January 7, 1865, for his zealous adherence to the cause of the Union, as also for his fervency in the church of his early choice. The M. E. Church

always found in him a true friend and liberal supporter, for more than sixty years. After his death his widow, Mrs. Susannah (Larkin) Kalb, made her home with the youngest living son, Dr. A. J. Kalb, in the city of Quincy, Illinois, and died there, April 15, 1873.

D. G. Kalb was engaged in teaching about seventeen years of his life, from September 22, 1837, till 1854, and for about as long a time, from 1847 to 1864, he was a local preacher in the M. E. Church, of which he has been a member nearly fifty-five years. He enlisted as a soldier in the war of the late Rebellion, in Company G, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry Regiment and served to the close of the war, a term of three years.

Mr. K. was married in 1841, to the widow of George W. Shutt, of Virginia, who, after the death of Mr. Shutt, came to Sangamon county in 1836, residing in Springfield till 1841, and thus became an old settler of the county, and on her return to Virginia, on a transient visit, she was married a second time, thus connecting her husband, D. G. K., with the Old Settlers' history, till, by a residence of thirty-two years, now he is a *bona fide* old settler. Mrs. D. G. Kalb died at their residence at Willow Dale Farm, on Round Prairie, Rochester township, February 3, 1881. She had one child by the first marriage, who is now the wife of Philip Shutt, till lately, the publisher and editor of the *Edgar county Times*, in the town of Paris. By his marriage with the widow, Mrs. Eliza S. (Bennett) Shutt, Mr. K. had three sons, Ethelbert, William Edward B., and George B., and two daughters, Mary Abner and Julia Maria. The son, Ethelbert, enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, August 20, 1861, and served nearly four years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. William Edward B., enlisted in the company and regiment with his father, March 26, 1864, and was killed in the battle of Gantown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864. George B., and his brother, Ethelbert, yet live, as also the daughter, Mary Abner, who remains single, and resides with her father, at Willow Dale. The youngest child, Julia Maria, died January 10, 1859, at the age of four years. Mr. K. respectfully declines to be further interviewed, and refers to numerous older, and, as he modestly says, more worthy and prominent citizens of the city and county, with whom he has had a pleasant and profitable social acquaintance for more than thirty-two years.

Stephen T. Lawley, was born November 23, 1836, in Sangamon county, the son of William

B. and Amy (Meredith) Lawley. His father was born in Smith county, Tennessee, June 24, 1811, and came to Sangamon county in 1828. He remained one year near Springfield, and in the spring of 1829, moved to what is now Ball township, where he farmed until his death, in March 23, 1876. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in Sangamon county, and was raised on the farm. He was married in 1859 to Mary A. Gaines, who was born in Indiana June 26, 1842. They have had eight children, Sarah E., Amy J., Mary M., Margaret L., Albert W., Charles A., Laura H. and Willie I. Willie died December 23, 1879, when an infant. Mr. Lawley moved to the present farm in 1878, and owns eighty acres of land situated in Rochester township, which is worth \$50 per acre. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church and politically they are Republicans.

Milton D. McCoy, an old farmer and highly respected citizen, adjoining the village of Rochester, was born on the spot where he now resides, from which he has never moved his place of residence; his father settled upon it in the year 1818, and here Milton was born October 16, 1823. The land has never been transferred to any other owner than from his father to himself, as heir. His father, James McCoy, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, July 25, 1791, but his grandparents, John and Mary (Ebermen) McCoy, were born and raised in Pennsylvania, and were there married, and raised a large family, being the descendants of one of three brothers, who came at an early day, in the time of the American Colonies, from Scotland, two of whom settled in the South and one in Pennsylvania, and from whom all now known to be of kin in these parts have descended. John, the grandfather of him who is the leading subject of this sketch, was born July 11, 1763, and died October 26, 1823, and his first son was the father of Milton D. McCoy, and was born July 25, 1791, as before stated; the next born was Polly, October 13, 1793, who died October 3, 1855; Elizabeth, born November 3, 1795; next Joseph E., born October 5, 1797; John A., born September 13, 1799, died July 14, 1835; Nancy, born November 16, 1801; Prudence, born March 10, 1804; Zillah, born March 5, 1806; Sophia, born October 5, 1809; Andrew T., born November 26, 1811; Jessie C., born October 9, 1815.

James McCoy was married in 1814, to Jane Murphy, who was born of German parents, and raised ten children: Caroline M., born in Kentucky, July 16, 1815, and married L. A. Grims-

ley, August 17, 1834; Sylvester G., born in Kentucky, April 28, 1817, married Mary Robinson, raised two children—James B. and Caroline M.—and died in 1844; Joseph E., born in Sangamon county, March 6, 1819, was the first white child born within what is now Sangamon county; Isaiah T., born in Sangamon county, May 16, 1821; Milton D., born October 16, 1823, on the farm on which he has ever since resided—fifty-eight years—and claims that no other man in the county has lived so many consecutive years on the spot where he was born.

On the farm is a mineral spring, of considerable notoriety, known as the Sulphur Spring, and gives name to the farm. A further account of this spring, by D. G. Kalb, is found in the history of the township. Mr. M. D. McCoy married Melcina A. Cooper, in Sangamon county, March 29, 1848, by whom he has had seven children; the fourth one, Valmore, born July 31, 1855, and died September 25, 1857. Of the other six: Sylvester J., born May 3, 1849, was married January 8, 1874, to Pauline Abel, and reside in Rochester. They have had four children: Milton A., died in his third year; Jay, born March 6, 1876; Eddie A., born December 29, 1878; Nina, born December 17, 1880. Jacob C., born October 19, 1850, resides near Cawker City, Mitchell county, Kansas; Louvita Jane, born December 1, 1852, and married O. C. St. Clair, December 12, 1876, and has two children: Nannie M. and Milton N., and lives in Springfield, Illinois. Jesse K., born May 7, 1858; Mary M., born May 3, 1861, and Lillie C., born May 9, 1865; the last three are single, and reside with their parent.

Mr. McCoy has been an efficient and valued member of the M. E. Church since 1840, having been a steward thirty-eight years, and a class leader about the same time. His first experience as a member of a Quarterly Conference was forty-three miles from home, when Methodist preachers' circuits were much larger than at present. Having been recording steward and Sunday school superintendent for many years, it was his special duty to attend these quarterly gatherings of the official members of his church, and he was punctual in his duties. In politics he has been a Democrat, and as his party have been predominant in his township he has held, creditably and efficiently, many of the offices therein, and has been an advocate of education and temperance.

The father of Mrs. McCoy was Jacob Cooper, and she was the oldest daughter by a second marriage. He was born in Jefferson county,

Tennessee, December 18, 1800, and married Anna Burnett, by whom one child was born in Tennessee, named John Wesley, and they came to Sangamon with his brother, Rev. John Cooper, in 1819, where a second child was born. One child died, and the mother died February 22, 1824, (not 1830, as the Old Settlers' book states,) Jacob Cooper was married again, to Jane Kelly, of Springfield, and they had five children, Melcina A., Melvina C., Elzilah C., Almarida, and Wm. J. Jacob Cooper died August 22, 1864, and his widow, Jane Cooper, died August 24, 1864, both in Sangamon. Mr. M. D. McCoy's home farm consists of two hundred and forty-five acres, and he owns some land in Macon and Logan counties; making a total of three hundred acres.

Mr. McCoy tells how they did in early times when they raised flax and cotton, and worked them into clothing without machinery, and that not until the year after he was twenty-one did he ever wear a coat bought from a store. To supply themselves with meat in the summer time, they would stop their plow a little while before sunset and go to the woods and kill a deer, and if they failed in that by night, then they would easily find a wild turkey roost and get a load of that kind of game. To obtain bread they would take a sack of corn on each of two horses and trudge off to a horse-mill and grind with their own team; or, perchance he, when quite a small lad, would mount "Old Ben," the white ox, loaded with sacks of corn, and proudly wend his way to the same mill, and, with the bovine slowly turn the creaking mill as the corn fell from the hopper into the eye of the upper rough mill-stone, and when ground, again wend his way homeward with the coarse meal, whistling merrily as he proceeded over the prairie and through the woods. Often they were compelled, by reason of high waters, and impassable roads, to use a hominy-mortar and pestle, to convert their corn into something like meal and hominy mixed, and use a punctured sheep-skin to separate the coarse from the fine. Thus at night they prepared bread for the day following, and this for weeks at a time.

They attended meetings and Sunday school in their bare feet and without coats in summer time. The men and boys too, and often the women, would go eight or ten miles to house or cabin raisings, which were occasions of glee and gladness to old and young. Mrs. McCoy's grand-father, John Cooper, served in the Revolutionary war and also in the War of 1812, under General Jackson, and her father, Jacob

Cooper, served in the Black Hawk war from Sangamon county. James McCoy, Mr. D.'s father, was in the War of 1812, and was one of the two who captured General Proctor's carriage, the General making his escape by cutting the harness loose and he and his driver mounting the team. He was also in many Indian skirmishes in those early days, and was the first constable elected in this, then a part of St. Clair county, and often then being obliged to leave Mrs. McCoy alone with the children. She was brave, and kept her gun, axe and other implements ready for use as occasion might offer, but as she treated the Indians kindly when they would occasionally come to the cabin to trade with her, giving them food to eat, she was seldom molested by them. She was a good marksman, and would now and then shoot a wild turkey as it carelessly came near her door, but did not go into the woods to hunt. She had a large family to clothe by means of the cotton and flax goods she manufactured by her own hands, yet she had skill, and found time to make horse-collars, back-bands, baskets, &c., of corn-husks and hickory bark.

Edmond Miller was born in Sangamon county, February 1, 1843, son of John C. Miller, who was born October 19, 1812, in Loudon county, Virginia, and came to Sangamon county in 1835, where he married Melvina Satley, who was born September 3, 1819, in Sangamon county. John C. Miller inherited a part of his father's estate of land in this township and went to farming, which he continued till his death, January 13, 1853. His widowed mother is living in the village of Rochester. Edmond's grand-father, Christian Miller, died September 14, 1842, and his grandmother August 20, 1864, both in Sangamon county.

Daniel Ott, livery, feed and sale stable keeper, in Rochester, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, November 22, 1839, a son of Abraham and Nancy (Shamblin) Ott, who was born in Virginia, and moved to Ohio, where he engaged in farming, until his death, February 1859. His mother still resides in the same county, in the town of Mechanicsburg. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in the schools of Ohio, and was raised on a farm. In 1856, he came to Sangamon county, Illinois, and worked as a farm hand for two years, and then engaged in farming on his own account. He was married April 20, 1861, to Elvina Betts, who was born in Sandusky county, Ohio. They have had nine children, of whom six are now living: Mamie, Hermon, Elmer, Dan B. and

Bruce and Ashbury Olen. He continued farming in Rochester township till the fall of 1872, when he sold out his farm and engaged in the livery business in Rochester, where he now is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, having from seven to ten buggies, and an equal number of horses to meet the demands, and has, beside, some of the finest stock in the county, which he has lately brought from the State of Kentucky. In politics he is, and always has been, a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Homer D. Parker, merchant and postmaster, the only child of Darius Smith and Jane (Stagg) Parker, was born in Warren, Washington county, Vermont, May 4, 1853. His father was born in Springfield, Vermont, November 10, 1810, and his mother in Panton, Vermont, September 21, 1823. They were married July 23, 1845; his father's occupation was that of a miller. In May, 1855, he came to Sangamon county, Illinois, and located at Rochester, where he was employed as miller and clerk in the Rochester mills and store. He worked in the mill when it was running and in the store when the mill was idle, until his death, December 6, 1857. The widowed mother now lives with her son. He was raised in Rochester and obtained a common school education by working for his board and going to school of winters, and working out* by the month on the farm during the summer, from his tenth to his seventeenth year, at which time he began teaching school for a livelihood. He taught school for three and one half years, and in the fall of 1873, engaged as clerk for C. Carter & Co., with whom he remained one and a half years, removing from Rochester at that time to engage in business for R. Kimball, at Mount Auburn, Illinois, with whom he remained until the 29th of March, 1876, when he opened a drug and grocery store, at Mount Auburn, Illinois, on his own account. He was appointed deputy postmaster there shortly after and held the post office in that capacity until March 17, 1879, when he was commissioned postmaster. He was married September 26, 1877, to Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence, who was born in Catawba, Clark county, Ohio, September 24, 1853. She is the daughter of Doctor John Heiskill, and Sarah Ann (Morris) Lawrence. Her father was born March 1, 1830, and her mother February 22, 1835, in Springfield, Ohio. They came to Christian county, Illinois, in July, 1854, and located at Mount Auburn, where the Doctor has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. H. D. and M. E. Parker have two children—Annie J., born August 16, 1878, and Ruth L.,

born June 28, 1881. In April, 1880, James M. Firey and H. D. Parker purchased the old stock in the store formerly occupied by C. Carter & Co. Parker carried on business at both places until July, 1880, when he removed the stock from his Mount Auburn store, to the store in Rochester, where they (Parker & Firey) are now engaged in selling drugs, groceries, hardware, queensware, etc., and have a large and lucrative business. In politics he is a Republican.

George W. Poffenberger, Sen., a farmer of Rochester, was born in Washington county, Maryland, October 16, 1817, the son of Christian and Mary (Brantner) Poffenberger. His father was born in Maryland and his mother in Virginia. In 1826, they moved to Franklin county, Ohio, and thence to Sangamon county, arriving October 28, 1839, and located in Rochester township, where he resided until 1846. He then moved to Jefferson county, Iowa, where he resided on a farm. His wife died in February, 1853, and he died in October, 1857. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and was raised on a farm. He came to this county with his father and worked on a farm. He was married February 9, 1841, to Rachel Jones, who was born in Kentucky, September 16, 1814, the daughter of Andrew and Elenor (Goodwin) Jones, who came to Sangamon county in 1824, from Kentucky, and located in Rochester township, where they resided until their deaths. Mr. Poffenberger has had six children, of whom five are now living; John A., Mary E., George W., Eliza A. (now wife of Luther Osborn Meredith) and Edwin. He is now the owner of two hundred acres of fine farming land which is under good cultivation and worth \$60 per acre. His wife and son Edwin are members of the Methodist Church. He is in politics, a Democrat.

George P. Sidener, Jr., a farmer, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, December 10, 1833, and came with his father, George P. Sidener, Sr., to Sangamon county in March, 1852, and settled near his present residence in Rochester township, where his father died in 1865, and his mother in 1866. George P., Jr., married Miss Hannah R. Elder, daughter of Samuel and Phoebe (Clinkenbeard) Elder, February 10, 1858, and has continued to reside in the same township ever since, farming his own tract of forty acres, worth \$70 per acre, and at times renting other lands. He has had eight children, six of whom are alive: Charles Lincoln, Ada A., James G., Edward B., William A., and Freddie E., with two deaths, Phoebe, died in 1860, at two years of age, and one in

early infancy. Mr. S. and his wife are members of the Christian Church and are Republicans.

Thomas C. Smith, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, March 31, 1848; son of Samuel B. and Mary E. (Shephard) Smith. His father was born in Virginia, June 9, 1810, and died January 22, 1880. His mother was born in Shephardstown, Virginia, October 31, 1813. They came to Sangamon county in the spring of 1845, and located near Chatham, on Lick creek, and about 1867, to Rochester township. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in this county, and was raised on a farm. He was married in 1876, to Anna Craig, who was born in Scotland, September 27, 1853, a daughter of William and Mary (McLaughlin) Craig, who came to Sangamon county in 1856. They have had three children, Mary E., born October 11, 1876; Samuel B., May 24, 1878; and Louella, born January 21, 1880. He resides on the home farm, consisting of two hundred and fifty-two and a half acres, which is under a fair state of cultivation, and worth \$50 per acre. His mother resides with him, and has been a member of the Methodist Church fifty-three years. Mrs. T. C. Smith is a member of Christian Church. In politics they are Republicans.

Lanston H. Smith (deceased), was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, February 20, 1831; son of William and Elizabeth (Henderson) Smith, who also were born in Kentucky, and both are dead. The subject of this sketch went to Missouri at seven years of age, in 1838, where he resided for seven years, and from there went to Shelby county, Illinois, when he was twice seven years old, where he remained seven years, thence to Jackson county, Oregon, where he also remained seven years. He returned to Shelby county, where he engaged in farming in 1859, and in March, 1860, he was married to Caroline M. Bell, the daughter of Isaac and Susan (Stokes) Bell, who came to Sangamon county in 1831. Her mother died April 26, 1877, and her father in June 18, 1880. After their marriage they moved to the farm where she now resides. Mr. Smith died December 11, 1876, leaving a widow and four children, Alice, Riley, Anna and Susie. Their farm consists of two hundred and eighty acres of land, which is under good cultivation, and worth \$60 per acre. She and her daughter Alice are members of the Christian Church at South Fork, and he was an elder in the same, fourteen years, to the time of his death.

Robert H. Sattley, Jr., a farmer in Rochester, was born in Sangamon county, September 18,

1837, the son of Robert Sattley, Sen., who was born in the vicinity of Vergennes, Vermont, October 27, 1788. He and his brother Archibald went with the family of Mrs. Lovina Hawley, a widow lady with two daughters and three sons to White county, near Carmi, Illinois, in the fall of 1818. He was there married in February 1819, to Eliza Hawley, who was born March 7, 1801, near Vergennes, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Sattley moved to what now is Sangamon county, in June 1819, and settled about a half mile north of where Rochester now stands, and then moved to the place where he lived until his death, March 27, 1842. His mother died June 13, 1860. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in Rochester township and was raised on a farm. He was married November 7, 1860, to Margaret J. Green, who was born in Virginia, May 10, 1839, the daughter of George M. and Mary (Miller) Green, who were natives of Virginia, and now of Sangamon county, Illinois, where her father now resides. His mother died in 1879. They have had four children, two of which, Robert and Ralph, died in infancy, and Mary E., Emma J. and Louann A. yet living. He is now the owner of two hundred acres of fine farming land, which is under a good state of cultivation and worth \$50 per acre. In politics, Mr. Sattley is a Republican.

Asa Sterling, a farmer, Rochester, was born in County Down, Ireland, April 15, 1816; son of William and Agnes (Irving) Sterling, who also was born in County Down, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1824, and located at Newburg, New York, where they resided until their death. The father of A. Sterling was a merchant, from early life to the day of his death, which occurred about the year 1845. The mother died in 1824, soon after they came to America. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in New York, and at the age of sixteen learned carriage-making, which he followed until twenty-one years of age, when he entered the store, and continued in the furnishing trade with his father till the death of the latter, and afterwards for a term of twenty-two years. He was married in 1839, to Phoebe E. Carpenter, who was born in Newburg, New York, October 23, 1813, and was the daughter of James C. and Jane (McVeigh) Carpenter, both of whom are now dead. They have had four children, William J., and Edmond H. yet live, while two named Edmond and Mary Irving, are dead. On account of failing health Mr. S. quit merchandising and engaged in farming in New York, until the year 1868, when he moved to

Sangamon county, Illinois, where he purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land and engaged in farming. His land is in good condition and worth \$75 per acre, being well and successfully cultivated. His two sons, now reside with him on the farm. He and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, in Springfield. Politically he is a Republican.

William A. Whitesides, farmer, Rochester township, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, November 5, 1815, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Graves) Whitesides. His father, Charles Whitesides, was born in 1785, in Virginia, and taken by his parents to Fayette county, Kentucky. They traveled in boats from Pittsburg down the Ohio river to Limestone—now Maysville—Kentucky. Charles Whitesides was married in 1810, in Fayette county, Kentucky, to Elizabeth Graves, who was born in 1788, in that county. They had five children in Fayette county, and in 1819, moved to Cumberland county, same State, where five children were born, and the family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving June 30, 1831, in Springfield. In 1833, they moved to the vicinity of Williams-ville, and in 1835 moved to German Prairie, northeast of Springfield, where he farmed until his death, March 31, 1836. His mother died June 25, 1855, in Logan county, Illinois. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in the State of Kentucky, and was raised on a farm. He came to this county with his parents, where he has continued to reside ever since. He was married February 19, 1846, to Honor A. Branch, born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, March 24, 1827, the daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Cassity) Branch, natives of Kentucky, and came to Sangamon county in the fall of 1830, and resided in Rochester till the death of Mr. Branch, after which the widow made her home at the house of her son-in-law, and daughter for sixteen years, prior to her death, July 25, 1876. They have had two children, Albert, born December 27, 1846, and died December 7, 1860, and Louisiana, born September 11, 1849, who was married October 13, 1870, to Edward Miller, and died November 23, 1871. Mr. Whitesides has been an active farmer, and one of Rochester's best citizens. He is the owner of one hundred and forty acres of fine farming land, which is under good cultivation, and worth \$50 per acre. He has given up farming on account of failing health, and now rents his farm, while he retires from active life, having recently purchased a good residence in the village of Rochester.

CHAPTER XLVI.

TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE OF SALISBURY.

The township of Salisbury is one of the northern tier of townships, and is the smallest in the county, being three square miles less than half a Congressional township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlement in Salisbury township was made in 1820. Among the early settlers were Solomon Miller, Marshal Duncan, Mrs. Abigail Coleman, William Yoakum, Fielding Harrison, William Kirkpatrick, Amos Batterton, Rev. John Antle, Christopher Mosteller, Job Ratcliff, Jacob Miller, James Fisher, John Duncan, Aaron Miller, Isaac Carlock, John Goodman, John Davis, Tobias Goodman, V. Crite, George Miller, and Clawson Lacy.

Solomon Miller was born about 1796, in Adair county, Kentucky. He was married there to Nancy A. Antle. They moved to St. Clair county, Illinois, and from there to Sangamon county, arriving in the spring of 1820, at what is now Salisbury. He died in 1858.

Marshal Duncan was born in 1783, or 1784, in North Carolina. He was brother to Rice and John. He went, when young, with his parents to Cumberland county, Kentucky. He left Kentucky with three children, and came to Sangamon county, Illinois; arrived in 1820 or 1821, in Salisbury township. He was there married to Hannah Miller, a daughter of John Miller. Died in 1858.

Mrs. Abigail Coleman, whose maiden name was Robertson, was born in Surry county, North Carolina, and was married there to Theophilus Coleman, who was born in Virginia. They had four children in North Carolina. Mr. Coleman became a soldier in the war with England in 1812. He never returned, and his family never

knew his fate. Mrs. Coleman, with her four children, moved, in 1815, to Cumberland county, Kentucky, and to Sangamon county, Illinois; arrived in the fall of 1820, on Richland creek, in what is now Salisbury township.

William Yoakum was born in 1791, in Virginia, and when he was an infant his parents moved to Claiborne county, Tennessee, where his father died. His mother moved her family about 1810, to Madison county, near Edwardsville, Illinois. They moved next to Montgomery county, and then to Sangamon county, arriving June 10, 1819, at the north side of Richland creek, in what is now Salisbury township. William Yoakum was married in 1821 to Sarah Simmons.

Fielding Harrison was born about 1777, in Rockingham county, Virginia. Anna Quinn was born about 1779, in Culpepper county, Virginia. They were married in Culpepper, and made their home in Rockingham county, until they had one child. They moved about 1805 to Christian county, Kentucky; from there moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving November, 1822, at the north side of Richland creek, in what is now Salisbury township. Died in 1829 or '30.

Amos Batterton was born May 3, 1772, in Loudon county, Virginia. Nancy Guthrie was born about 1776, in North Carolina, and her parents moved, when she was a child, to Madison county, Kentucky. They were there married and had one child, who was drowned in Kentucky river. They moved to Adair county and then moved to Madison county, Illinois, in 1818, and from there to Rock creek, in what is now Menard county, in 1820, thence to what is now Salisbury township, Sangamon county, in the spring of 1822, and settled one and a quarter miles north-

west of where Salisbury now stands. He died August 4, 1835.

Rev. John Antle was born April 15, 1789, in Cumberland county, Ky. Elizabeth Buchanan was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Her parents moved to Lincoln county, Kentucky, when she was seven years old. Her father died in that county, and she went to live with a married sister in Cumberland county. John Antle and Elizabeth Buchanan were there married. The family then moved to Morgan county, Illinois, in 1829, and from there to Sangamon county, arriving January 9, 1830, in what is now Salisbury township. Mrs. Elizabeth Antle died September, 1844, and John Antle died August 30, 1864; she in Menard county and he in Salisbury.

Rev. John Antle preached to five churches, called Separate Baptists. One each at Salisbury and McKinnie Settlement, in Sangamon county; Baker's Prairie and Sand Ridge, in Menard county, and one in Morgan county. The only pay he received or expected was the hope of a reward in a better world.

Christopher Mosteller was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina; went to Butler county, Ohio, when a young man, and was there married to Phoebe Sackett. They moved to Union county, Indiana; returned to Butler county, Ohio, and from there came to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the spring of 1830, in what is now Salisbury township. He died in 1834.

Jacob Miller came in 1820, and settled on section twenty. Moved to Iowa in 1845, and afterwards died in 1852.

James Fisher settled on the farm now owned by widow Simmes and Mr. Hover Hess; went to Arkansas from here.

Aaron Miller settled on farm now owned by Mr. W. H. Rhodes. Moved to Iowa and died there in 1858.

Isaac Carlock settled on farm now owned by the widow Marshall. Moved away and his whereabouts are unknown.

John Goodman bought Carlock's place and died on the farm in 1843.

John Davis came in 1827, and died in the village in 1881.

Tobias Goodman came and settled on the creek on the farm now owned by Mr. E. Walker. Moved to Iowa and from thence to Oregon where he died.

V. Crite settled on the Rhodes farm and died there about 1851.

George Miller came about the same time with the rest of the family and died in 1880, died at Lincoln, Logan county, Illinois.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was of logs and erected in 1823, on the place now owned by Mr. Barterton. Cassell Harrison was the first teacher; John F. Harrison was the next teacher. There are now three school houses in the township, valued at \$4,000.

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. James Sims has the honor of being the first to proclaim the gospel in this township. The exact date is unknown, but it was as early as 1822. Rev. John Antle was probably the next. The first church building was erected by the Baptists, in the village. There is now one church building in the township, represented by three denominations, Methodist Episcopal, United Baptists and Christians.

MILLS.

William Kirkpatrick built a horse-mill on his place in 1821, which was the first mill of any description in the township. Robert Fielding and Reuben Harrison built a water-mill, for sawing lumber, on Richland creek, about a mile and a quarter from the village, at a very early date, which was of great convenience to the settlers. In 1833, Milas Goodman, John Sackett, and a man by the name of Holmes, built a saw and grist-mill on the creek, about a mile east of the village. After undergoing several changes in ownership, it is now owned and run by John Miller. The grist-mill has one run of burrs. In the winter of 1839, Thomas Kirkpatrick built a water-mill on Richland creek, half a mile south of the village, and sawed lumber. He abandoned it about five years after.

ORGANIC.

The township was organized in 1861, at the time the county adopted the township organization law. It was first given the name of Sackett, in honor of one of the leading citizens of the county, but subsequently changed to that of Salisbury, from the village of the same name.

VILLAGE OF SALISBURY.

The village of Salisbury was originally owned by Solomon Miller, who had it surveyed and platted January 9, 1832. Previous to this time a settlement had been formed here, and as it was several miles to any other village, it was thought a good place in which to build one up.

A public sale of town lots was held shortly after it was laid out, which resulted in the dis-

posal of a fair number, and a free fight by some who had indulged a little too freely in the spirits provided on the occasion. *

Simeon Clark erected a building for a dwelling and store in the spring of 1832, and here sold the first merchandise in the place.

George Davis, in 1825, started a blacksmith shop about three-fourths of a mile from the present village, and was the first in the township to engage in blacksmithing. In the fall of 1832, he removed his shop inside the village limits and became the first of his trade in the village as well as in the township.

Henry Davis, a brother of George, commenced the manufacture and repair of wagons in 1832, and was the first of that occupation in the village.

Mathew Morehead came to the village in 1833, and opened a cabinet shop, the first here. At this time nearly all the furniture used by the settlers was made by hand, and according to order. The modern style of running a furniture store was then unknown. Henry Shepherd was the second cabinet maker in the place.

POST OFFICE.

A village without its post office is like the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted. On petition of a large number of the citizens living in the vicinity of the village, the postoffice department established here an office, in 1833. David McMurphy was the first postmaster. Among those who have since held the office are George McMurphy, Marion Duncan, Jason Miller, G. W. Miller, George Brahm and Thomas Yoakman, the latter being the present incumbent.

EDUCATIONAL.

The villagers early set about the erection of a school house, which was built the first year after the platting of the village. The building was of logs, and served the purpose for several years. The second building was of brick. It was used until it became too small to meet the wants of the district, when it was torn down and a larger one erected of like material. The building has two rooms, and has been graded since 1868.

RELIGIOUS.

There is now but one church building in the village, and three organizations—United Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and Christian.

The Baptists organized a congregation in the fall of 1831, composed of the following named members: Solomon Miller and wife, Catharine Davis, Mollie Miller, Sallie Duncan, George Miller, Henry Miller, James Miller, Elizabeth

Miller, and Polly Miller. In 1835, the congregation erected a house of worship, in which they continued to worship for many years. They now meet in the Christian Church building, holding services.

A class of Methodists was organized in 1837, by Rev. Mr. Knoll, since which time they have continued to meet with more or less frequency. Salisbury is now in Athens circuit, and preaching services are held here once a month. A class meeting is held each Sunday. Rev. Kennett is the present pastor. The congregation worships in the Christian Church building.

BUSINESS OF SALISBURY.

Salisbury is represented in business as follows: General merchandise, T. S. Duncan, J. Keltner, D. Stevenson; blacksmith, J. K. McMurphy, John Stroh; carpenter, S. T. Duncan; physicians, J. B. Wescott, A. F. Purvines.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Geo. W. Bailey was born on a farm near Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tennessee, March 12, 1823. He lived there with his father until nearly twenty-one years of age, when he was married to Miss Louisa A. Jones, in 1841. She was born in Tennessee, and was a daughter of Elisha Jones and Nancy Harmon. Mrs. Bailey died in 1851. When twenty-two years of age, Mr. Bailey enlisted in the Mexican War, under Colonel McClernand, in the Fifth Tennessee Infantry, and at the close of the war, in 1848, he came to Illinois, and settled in Rochester township, Sangamon county, where he remained twelve years, when he moved on the farm where he now resides in Salisbury township. In 1860, he built a saw-mill here on the creek, which he ran fifteen years. He then ran a portable mill three years, farmed two years. In 1879, took charge as a partner and superintendent of Primm's saw and grist-mill in Menard county, where he is still engaged. He was married to Eliza E. Sexton, August 21, 1852. She was born in North Carolina, and was a daughter of Thos. Sexton and Rena Sykes. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey had six children, five living, viz.: Thos. D., John J., Mary E., Chas. W., and Vashti Bailey. Mrs. Bailey was a member of the United Brethren Church. She died October, 1871. Mr. Bailey was married to his present wife, Miss Haley E. Cantrall, October 9, 1872. She was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, and was a daughter of Joshua M. Cantrall and Sallie Cantrall. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have one child, viz., Sarah A. Bailey. Mr. Geo. Bailey raised Company H, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry Volun-

teers, in 1862; was appointed captain of this company. He has held the position of justice of the peace since 1861, a position he still retains. He has held many other township offices. He is at present school director in his township. In politics, he is a Democrat. Mr. Bailey has his farm of one hundred and two acres, on which he resides, all under good cultivation. His father, Thomas Bailey, was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee. He was a farmer, and died in 1831. His wife, Melvina Moore, was born in Tennessee. She was a member of the Baptist Church and the mother of six children, three living. She died in 1862.

William Batterton, post office, Salisbury, was born in Kentucky December 14, 1801. His father, Amos Batterton, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, 1781. His mother, Nancy Batterton, was born in North Carolina, 1784. They were married in Kentucky, and were the parents of the following named children: David, Nelson, Anderson, William, Polly, Levi, Susan, Priscilla and Enoch George. Of whom David, Nelson, Polly, Anderson, Susan and Priscilla are now deceased. Father and mother both died in 1834.

Wm. Batterton came to Sangamon county in 1818, and was married January 1, 1833, to Eliza Gaines, daughter of Richard and Amy Gaines, who came from Virginia to this county in 1822. They had thirteen children, viz: Madison, born October 20, 1833; John, born January 8, 1835, died September 7, 1835; Richard, born July 19, 1836; Amy, born February 19, 1838; Robert, born August 4, 1839, died August 13, 1868; May, born February 27, 1841, died July 6, 1844; Henry C., born November 6, 1843; Mildred P., born May 4, 1846; Maria, born October 3, 1848; Sarah Eliza, born March 19, 1851; Charlotte, born January 29, 1853; George M., born May 19, 1854. Mr. B. owns two hundred acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre. His sons, Robert and Madison, were members of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His educational advantages were such as the subscription schools of his day afforded.

Joseph S. Cantrall, was born on Cantrall creek, near Cantrall, Sangamon county, Illinois, October 16, 1841, where he remained until twenty years of age, when he went into the cattle trade, feeding and shipping until 1872, when he and two others laid out the town of Cantrall, Illinois. He then furnished ties and lumber for the S. & N. W. Railroad, from Petersburg to Springfield, and, in 1874, built the Cantrall Elevator, and

went into the grain trade, his present occupation. He is now building a large corn-crib, at Cantrall, with a capacity of 75,000 bushels of ear corn; it is two hundred feet long and thirty-five feet wide. J. S. Cantrall was married to Miss Margaret A. Canterbury, January 16, 1868; the fruits of this marriage are two children: Daisy and Hattie. Mr. and Mrs. Cantrall are members of the Christian Church. In politics, he is a Republican; having cast his first vote for A. Lincoln. Mrs. Cantrall was born in Sangamon county, and is a daughter of John F. Canterbury, born in Fleming county, Kentucky, August 27, 1820; he was married in Sangamon county, February 22, 1842, to Miranda M. Brittin, who was the mother of six children.

The father of Joseph S., Levi Cantrall, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia. He was taken by his parents to Bath county, Kentucky, in 1789, where he was married to Miss Fannie England, November 30, 1809, and in 1811, moved to Madison county, Ohio, and to Madison county, Illinois, October, 1819, and December 4, 1819, moved where the city of Springfield now stands; on the 5th he selected a location, and commenced building a cabin December 8, 1810; they had seven children; he died February 23, 1860, and she resides with her son, Joseph S., who is a Mason, and a member of Lively Lodge, at Williamsville, Illinois.

Francis M. Duncan, was born on a farm in Menard county, Illinois, two miles northwest of Salisbury, Illinois, October 1, 1831. He lived there and in Hancock county until eighteen years of age, when he moved with his parents to the head of Richland creek, in Cartwright township, Sangamon county, where he remained two years. December 30, 1852, he married Miss Martha J. Yoakum; she was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, and was a daughter of William Yoakum, born in West Virginia. He was a farmer. He died April 26, 1880. His wife, Sarah (Simmons) Yoakum, born in Kentucky. She was the mother of ten children; she died December 5, 1865. Some time after Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Duncan were married he bought a farm of one hundred and eighteen acres in section seventeen, where he resides. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church and have had eight children, viz.: Charles U., Laura H., William R., and James F., (who are twins) Jetteta A., George H., Louisa E. and Mary J. Duncan. Mr. F. M. Duncan was a son of James T. Duncan, born in Kentucky, who came to Illinois at an early day and was one of the first settlers in Salisbury township. He was a farmer

and died on July 9, 1856, and his wife was Miss Polly (Penny) Duncan, who was born near Beardstown; she was a daughter of Robert Penny, who came down the Ohio river in a dug-out, and landed in Illinois in 1807. She was a member of the Methodist Church, and is still living in Salisbury. She was born in 1809, and was the mother of eleven children. F. M. Duncan has his farm of one hundred and eighteen acres all fenced and seventy acres under good cultivation and well stocked. In politics he is a Democrat and he cast his first vote for Buchanan for President.

Marion M. Duncan was born on a farm near Salisbury, in Menard county, Illinois, December 17, 1832. When he was twenty-three years of age he was married to Martha McMurphy, April 16, 1855; she was born in New York, and was the daughter of Archie H. McMurphy, born in New York. He died in 1877. His wife, Elizabeth White, was born in New York, and was the mother of eleven children. She is living at Salisbury, Illinois, with her son, Joseph McMurphy. Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Duncan are members of the Christian Church and have had six children, five living, viz: Mrs. Lucy C. Davis, Laura A., Margaret V., Omer L. and Elizabeth E. Duncan. The father of M. M. Duncan and W. T. H. Duncan, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, May 18, 1812; when a young man, learned the hatter's trade; he came to Sangamon county and settled in Salisbury township, in 1831; died in October, 1864. His wife, Eva (Miller) Duncan, was born in Kentucky, and was the mother of twelve children. She is still living and resides with her son, Thomas Duncan, at Salisbury, Illinois. Mr. M. M. Duncan has a farm of ten acres, in section thirty-two where he resides. In politics, he is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Harrison for President. His father, W. T. H. Duncan, was a Democrat, and for nineteen years justice of the peace, and held that office at the time of his death. Mr. M. M. Duncan has been town clerk eight or nine years, and was elected justice of the peace and resigned six months after and went to Springfield, and was engaged in the grocery business one year, when he clerked for Smith & Hay two years; then ran the Junction House, one mile below Springfield, two years, when he returned to Salisbury.

Balthus Faith, (deceased) was born in Germany July 28, 1811. He came to the United States with his mother, brothers and sisters when a young man, and settled in Maryland, and was married there to Miss Emily Gordon, August 16, 1851. She was born in Maryland,

and was a daughter of George Gordon, born and died in Maryland. His wife was Miss Nancy (Crozier) Gordon, born in Loudon county, Virginia. She died in Iowa. Mr. F., came to Illinois in the fall of 1857, and settled on a farm in Fancy Creek township, Sangamon county, where he remained nine years, then, in 1867, bought the present homestead in section thirty-six, Salisbury township, where he died and where his wife and family now reside. His father was born in Germany, where he died. His mother's maiden name was Mary A. Gable; she died in Maryland some ten years ago. She was a member of the Catholic Church, and was the mother of seven children, five living, viz: Joseph, who married Miss Mary A. Galligan, daughter of Barclay Galligan, resides in Fancy Creek township; and John F., Rosa A., George H., and Margaret L. The mother of Mrs. B. Faith lives on the old homestead with four of her children, and has a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in section thirty-five. Mrs. Faith is a member of the Catholic Church, as was her husband until his death, which occurred April 14, 1848. In politics he was a Democrat.

George Gillen, tile manufacturer, Cantrall, Illinois, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1849; son of Jacob and Susan (Shenberger) Gillen, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, and eight children were born to them, four of whom are living, viz: Augustus, Noah, George and Lucy. In 1876, George left Pennsylvania and came to Illinois, locating at Kirkwood, where he was engaged in the post office department, and remained one year. He then went to Decatur where he embarked in the tile business, in company with a relative of his by the same name. They own two factories, one in Decatur, where they do a business of \$12,000 a year, and one in Cantrall, where they do a business of \$10,000 a year, employing ten men. This property, at Cantrall, is valued at \$4,000, and was built in 1876, by the Cantrall Drain Tile Company. In 1879, it was purchased by the present owner, George Gillen. It is the largest manufactory in the county; is four hundred by twenty-five feet, with drying capacity six hundred by twenty-five feet. It is run by a twenty-horse power engine, averaging three thousand tile a day, of all sizes. They are enlarging the factory, and it is furnished with the latest improved machinery, has two kilns, thirty thousand tile capacity, and he is now erecting two more with thirty thousand capacity. In politics, Mr. Gillen is a Republican, and a member of the Lutheran Church.

William H. Gorden was born on a farm, in Menard county, Illinois, two miles north of Salisbury, December 8, 1836, where he lived until 1874, when he moved on a farm one half mile east of the old homestead, in Menard county, where he now resides. Mr. Gorden was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Gunterman whose maiden name was Grant, married August 12, 1874. She was a daughter of Thomas Grant, and Mahala (Prater) Grant, she was a member of the United Brethren Church, and died January 18, 1872. Mr. M. and Mrs. W. H. Gorden have three children, viz: Viola E., William W., and Leslie A. Gorden. Mrs. Gorden had three children by her first husband, viz: Melissa B., Alice, and Mary. In politics Mr. Gorden is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for James Buchanan. He owns a fine farm of eight hundred acres.

John Hale, was born on a farm, near Chander-ville, Ohio, March 1, 1818. When eighteen years of age he hired to Thomas Phillips, to make wheat fans; followed that business until March 19, 1848, when he was married to Miss Sarah M. Lacy. She was born in New Jersey, and was a daughter of Clawson and Phoebe (Force) Lacy; in 1850, bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, in section thirty-three, in Salisbury township, on which he still lives. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and have had five children, three living, viz: Oscar A., Ellis A., and Elmore E. Hale. In politics he is a Republican.

His father, John Hale, was born in Germany, his wife Kalista Hale was also born in Germany. They have three children living, viz: John J., the subject of this sketch, Alexander Hale, living in Athens, Illinois, Joseph, who went to California, and Oscar Hale, living in Peoria.

Marsden Hopwood, was born in Acruigton Lancashire, England, September 20, 1840, where he worked in the print works until seventeen years of age, when he came with his brother William to America, landed at New Orleans and thence to Morgan county, Illinois, finally coming to Sangamon county, in the spring of 1859. In 1858, his father, mother and family came to America and came to Salisbury township, Illinois, and his father, brother and himself bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, section twenty-two. Mr. Marsden Hopwood now owns one hundred and forty-four acres mostly under cultivation. His father, Rushton Hopwood was born in England, came to the United States and settled in Sangamon county, in 1859, he died in January 1870; his wife, Margaret Cock, was born in England. They had nine children. She died

October, 1868. Marsden Hopwood married Caroline E. Jordan March 22, 1872. She was born in Athens, Menard county, Illinois, and was a daughter of John and Ellen (Cantrall) Jordan. Mr. and Mrs. Hopwood have three children, viz. Mary E., Rosa M. and Henry Hopwood. Mrs. Hopwood is a member of the Christian Church, and politically, Mr. Hopwood is a Republican and cast his first vote for A. Lincoln.

William Hopwood, was born in Lancashire, England, April 15, 1831. In 1857, he came to the United States. Moving about some few years he finally settled in Salisbury township, where he now resides. He was married to Miss Mary Doonin, January, 1864; she was born in Ireland, and was a daughter of Ned and Bridget (Blake) Doonin. The father of William Hopwood, Rushton Hopwood, was born in England; he came to the United States, and settled in Sangamon county; in 1858 he died here. His wife, Margaret Cock, was born in England; they were members of the Christian Church. Wm. Hopwood and wife have had five children, one living, Margaret A. Mr. Hopwood has a farm of one hundred and six acres, in sections twenty-two and twenty-three, where he resides.

William F. Irwin, was born in Menard county, two miles south of Salisbury, Sangamon county, October 21, 1837, where he remained until March, 1854, when he came with his parents to Sangamon county, and settled on a farm in section twenty-three, Salisbury township, on the east side of the river, and where he has remained since. He was married to Miss Ellen J. Williams, May 23, 1872. She was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 18, 1852. She was a daughter of James M. Williams. He was born in North Carolina, and settled in Springfield in 1835, and his wife, Mary Repherd, born in Pennsylvania, July 6, 1819. William F. Irwin was a son of Robert S. Irwin, born in North Carolina. He came to Illinois in 1827, settled in Menard county, and in 1854 came to Sangamon county, and bought an interest in a water-power grist and saw-mill on Sangamon river. He afterwards owned this mill himself, and ran it until February, 1867, when it was torn down by the ice. At the time of his death, May 3, 1874, he had accumulated a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Salisbury township. His wife was Cynthia (Duncan) Irwin, born in Kentucky; was a member of the Baptist Church, and died April 6, 1872. Wm. F. Irwin and wife have had five children, four living: Warren H., Ruth A., and two children not named. Mr. W. F. Irwin owns a farm of one

hundred and twelve acres in sections twenty-three, twenty-six and twenty-seven, where he resides. He also owns twenty acres in section sixteen, Springfield township. He has held the offices of supervisor, assessor, town clerk, school director and treasurer in his township for a number of years, and is at present supervisor and school treasurer.

John M. Keltner, was born near Jacksonville, Illinois, July 24, 1830, and seven years after moved with his parents to Salem, Illinois; at that time it was the county seat of Menard county. His father kept the New Salem Hotel, and Abraham Lincoln boarded with him two years, and Lincoln painted the sign board of this hotel. During this time Mr. Lincoln kept a grocery store in Salem. John M. Keltner remained in Salem three years. When he was twenty-one years of age he went to work for himself; he worked in the stone quarries on Rock creek, in partnership with a man named Thompson one year, when he married Miss Nancy C. Keltner, August 20, 1852; she was born in Morgan county, Illinois, January 4, 1835; she was the daughter of Andrew Keltner, who was born in Kentucky, where he died in 1845, and Opha (Self) Keltner, who was born in Kentucky, and died in 1847; she was the mother of six children. After Mr. and Mrs. Keltner were married he ran a circular saw and grist-mill on Rock creek, eleven years, when he sold out and bought property in Salisbury, Sangamon county, Illinois, and opened a store of groceries and general merchandise, which he still runs. He is the present acting postmaster. His father, Michael Keltner, was born in Pennsylvania, and died August, 1876; his wife was Elizabeth (Rogers) Keltner, who was born in Adair county, Kentucky, and the mother of nine children; she died December 25, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Keltner have had eight children, two living: Chas. H. and Eva M. In politics, Mr. Keltner is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce.

Frank Mayer, was born in Wedenberg, Germany, July 12, 1831, lived there on the farm until twenty-seven years of age, then he came to the United States and landed in New York, and came direct to Springfield, Illinois, arriving here February 2, 1857. He worked in the brewery now owned by Frank Reisch, nine years; kept a saloon nine years, when he bought a farm of forty acres, in section thirty-five, Salisbury township, where he now resides. He married Miss Mary (Nowak) Mayer, October 17, 1863, at Springfield, Illinois. She was born in Bohemia, Austria. She was a daughter of Peter Nowak

and Kate Laischky, born in Bohemia, Austria. The fruits of this marriage was six children, five living, viz: Minnie M., Albert, Lucy J., Lena, Sand, Frank, Jr. The father of Frank Mayer, was Frank Mayer, Sr., born in Wedenburg, Germany. He was a weaver, and died in 1835. His wife, Elector (Munding) Mayer, born in Germany. They had six children. F. Mayer has forty acres of land, all under good cultivation. In politics, he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Seymour.

John A. Miller was born in Salisbury township, April 8, 1823, where he remained on a farm until his marriage to Miss Hannah J. Jackson, February 10, 1843. She was born in Wareham, Massachusetts, February 25, 1829; she was a daughter of Hosea Jackson, he was born in Massachusetts, in 1800, and a descendant of the old Puritan stock; he came to Illinois and settled in Gardner township, Sangamon county, in 1839; he was a miller and machinist; he died January 15, 1849; his wife, Silence Harvey, born in Massachusetts, she was the mother of one child, Mrs. J. A. Miller, she died February 12, 1865. After Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Miller were married they moved to Salisbury, Sangamon county, where he now resides. They are both members of the Christian Church, and have had a family of six children, four living, viz: Allen A., Reuben M., Harvey J., and Calista A. Miller. The father of J. A. Miller, Solomon Miller, was born in Kentucky, he was a farmer and a member of the Baptist Church. His wife was Nancy Antle, born in Kentucky; she was a member of the Baptist Church, and the mother of twelve children.

John A. Miller has one hundred and twenty acres of land, one half mile north of Salisbury, Illinois, where he resides, and owns two hundred acres in Gardner township; he owns and runs a saw and grist-mill on Richland creek, in Salisbury township. In politics Mr. Miller is a Democrat.

Johanna Mulcahy, widow of Daniel Mulcahy, was born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, December 18, 1834. She came with her sister Bridget to the United States in 1858. They landed at New Orleans, and came direct to Springfield, where their brothers, John and Ed. Flynn, were. Mrs. Johanna (Flynn) Mulcahy was married here to Daniel Mulcahy, April 14, 1857. They were married in the old Catholic Church, on the corner of Seventh and Monroe streets. Some fourteen months after, they moved on Mr. Mulcahy's farm, in Salisbury township, section twenty-four, where he had one hundred

and seventy-five acres of land, where she now remains with her family, and where he died, November 11, 1880. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1812, and came to the United States in 1847. He was a son of William Mulcahy, born in Ireland, where he died, and Bridget Mulcahy, who died in Ireland. Mrs. Johanna Mulcahy has had eight children, seven living, viz.: William, Patrick, Miss Mary E., Daniel, John, and Honora. She was a daughter of Patrick Flynn and Mrs. Margaret (Mulcahy) Flynn, who were born in County Limerick, Ireland, where they died. They had eleven children, five living in the United States: John Flynn and Mrs. Bridget O'Brien living in Springfield, Mrs. Johanna Mulcahy and Edward Flynn, who reside in Decatur, Illinois.

Nelson Olson was born on a farm twenty miles west of Christiana, Norway, June 22, 1833. When twenty-one years of age he came to the United States, landed at Quebec, Canada, and came thence to Springfield, arriving here in 1854; worked here in the Great Western Railroad Machine Shops, and for different parties, until the spring of 1858. In about 1865, came to Sangamon county and bought a farm of eighty acres, in section twenty-three, Salisbury township, where he now lives. He was married to Mrs. Mary A. Newbrew, whose maiden name was Johnson, May 9, 1855. She was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, October 29, 1827. She was a daughter of Robert and A. M. Hamilton Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Olson have had five children—four living—viz: Oliver R., Mrs. Emma J. Hopwood, Thomas H. and Newt N. Hopwood. The parents of Mrs. Nelson Olson were natives of Ireland. She died in Norway in 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Olson are members of the Lutheran church. He has his farm of eighty acres, all under a high state of cultivation. In politics, is a Democrat.

Conrad Pfoffenbach, was born on a farm near the town of Woldcoppel, Germany, May 18, 1836, and when twenty years of age he came to the United States. He landed at New Orleans and came direct to Sangamon county, and worked for different parties in Salisbury township three years, when he bought a farm of forty acres, where he lived two years, when he sold this farm and bought fifty acres in Menard county, where he now resides. He was married to Miss Caroline Bosey, October, 1861; she was born in Prussia, Germany; she was a daughter of Ferdinand Bosey, born in Germany; he was a wagon-maker, and his wife was Miss Shaver, born in Germany; she and her husband reside in Salis-

bury township. The father of Conrad Pfoffenbach, Joseph Pfoffenbach, was born in Germany; he was a farmer, and died in Germany; his wife, Mary Coufman, was born in Germany, where she died; she was the mother of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Pfoffenbach have had eleven children, ten living, viz: Mary, Henry, William, Joseph, Ella, Anna, Louisa, Francis, Carrie and Minnie. Mrs. Pfoffenbach is a member of the Catholic Church, and Mr. P. is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Douglas.

Elisha Primm, was born in Monroe county, Illinois, fifteen miles below East St. Louis, near the banks of the Mississippi river, October 24, 1814. He remained here on a farm until some five or six years of age, when he came with his parents to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving here May 1, 1820. The family settled on the farm now owned by William Cline. Mr. Elisha Primm lived there on the farm until twenty-three years of age, when he struck out for himself. He was soon after married to Miss Lucinda C. Glasscock, September 19, 1837. She was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, August 12, 1819. She was a daughter of Daniel M. Glasscock, born in Virginia. He was a farmer, and died March 4, 1840, and his wife, Miss Mary (Lake) Glasscock, was born in Virginia. She and her husband were members of the M. E. Church, and had a family of ten children, six living. She died April 4, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Primm have had one child—Susan J. Primm—now the wife of William L. Rankin. He was a son of James and Anna Rankin. He and wife had eight children, six living, viz: Anna M., George M., William L., Louis T., Lucinda P. and Herman Primm, Rankins. The father of Elisha Primm, John Primm, was born in Stafford county, Virginia. He came to Illinois about 1806 or 1807, and settled in Monroe county, fifteen miles south of East St. Louis, on the banks of the Mississippi river, and his father settled near Belleville, St. Clair county, in 1805. John Primm, father of Elisha, was justice of the peace for many years; was also deputy sheriff. He died August 9, 1848, and his wife, Ruth (Cox) Primm, born in the State of Delaware. She and her husband were members of the M. E. Church, and had seven children, five living. She died February 3, 1856. Mr. Primm owns a fine farm of four hundred and ninety-two acres, all under fence, three hundred and ninety-two acres of which is under a high state of cultivation. The farm is valued at \$55 or \$60 an acre. Mr. Primm also owns the Primm grist and saw-mills, which was built in 1869,

and has been running ever since. In politics, Mr. Primm is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay. Mr. Primm is of English and Welch descent, and Mrs. Primm is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. and Mrs. Primm have a clock that was bought and set up in 1831, in Virginia, and has been running steadily for fifty years, and has never been out of order or had a tinker. It is a weight clock, and was invented by Eli Terry, and manufactured at Bristol, Connecticut, by George Mitchell.

A. F. Purvines, M. D., at Salisbury, Sangamon county, Illinois, was born on a farm near Pleasant Plains, June 11, 1839. The Doctor lived on this farm with his father until 1864, when he began to study medicine with Dr. J. B. Cloud, at Pleasant Plains, Illinois, and three years later attended the Rush Medical College, at Chicago. He then came direct to Salisbury, Sangamon county, Illinois, where he still remains, the leading physician of his town. He was married to Miss Margaret S. Duncan, May 7, 1868. They have one child, Gilbert C. Purvines. Mrs. Dr. Purvines was born near Salisbury, Sangamon county, Illinois, and was a daughter of Squire W. H. Duncan, born in Kentucky. He was a farmer, and one of the first settlers of Salisbury township. He died in 1862, and his wife, Eva (Miller) Duncan, born in Kentucky. She and husband were members of the Baptist Church, and had a family of eleven children—all living. The father of Dr. Purvines, John G. Purvines, was born in Cabarras county, North Carolina. He was a farmer, and came to Cartwright township, Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1820, and in 1822, settled in this township, where he died on January 1, 1863. He was the first school teacher in Cartwright township. He also followed farming. His wife was Elizabeth (Coleman) Purvines, born in North Carolina. She and husband were members of the Baptist Church, and had a family of eleven children, seven living. She is still living in Pleasant Plains. Dr. A. F. Purvines owns a nice residence in the east part of Salisbury, where he resides. In politics he is a Democrat.

William H. Rhodes was born on a farm near Petersville, Maryland, September 23, 1828. He went with his parents to Knoxville, Maryland, where he attended school and worked with his father at the carpenter's trade until twenty-three years of age. He then went to West Virginia, and helped timber the "Board-tree" and Kingwood Tunnels, on the B. & O Railroad. In January, 1854, went to Springfield, then worked for

Hannon & Ragsdale. He was married February 21, 1856, to Miss Anna V. Green. She was born in Virginia, and was a daughter of Geo. M. and Mary (Miller) Green, natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, in 1856, went to Rochester township, where they had six children, viz.: John D., Chas. W., Geo. W., Minnie B., Hattie E., and Mary O. Rhodes. Mrs. Rhodes died here, September 17, 1870. Mr. Rhodes was married to his present wife, Miss Mary J. Marshall, May 25, 1871. She was born in Columbus, Ohio, and was a daughter of John Marshall, born in Loudon county, Virginia, and died August 21, 1880. His wife, Miss Jane A. Wyatt, born in Virginia, the mother of eight children. She is still living on the old homestead in Salisbury township, Sangamon county, Illinois, where she and husband settled in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have three children, viz.: Clarence M., Archibald F., and Laura A. Rhodes. In 1877, Mr. Rhodes moved on the farm where he now resides, in section thirty-two, Salisbury township.

The father of W. H. Rhodes, Peter Rhodes, was born in Maryland. He came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1864. He died November, 1876. His wife, Miss Elizabeth Feaster, was born in Montgomery county, Maryland. She was the mother of ten children, nine living, five girls and four boys. Mr. W. H. Rhodes has his farm of two hundred and forty acres under good cultivation. Mrs. Rhodes is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Rhodes, in politics, is a Democrat.

Frederick W. Shaferf was born in Prussia, Germany, December 31, 1834, where he lived until the fall of 1856, when he came to the United States, and landed in New Orleans. In 1865, came to Salisbury township and bought a farm of one hundred and five acres in section twenty-two, where he now resides. He was married to Miss Fredolina Schelble, February 15, 1866; she was born in Baden, Germany, she was a daughter of Benedict Schelble and Northburg Spitznagel, who were born in Germany; he died in Germany, she died in Salisbury township, October 15, 1880. The father of Frederick W. Shaferf, John D., was born in Germany, where he died, September 13, 1854, his wife, Mary A., was born in Germany, she was the mother of eight children, two living, in America, viz: the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Ferdina Boose. Mr. and Mrs. Shaferf have three children, viz. Frederick J., Frederick W., and Mary T. Shaferf. In politics he is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

George Sharp, was born in Ogdensburg, New York, December 29, 1830. He remained here on his father's farm, and attended school until seventeen years of age, when he came with his parents to Illinois, and settled in Salisbury township. He was married to Miss Ellen Duncan, December 9, 1854; she was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, and was a daughter of John Duncan, Sr., who was a farmer, and died in 1864 or '65. His wife, Sallie Miller, was born in Kentucky; she was a member of the Baptist Church, and the mother of twelve children; she died in 1850. In the spring of 1857, Mr. Sharp moved to California, where he remained until the fall of 1866, when he returned with his family to Salisbury. In April 17, 1874, he bought a farm of thirty acres in Salisbury township, west of the village, where he now resides; when he moved on this farm it was covered with timber; he selected a spot, built a house and moved his family into it; he now has it all cleared and under good cultivation and well stocked. His father, George Sharp, Sr., was born in Scotland, and was taken to Canada when small, where he remained until 1827, when he went to New York State; he settled in Sangamon county, in 1848, and died in 1852, with cholera, at Beardstown, Illinois, on his way from Cincinnati, Ohio; his wife, Mary A. Woods, was born in England, and was raised in Canada; she was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was the mother of eleven children, seven living. Mr. and Mrs. George Sharp, Jr., are members of the M. E. Church, and have had six children, four living, viz: Wm. A., George R., Kate and Daisy. In politics, he is a Republican.

Enoch Walker was born in Lowden, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1820. When twelve years of age moved with his parents on a farm in Wayne, (now Ashland county) Ohio, where he married Miss Elizabeth M. Wilson, June 22, 1847. She was born in Ashland county, Ohio, and was a daughter of Charles Wilson and Mary Anderson. In 1849, Mr. Walker moved on a farm in Indiana, where he remained ten months, when he came to Illinois and settled in Salisbury township, Sangamon county, the fall of 1850. Six months after he went to Gardner township and lived two years, when he bought and moved on the farm where he now lives, in section twenty-eight, Salisbury township. His wife, Elizabeth M. Walker died April, 1853. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the mother of three children, viz: Mrs. Mary E. Mock, Mrs. Sarah J. Campbell and Miss Harriet Walker. Mr. Walker was again married November 30,

1853, to Miss Jane Hall. She was born in Ohio, and was a daughter of Margaret Rawlston. Mrs. Walker was a member of the Presbyterian Church and died July 13, 1854. Mr. Walker was married to his present wife, Miss Caroline P. Craig, December 4, 1854. She was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of William Craig. His wife, Lillian S. Skinner, was born in Pennsylvania. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church and has had six children—four living—viz: Lillian, John W., Annie E. and Enoch W. Walker. The father of Mr. Enoch Walker, John Walker, was born in Pennsylvania. He was a farmer, and by trade a tanner. He settled in Gardner township, Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1849. He died September 21, 1859; he was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, Elizabeth Skinner, was born in Pennsylvania; she was also a member of the Presbyterian Church and mother of ten children—eight living—six boys and two girls. Mr. Enoch Walker has a farm of one hundred and two acres in Salisbury township, under good cultivation.

James H. Wells was born on a farm in Clark county, Indiana, May 31, 1834. July 8, 1852, he was married near Salisbury, Sangamon county, to Miss Margaret J. Sackett, he lived on a farm in Menard county, until the spring of 1853, when he moved on a farm two miles south of Salisbury, where he lived four years then lived on a farm in the same neighborhood until 1860, when he bought a farm of eighty acres in sections twenty-seven, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, where he still resides. He now owns a farm of one thousand acres of fine land under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Wells began a poor boy, but by hard work and close application to business has gained a position he may well be proud of. He and wife have had a family of six children, five living, viz. Levi M., Harriett E., Harry R., Letia and Richard Wells. James H. died when seven years of age. Mrs. J. H. Wells was born in Illinois, she was a daughter of Thomas Sackett and Polly Sackett. J. H. Wells was a son of James Wells and Balinda (Owens) Wells, the former born in Kentucky, the latter in Indiana. They had a family of five children and both parents died when Mr. J. H. Wells was a child. In politics Mr. Wells is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Buchanan for President of the United States.

George H. Yoakum was born on a farm three miles northwest of Salisbury in what is now Menard county, then Sangamon county. June 27, 1829, when four years of age, he moved on

the farm where he now resides. His parents were William Yoakum, born in Virginia, a farmer who died April, 1880, and Sallie (Simmons) Yoakum, born in North Carolina. She was the mother of ten children, seven living, viz. Mrs. Mary A. Penny, George H. Yoakum, Martha Duncan, James C. Yoakum, Milton B., Isaac R. and Jesse J. Yoakum; she died on December 5, 1865. Mr. George Yoakum owns a fine farm of one hundred and five acres in section thirty, seventy acres of which is under good cultivation and valued at \$40 an acre. He is a Republican.

Philo Beers was born in 1793, in Woodbury, Connecticut. When he was about fifteen years old he was put to live with an elder brother, probably on account of the death of his parents. They could not agree, and he ran away, and was gone twelve or thirteen years, without his relatives hearing from him. During his ramblings he became acquainted with Dr. Joseph Bennett Stillman, who introduced him to his mother and sisters, at Morganfield, Kentucky. Mr. Beers always said that he made up his mind, on their first acquaintance, to have Miss Martha Stillman for a wife. The Stillman family moved to San-

gamon county, Illinois, and Mr. Beers went to Carlyle, Clinton county, same State. He was first elected a justice of the peace, and after serving for a time, was elected to represent Clinton county in the legislature of Illinois, when it assembled in Vandalia. While residing at Carlyle he was married in Sangamon county, on the farm of John Poorman. In response to a letter of inquiry, the author of this book received from the clerk of Madison county, Illinois, a reply, in which it is stated that a license was issued at Edwardsville, October 27, 1820, for the marriage of Philo Beers and Martha Stillman; that it was returned, endorsed by Elder Stephen England, with the statement that he had solemnized the marriage, November 2, 1820. The clerk also stated that it was the two hundred and seventy-ninth license issued from that office. They are believed to have been the first couple married north of the Sangamon river in the State of Illinois; certainly the first in what is now Sangamon county. The first marriage under a license from Sangamon county was between Wm. Moss and Margaret Sims, April, 1821.

CHAPTER XLVII.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The history of Springfield township is identified with that of the city, so much so that a history of the latter is virtually a history of the former, and the reader's attention is directed to the latter for many facts and incidents that might be related in this connection.

The township of Springfield comprises township sixteen, range five west, with the exception of that part comprising the city of Springfield.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Originally Springfield township, was about equally divided between timber and prairie. The surface of the county is rolling, especially where in close proximity to its principal streams of water. The soil is generally the same as in other parts of the county, and is particularly adapted to the raising of all kinds of cereals.

WATER COURSES.

Springfield township is well supplied with natural streams of water, the principal of which is the Sangamon river, which enters the township on section one, and pursuing its usual tortuous course passes through the entire tier of sections on the north, passing into Gardner township from section six. Spring creek enters the township on section thirty, and running northeast empties into the Sangamon river on section three.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The early settlers of this township settled in what is now the city of Springfield, and in its immediate neighborhood. Among the early settlers in what is now Springfield township, outside the city limits of Springfield, were Andrew Elliott, Arthur Watson, Elijah Dunn, Lewis McKinnie, William L. Fowkes, David Newsom, George Donner, Jacob Donner.

George Donner, was born about 1786, in Rowan county, North Carolina, came with his parents to Jessamine county, Kentucky, and from there to Decatur county, Indiana. He was there married and had five children. Mrs. Donner died there, and Mr. D., with his family, came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in the autumn of 1828, settling about three miles northeast of Springfield. George Donner was married in Sangamon county to Mary Blue. Mrs. Mary Donner died in Sangamon county. Mr. Donner's five eldest children married in the latter county, and in 1838 he took his two children by the second marriage, and, in company with his son William and family, and his brother Jacob and family, moved to Texas. They raised one crop fifty miles south of Houston. Not liking the country, they all returned in 1839, and George Donner moved on the farm he left. About two years afterwards he married Mrs. Tamsen Dozier, whose maiden name was Eustace. George Donner was a good man. It is said, by his former neighbors in Sangamon county, that it appeared to be a pleasure for him to do a kind act. For an account of the sad fate of himself and wife, see sketch of the Reed and Donner emigrant party.

Jacob Donner, about the year 1790, was born near Salem, Rowan county, N. C., accompanied the family to Jessamine county, Kentucky, thence to Decatur county, Indiana, and from there (in 1828) to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Hook, whose maiden name was Blue, a sister of his brother George's second wife.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first schools of the township were in that part now comprising the city of Springfield.

Since the era of free schools and the adoption of the present system of public schools by the State, much has been done by the citizens of the township to promote the interests of its schools. In 1881, there were five brick and three frame school-houses, valued at \$14,000. Considering its proximity to the city of Springfield, and the advantages afforded for a common and high school education in that city, this may be regarded as a splendid showing.

RELIGIOUS.

The people of Springfield township usually worship in the city. There is but one church, situated on section eighteen, the property of Pascal Enos.

ORGANIC.

The township was organized in 1861. Since that year annual elections have been held.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George Bergen, born at Madison, Morris county, New Jersey, April 5, 1824, was reared in Springfield, Illinois; is unmarried, and resides one mile east of Springfield.

James W. Brooks was born in West Cambridge, now Islington county, Massachusetts, January 26, 1822, the son of Ebenezer and Sarah M. Brooks, *nee* Dunklee, both natives of that State; father died in Massachusetts in 1848, and mother in 1869. James was brought up on a farm, and in 1843, he was married to Belvina Crosby, who was also born in the Bay State in 1818. The children in this family are Emma C., Ella M., (now Mrs. William B. Jones) Frank, Linda and Chiste. In 1856, Mr. Brooks moved to this county, locating in Woodside township, where he resided ten years. He lost his wife in 1858, and the next year he married Martha Ricker, who was born in 1825, and by this marriage the children are Freddie, Alletta, Elizabeth and Ida; Mattie is deceased. Mr. Brooks owns four hundred acres of land in this county, most of which is very valuable. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

Henry Converse, retired farmer, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Lyme, Grafton county, New Hampshire, on June 7, 1806. Otis and Clarisa (Porter) Converse were his parents, and were natives of Connecticut. Henry enjoyed the district school advantages, common to the farmers' boys of that day. Previous to his seventeenth birthday, he moved with his parents to St. Lawrence county, New York, where his father died in 1828, at the age of forty-seven

years. In 1830, the subject of this article united in marriage with Nianna Priest, born in Pomfret, Vermont, November 27, 1810, and the daughter of Frank and Mary Priest, natives of Massachusetts. Three sons were born to them, two of whom still survive. Henry Franklin, the eldest, was born during their three years' residence in St. Lawrence county. In 1833, they moved to Montgomery, Alabama, consuming seven weeks in the trip, and there Mr. Converse carried on the manufacture of tinware about four years. The climate not proving agreeable to his health, they removed to Painesville, Lake county, O. At the end of seven years of farmer life there, Mr. Converse decided to seek the broader and more fertile fields of the Prairie State, and landed in Springfield, Sangamon county, in June, 1846. He brought a quantity of flax seed with him, and induced the farmers to engage in the culture of flax, of whom he bought the seed, and for three years engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil from it, which business proved fairly remunerative. In 1849, Mr. Converse purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land in what is now the north part of Springfield, and a portion of which is now occupied by the Springfield Iron Works, the watch factory and the city water-works. A part of the tract was sold for \$300, and a part for \$500 per acre. He and his two sons still owns one hundred and seventy acres of it, on which the homestead stands. In March, 1850, he and Mr. Mace, Capt. Saunders and others organized the first school district in Springfield township, and erected a small frame school house near the site of the present brick one, near the fair grounds. Besides other local offices, Mr. Converse has served his township—Springfield—ten years on the county board of supervisors. Mr. and Mrs. Converse celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding—their golden wedding—on the 4th of February, 1880.

During the California gold excitement, in 1850, their eldest son, Henry F., sought that Eldorado in search of a fortune. In less than a year after his arrival on the Pacific Coast he was treacherously murdered by a pretended friendly Indian, being shot with his own gun while stooping to drink from a brook. William Otis and Albert Luther, the remaining sons, are married, and both reside in Springfield township. William O. married Miss Ellen Little, of Sangamon county; they have a family of three daughters: Nina, Elsie and Ellen; he has always devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. Dr. Albert L. Converse read medicine, graduated in the same,

and for a time engaged actively in the practice of his profession, but has recently turned his attention chiefly to farming; he married Henrietta Thompson, of Louisville, Kentucky; they have three children alive, and two deceased—Florence, aged sixteen, died September 27, 1881, and Olive, February, 1872. All of the family are members of the Central Baptist Church, at Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. C. has raised several children, one from childhood, Charles H. Erickson, who is now located in Kansas, and married.

Thomas J. Curry was born in Springfield, Illinois, October 20, 1853, and is the son of Robert J. and Mary (Brooker) Curry, both of whom are deceased. He was brought up on a farm, and in 1876 married Ann S. Phillips, who also was born in Springfield, in 1856, and their children are Robert F. and Normand D., besides one deceased, Emma S. Mr. Curry now owns one hundred and two acres of land, northeast of Springfield. Politically, he is a Democrat.

John W. Dalby, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, January 14, 1826, the son of Joseph and Emeline E. (Keizer) Dalby, natives also of that State; father died September 4, 1877, and mother in January, 1874, in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm and educated in the old-time schools. He came to this county, where he clerked several years in a store, and then engaged with his brother in the stock business. In 1863, he married Hannah E. Kincaid, who was born in Menard county, Illinois, December, 1840. The children now living are: James W., John E., Frank N., Joseph K. and Alice E.; the deceased one was Ruth E. Mr. D. is now engaged in the stock business, on the old homestead, where he annually fattens about two hundred head of cattle, one hundred sheep and three hundred hogs. He also owns a fine farm in Logan and Menard counties. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church at Springfield, and in politics, is a Republican.

John A. Doerfler was born in Germany, February 7, 1811, son of John A. and Cumgunda (*nee* Fuchs) Doerfler, both of whom are deceased. In 1852, the subject of this sketch arrived in this county, and has followed brick-making ever since, on his own accounts since 1867. In 1838, he married Cumgunda Fuchs, who was also born in Germany, February 17, 1817, and they have seven children, namely: John, Conrad, Fredrick, Edd, Katie, now Mrs. Ford; Maggie, now Mrs. Becis. George, another child, died in 1873. He and his son Edd are now engaged in the brick business, under the name of John A. Doerfler &

Son. They are members of the German Lutheran Church, and Democratic in politics.

Frederick Hockenjos was born in Baden, Germany, September 12, 1828, son of George H. and Lena (*nee* Ziph) Hockenjos, both of whom died in Germany. In 1853, he came to America, and located in Pennsylvania, where he worked on a farm. In the spring of 1854, he came to Springfield, where he continued to work on a farm. In 1855, he married Mrs. Kate Tresmann, who was born in Hesse, Germany, October 17, 1833, and was the mother of two children. Mr. and Mrs. Hockenjos have had six children, five of whom are living. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. H. owns twenty-seven acres of well-improved land, and is a Democrat.

Jonathan F. Jones, was born in Caroline county, Virginia, July 21, 1833, son of Henry and Mary F. (Childs) Jones. He remained with his father until twenty-five years of age. He then married Martha E. Marshall, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, November 12, 1842, and daughter of John and Jane (Wyatt) Marshall, who came to this county in 1860, where they resided until the father's death, in 1880; her mother still resides in Salisbury township. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had four children: Charles H. and John Frederick are living; Jennie Bell and Herbert F. are deceased. In 1862, Mr. Jones purchased eighty-three acres of land, situated on the Sangamon river; this land he still owns. Politically, he is a Republican, and both are members of the Baptist Church at Bethel.

Joseph W. Jones, a brother of the preceding, was born in Virginia, September 14, 1825. He came to this county with his father when he was eleven years of age, and remained until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began to work for himself. October 26, 1854, he married Miss Ransdell, who was born in Kentucky July 17, 1827, and was the daughter of John and Mary (Lamly) Ransdell. They have had seven children, five of whom are living: Richard N., John H., Elijah A., William E. and George. The deceased were Augusta Ann and Joseph A. Mr. Jones owns thirty acres of land, which is a part of his father's old homestead. Politically, he is a Republican.

William B. Jones, another brother of Jonathan F., was born in Caroline county, Virginia, July 4, 1831; he went with his parents to Kentucky, and in the fall of 1834, moved to this county, where they located and entered land in the northwest corner of Springfield township, and remained until their death; his father died

January 1, 1848, and his mother in 1876. William B. was thirteen years of age when he came to this county, and was principally self-educated. At the age of sixteen he united with the Baptist Church; he afterward began to preach, and has continued in that vocation up to the present time. For many years he was pastor of the Bethel Church, but on account of failing health has given up his labors, to some extent. In 1834, he was married to Elizabeth A. McKinnie, who was born in Kentucky, in 1823, and they had one child—Maria L.—born in December, 1846, and died December 12, 1850. April 12, 1875, Mrs. Jones died, and August 29, 1877, Mr. Jones married Ella M. Brooks, born March 19, 1849. He owns thirty-seven acres of land, which is a part of the land entered by his father in 1834. He is a Republican.

Mary W. Johnson was born in Boone county, Kentucky, April 27, 1825, and is the daughter of David and Sybilla (Allen) Johnson, who were natives of Kentucky, and both deceased. In 1851, she married William Carter, who was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, in November, 1826, and died in October, 1853, leaving two children Elizabeth, now Mrs. Baxter, and William S. In 1860, Mrs. Carter married Mr. J. J. Johnson, who was also born in Boone county, Kentucky, in November, 1808. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had five children: Anna Eliza, Lincoln D., Sybilla S. and Benjamin (twins), and John Quincy. They came to this county in the spring of 1877, and Mr. Johnson died in April of the same year. Mrs. Johnson owns eighty acres of land west of Springfield, worth \$60 an acre, and is a member of the Baptist Church, at Bethel.

James W. Keyes was born in Monroe county, Virginia, November 1, 1805, son of Humphrey and Sarah (Hanley) Keyes. His father came to this county November 10, 1830, and located east of Springfield on a farm, where he died in October, 1833, in his seventieth year. His mother started for California in 1846 with her daughter and son-in-law, James F. Reed, and died on the way. She was buried on the water of the Big Blue river. James W. received a common school education, and learned the tailor's trade, which occupation he followed thirty years. He was married January 9, 1827, in Botetourt county, Vermont, to Lydia Spickard, who was born June 17, 1807, in the county. They have had nine children, namely: Charles A., Mary C., now Mrs. William H. Vandoren; Edward L., Henrietta M., now Mrs. Henson Robinson; Thomas R., Susan F., now Mrs. Silas W. Hickox; Margaret E., now Mrs. William Day; Martha J.,

now Mrs. Douglas Hickox. The two deceased are James L., born May 10, 1829, and died November 13, 1830, in Virginia, and Ellen, born August 5, 1844, and died May 10, 1846. Mr. Keyes moved to Springfield in April, 1831, where he continued to work at his trade, and in 1836, he entered his present farm, and in 1861 moved onto the same. He is now the owner of a nice farm situated north of Springfield, consisting now of two hundred and thirty-four acres. In 1872, he was afflicted with a paralytic stroke, which disabled him to such an extent that he was obliged to retire from business. His first vote was cast in 1828, for Andrew Jackson. He was postmaster in Springfield, first under Van Buren, and then under Buchanan; was justice of the peace in Springfield fourteen years, and was also supervisor. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Goodrich Lightfoot, was born April 19, 1817, in Adair county, Kentucky; son of Henry F., and Mary L. (Jones) Lightfoot, also born in Kentucky. They afterwards moved to Warren county, Kentucky, thence to this county, arriving October 23, 1830, and locating one and one-half miles west of Springfield, where his father commenced farming, and in 1833 moved to his present farm, where he resided until his death, which occurred in Kentucky while on a visit to that State; his mother died November 2, 1857. The subject of this sketch was married December 1, 1842, to Nancy Callerman, who was born in this county March 3, 1826. Children: Elizabeth L., now Mrs. Richard T. Lewis; James R., Susan M., now Mrs. John L. Callerman, Jr.; John L., Judith L., Alice B., and Julia Ann. Mary E., is deceased, and one died in infancy. Mr. L. has held the office of supervisor two years, and township trustee ten years. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of land worth \$50 an acre. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Methodist Church, and Mr. L. is a Republican.

Harrison D. Lyon was born May 17, 1815, in Shelbyville, Kentucky, and is the son of Henson and Nancy Lyon, nee McCann. His father was born July 28, 1790, in Loudon county, Virginia, and was taken, about 1800, to Clarke county, Kentucky. His mother was Nancy McCann, born January 8, 1795, in Clarke county, Kentucky, and they were there married, August 10, 1814. They moved to Shelbyville, where they had a family of nine children, and from there they moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving October, 1834, in what was then called Portland, south of the Sangamon river, and seven miles northeast of Springfield, where one child

was born. In March, 1835, they moved to a farm two and one-half miles east of Springfield, where they resided until their death. His mother died December 5, 1845, and his father, September 29, 1867. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and was raised on a farm; came to this county with his father, and was married, April 6, 1843, to Mary E. Hickman. Their family consists of four children: Mary E., William H., married March 12, 1874, to Sarah A. Day, who was born in New York; Euclid F. and James F.

William H. Marsh was born December 15, 1804, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; son of Reuben and Ann (Benjamin) Marsh, both of whom died in Pennsylvania. He was married in the city of Lancaster, May 14, 1829, to Lydia Brady, who was born April 7, 1810, in Chester county Pennsylvania, and they had two children, Lucy A., now Mrs. Mitchell Graham, and DeWitt C. Mrs. Marsh died July 24, 1835, and April 9, 1835, Mr. Marsh married Mary Lytle, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who was born March 17, 1808. Their four children are Lydia C., Martha A., now Mrs. Charles Reed; Isabel and Delia, now Mrs. Albert Gennings. Mr. Marsh moved his family to this county, arriving May 15, 1837, and was engaged by the State House Commissioners, as foreman in the erection of that edifice, under the direction of the architect. He occupied this position a part of 1837, all of 1838, and a portion of 1839. He was next employed as foreman on the abutments of the bridge at the Sangamon river for the Northern Cross Railroad, now the Wabash and Pacific road, at Riverton. When gold was discovered on the Pacific coast, Mr. Marsh attempted to go to California, but became disabled at the Rocky Mountains and returned. He was keeper of the Sangamon County Poor House two years, terminating the fall of 1859; then moved upon his farm, situated two and one-half miles north of Springfield; the farm consists of eighty acres, worth \$150 an acre. He has for many years been an active member of the school board, and a strong supporter of the free-school system; he is also a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Springfield, and politically is a Republican.

Thomas L. McKinnie was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, February 4, 1808; son of Lewis and Nancy (Saunders) McKinnie. He came to this county with his parents in November, 1826, and located on the farm where he has since resided. He was married August 27, 1840, to Sarah A. M. Jones, who was born in

Virginia October 16, 1819. They have five children: Mary E., now Mrs. W. F. Helvety; William L., Henry H., Columbia A., Julia F. Mr. McK. owns one hundred and seventy-five acres of land which is worth \$75 an acre. He is a member of the Baptist Church at Bethel, and is a Republican.

William P. McKinnie, brother of the preceding, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, May 20, 1810; came to this county November 15, 1826; commenced at once to build a house four miles northwest of Springfield, and moved into it in February, 1827, where he continued to reside until his death, October 7, 1841; and his wife October 8, 1843. William P., the subject of this sketch, was brought up on a farm, obtaining his education in the common subscription schools. He was married, May 12, 1839, to Sarah J. Threlkeld, who was born October 16, 1817, in Shelby county, Kentucky, and came to this county in 1832. They have had ten children: Mary A., now Mrs. William A. Montgomery; Thomas L. S., Lucy J., now Mrs. Charles H. Judd; Sarah E., now Mrs. Joseph E. Corbin; William A., Virgil W., Nancy E., now Mrs. John W. Taylor; Harriet M., now Mrs. Isaac Hazlett, and Charles E. Mr. McKinnie commenced plowing at the age of ten years, and has followed farming all his life; has done plowing every season since he commenced till this season (1881). He also writes and reads easily, without glasses. He now owns eighty acres of land, besides having given some three hundred acres of land to his children, and aided them in establishing homes for themselves. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

Samuel H. Reid, Jr., (deceased) was born May 20, 1818, in Warren county, Kentucky, and came with his father to this county. Was married October 20, 1846, to Elizabeth Davis, and their family consisted of three children. His occupation was a farmer, which he continued up to his death. His widow still resides on the home farm, three miles west of Springfield, Illinois, on the old farm settled by his father in 1827.

Samuel H. Reid, Sr., (deceased) was born in 1781, near Richmond, Virginia. His parents moved, when he was a young man, to Davidson county, Tennessee, near President Jackson's country seat, the Hermitage; and from there to Warren county, Kentucky. While visiting his brother, Judge Alexander Reid, at Shelbyville, Samuel H., became acquainted with Elizabeth

Roberts. They were there married, and lived near Bowling Green, Warren county, until six children were born. Mrs. Reid and three of the children died there. Mr. Reid was married in Warren county to Jane Gott, and moved at once to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in September, 1827, and settled on a farm he had previously purchased, three miles west of Springfield, where they had four children, seven in all, viz: Samuel H., Sarah T., (twins), David A., Adaline, William M., Lucinda and James.

Samuel H. Reid, Sr., was a ruling elder in the church organized by Rev. John G. Bergen, the first ever organized in Springfield, now the First Presbyterian Church. He afterwards became a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church, and continued to the end of his life. He died September, 1836, and his widow died sixteen days later, both in Sangamon county.

Simon P. Rickard was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, October 16, 1821, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Everhart) Rickard, natives also of Virginia, who, in the fall of 1830, moved to this county, settling in what is now the southeast corner of Gardner township, where they continued on a farm until their death, the latter in January, 1858, and the former September 17, 1860. The subject of this sketch was eight years old when he came to this county; was raised on a farm and received his education in the common schools. November 12, 1846, he married Sophia J. Ernst, who was born August 24, 1823, in Virginia. They have had seven children, of whom four are now living, viz: Laura E., now Mrs. Edwin Watts; Helen M., now Mrs. Sidney French; Thomas E., and Alletta E. The three deceased are George E., Anna J. and Susan C. Mr. R. owns seven hundred acres of land, in good condition, worth \$75 an acre. He is a Presbyterian and a Republican.

Charles F. Watson was born in the town of Cannon, Connecticut, October 23, 1827; son of William and Julia E. (Elmore) Watson, natives also of Connecticut, and both deceased; mother died in 1830. Charles attended common school, and two years at the Berkshire county (Connecticut) academy; he was brought up on a farm; at the age of seventeen he taught school; then clerked in a store; in 1852 he went with ox-teams to California. He returned in 1854, when he re-entered railroad business, on the Illinois Central line; two years afterward he bought three hundred and eighty acres of land near Springfield, and began farming. In 1876, he married Samantha A. White, who was born in Piqua county, Ohio, the daughter of Wellington and Mary Ann

(Primmer) White. Mr. and Mrs. Watson's children are Georgia May, Alice C., Charles W., and Douglas. Mr. W. has held the township offices of supervisor and road commissioner, and is a Democrat.

C. L. Whitcomb, of the firm of Tisdale & Whitcomb, was born at Stockbridge, Windsor county, Vermont, June 18, 1827, where he attended school and worked on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age, when he went into the mercantile business for himself at Brookfield, Orange county, Vermont. On February 5, 1856, he married Miss Marcella Kilburn. She was born in Union Village, Vermont. She was a daughter of Nathaniel Kilburn, born near Union Village, Vermont. He was a farmer, and died about 1835. His wife, Sophia Powers, was born also in Vermont. She was a member of the M. E. Church, and is still living at Union Village, Vermont. In the spring of 1857, C. L. Whitcomb came to Illinois and settled near Maroa, where he farmed six years, then in 1865, came to Springfield and bought property on Monroe street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; remained here two years, then moved to Wilmington, Illinois, and opened the Braidwood coal mine, now owned by the Chicago and Wilmington Coal Company. He was director and superintendent for that company. In the spring of 1877, he came to Springfield and entered into a partnership with H. T. Tisdale, in the Sangamon County Dairy. They bought out H. H. Hawley, and now have their dairy just outside the city limits, southeast of the city, where they have the largest and most complete dairy in the county. They are farming over eight hundred acres, on which they keep a hundred cows for milking, and where they raise horses, cattle and hogs. They raise and keep the Short Horn grade of cows for dairy purposes. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb have five children, viz: Nellie, Belle, Louie, Harry and Natty. Mr. Whitcomb resides on the dairy farm. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for James K. Polk, for President. The father of C. L. Whitcomb, Chamberlain Whitcomb, was born in Stockbridge, Vermont. He was a farmer. He held many offices in his township. In politics he was a Democrat, and died January, 1873. His wife, Eliza Taggard, was born in Stockbridge, Vermont. She is the mother of six children, four living. Mr. Whitcomb's mother is now in her seventy-seventh year, a hale and hearty old lady. Mr. C. L. Whitcomb is the present treasurer of Commissioners of Highways, in Woodside township.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

TOWNSHIP OF TALKINGTON AND VILLAGE OF LOWDER.

The township of Talkington is situated in the southwestern part of the county, and was so named in honor of Job Talkington, one of the earliest settlers. The township comprises township thirteen, lying in ranges seven and eight, and has thirty-six whole and three fractional sections. The township was not generally so early settled as other parts of the county for the reason that the greater part of it is prairie, and from the further fact that speculators and others were deceived in regard to the location of the land. Being in Sangamon county the idea was that the lands would be subject to entry from the Springfield Land Office, whereas the record was in the land office at Edwardsville. The township now is regarded as one of the best in the county, was long considered by the early settlers as worthless, except for grazing purposes. The vast prairie would be fine for herding cattle, but being so far from timber it could never be settled. So reasoned all the early settlers, many of whom settled upon the poorest land to be found because it was in the timber. The rich prairies of Sangamon county for many years were uncultivated, save a few acres immediately adjoining a piece of timber. Many amusing incidents are related of how the early settlers avoided the prairie.

One of the first settlers of the township was William Eustace, who settled in the northwestern part about the year 1835. From 1838 to 1840, a settlement was made near the central part, by Abijah Pete, Theodore Watson, Asahel Coe and Hezekiah S. Gold. John Allsbury, Jacob Leonard, Daniel Leach, Debt Calhoun and a man by the name of Broady, made a settlement on John's creek, somewhere between 1840 and 1845. After this the township continued to settle up slowly, until after the Mexican War, when

a number of land warrants were laid. About this time came in Elisha Tanner, Ephriam Wemple, Wm. T. Blaney, Americus Blaney, Joseph Talkington, Michael Summer, James A. Summer, Henry Summer, Richard Fisher, David Haddix, Geo. W. Lowder, Enoch Haddix, Wm. L. Deatherage, Wm. Post and others.

From this time forward the township settled up rapidly, until at the present time it is about all under fence, and under a high state of cultivation. No better body of land can be found, and no farms are in a better state of cultivation, than those in Talkington. The land is high and rolling, giving a splendid drainage without being much broken. John's creek heads near the center of the township, and runs a little east of north. The soil of this township is exceedingly rich, averaging about three feet in depth. The greater part of the land is included in a kind of elevated *plateau*, lying between Sugar and Apple creeks.

EDUCATIONAL.

The township of Talkington was settled at too late a day to boast much of the traditional log school houses, dimly lighted and well ventilated, but primitively rude buildings, though the first building for school purposes was of that material, and erected in 1851, but at the time at which it was built, glass window lights had taken the place of greased paper.

The first school in what is now Talkington township was in the upper story of the dwelling house of Charles Hoppins, and was taught by Miss Parsons. There are now six good school houses in the township.

RELIGIOUS.

The first minister of the gospel to preach "Christ and Him crucified" in Talkington town-

ship, is unknown. Several ministers of different denominations came in about the same time. Among the first was John Allsbury, and services were first held in private dwellings and then in the school house. The brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church were the first to organize and erect a house of worship, which they did in 1867. It was located on the northwest corner of section twenty-one, about two and a half miles from the present village of Lowder. There are now two churches in the township. Living within convenient distance of the village of Virden, in Macoupin county, Waverly, in Morgan county, and Auburn, in Sangamon, the people have church privileges in abundance, and at their liking.

ORGANIC.

Talkington township, as an organic body, was set apart by a commission appointed by the Board of Justices of Sangamon county in 1861, and its first election for township officers was held in April of that year. The following named served in the several offices given, and for the time mentioned: James E. Dodd, Supervisor; Benjamin F. Workman, Assessor; William P. Campbell, Collector; Robert D. Smith, Clerk; John R. Spires and J. W. Lowder, Justices of the Peace.

VILLAGE OF LOWDER.

George W. Lowder purchased a tract of land in and became a citizen of Sangamon county, and what is now Talkington township, in 1850. A sketch of Mr. Lowder will appear in connection with this chapter. In March, 1872, Mr. Lowder had surveyed and platted a new village, comprising a portion of the northwestern quarter of section twenty-six, township thirteen, range seven west. To this village was given the name of Lowder, in honor of its founder. It is situated on the line of the Jacksonville and Southeastern Railroad, and is twenty-five miles from Jacksonville.

The location of the village is an excellent one, and it is surrounded by as fine a country as can be found in Sangamon county, or the State.

The first building erected here was in the summer of 1872, when James McCormick erected a store-room and dwelling combined.

The first stores were occupied in the fall of 1872, by George W. Cox and William White, and in June, 1873, Mathew Lowder opened a store. Sanford Peck succeeded Cox & White. He sold to John W. Gray, and Mr. Lowder sold to Howard & Co.

In the same year the village was laid out, a petition was unanimously signed and forwarded

to the post office department for the establishment of an office at this point. The application was favorably received, the office established and Charles Cowan was appointed postmaster. Mr. Cowan subsequently died and Sanford Peck was appointed to fill the vacancy. John W. Gray was next appointed and served for a short time, and was succeeded by William H. Beatty, the present incumbent.

The village of Lowder has now about two hundred inhabitants, and has a flourishing Methodist Episcopal Church, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop and a store for the sale of general merchandise and two groceries.

At the depot is a large elevator for grain, of which a large quantity, two hundred and twenty-five cars, is annually shipped. W. H. Beatty is now, and has been for years, the resident buyer and shipper of grain. Mr. Beatty was also the first agent of the railroad company up to October 1, 1881. W. S. Warner is now agent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church building was erected in 1874, and is a neat frame house of worship, thirty by fifty feet. The class was organized in the winter of 1873-4. The regular services are held every two weeks, with Rev. A. C. Byerly as pastor. A prosperous Sunday school is held during the summer of each year.

William H. Beatty, Lowder, Illinois, was born in New York, December 28, 1837. When about eleven years old, he came to Illinois and lived on a farm in Jersey county some nine years, when he came to this county, in the fall of 1857, and settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, his father had entered in 1849, for \$120. In 1866, the subject of this sketch bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Prospect, and went to farming for himself. In March, 1872, he sold his farm, and came to Lowder, built an elevator, and has bought and shipped grain since; has been postmaster since May 15, 1879; is agent for the Jacksonville & Southeastern Railroad and the United States Express Company; is a member of the I. O. O. F., Auburn Lodge, No. 543. In politics, he is a Republican. He was married to Mary J. Christopher, March 8, 1866. She was born in Jersey county, Illinois, the daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Fisher) Christopher, natives of Ohio. The father of Wm. H. Beatty was Francis Beatty, who was born in Ireland, County of Cavan. He came to America in 1837, and settled in New York City. His wife, Sarah, *nee* Argue, was also a native of Ireland, County of Monaghan. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination William H.

Beatty and wife were also members. They have a family of three sons, viz.: Francis, William, and Edward S. Mr. Beatty owns a blacksmith shop, six lots, and a nice dwelling in Loami, where he resides. He has held numerous offices in his township; was justice of the peace four years.

William W. Brian was born October 13, 1827, near Waverly, Illinois. He remained on the farm with his father until he was eighteen years of age, when he bought an interest in a saw-mill, located in Macoupin county, four miles southeast of Palmyra, on Day's Prairie. June 25, 1856, he was married to Miss Ellen Duncan, who was born April 1, 1838, daughter of William Duncan, born in Kentucky, and who was in the Black Hawk war. Her mother was Clementine French, born in Kentucky. The father of William W. Brian, James Brian was born in Kentucky and came to Illinois in the fall of 1832. He was in the Black Hawk war. In politics, he was a Democrat. He died August 3, 1858. His wife, Elizabeth Stanley, was also born in Kentucky. Mrs. and Mr. W. H. Brian have had twelve children, eleven of whom are living, eight boys and four girls, viz: Adelia, Anthur, Archie, Alvin, Alfred, Athen, Alvaro, Anderson, William, Nora, Eva and Lucy. Mrs. William Brian is a member of the Methodist Church at Prospect. Mr. Brian has his farm of five hundred and sixty acres under a high state of cultivation.

Leander M. Bumgarner, deceased, was born in North Carolina, November 14, 1819, where he was married to Elizabeth (Lowdermilk) Bumgarner, April 14, 1848; she was born in North Carolina January 30, 1824. She was a daughter of William Lowdermilk and Lavina (Robnet) Lowdermilk, who were natives of North Carolina. In the fall of 1850, Mr. Bumgarner came with his young wife to Illinois, and settled in Morgan county, and in 1858 came to Sangamon county, and settled in Talkington township; he came to Illinois with only limited means but by hard work and close application to business had accumulated at his death, which occurred March 17, 1881, a fine farm of three hundred and ten acres, in section thirteen, Talkington township, where his wife and children reside; he was a member of the board of supervisors for two years, and respected by all who knew him, he and his wife had a family of twelve children, viz: Michael L., who married and resides on Lick creek; William T. born in Illinois, November 27, 1846, married Miss Mary Loveless, December 30, 1869; she was a daughter of William and Mary A. (Bel) Loveless, and was born

in Macoupin county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Bumgarner are members of the Baptist Church, and have had four children, two living, viz: Maria A., and Samuel L. Mr. Wm. Bumgarner is a member of the Masonic lodge at Virden, Illinois; after William was Winfield S., who married Jennie, daughter of Amos and Atha J. (Organ) West; Amanda J., Augustus, Leander M., Jane J., Mollie E., now the wife of James Clayton; Libbie E., Thomas S., and Leafy S. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

William P. Campbell, Talkington township, section eleven, was born April 7, 1846, near Loami; lived there until he was twenty-five years of age, when he married Miss Sarah Dodd, who was born in Bradley county, Tennessee, December 11, 1846; he then bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Talkington township, section eleven, where he now lives. Mr. C. and wife have had four children, three of whom are living, one boy and two girls. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 354, at Auburn, Illinois; has been township collector since 1879, and school director of the John's Creek school for the past nine years. In politics he is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the South Fork M. E. Church. His father, William P. Campbell, Sr., was of Scotch descent. He was sergeant in the Black Hawk war, and died August 24, 1868. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Carson, born in Sangamon county, December 25, 1825, of Scotch descent. She is still living on the old homestead in Loami township. The father of Mrs. Wm. P. Campbell, was Charles Dunn, who was born in Knox county, Tennessee, June 19, 1811. He came to Sangamon county at an early day, and settled on a farm in Loami township, where he still resides; he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 354, at Auburn. His wife was Mary T. Jones, born in North Carolina February 5, 1815. They were married February 24, 1831, and had a family of twelve children.

George Evans Cole, M. D., at Lowder, Illinois, was born near Tiffin, Ohio, March 3, 1848. He remained on the farm with his father until he was of age; he attended college at Tiffin until 1873, when he came to Illinois, and taught school in Montgomery and Sangamon counties until 1876, when he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Spaulding, at Virden, Illinois; he graduated and received his diploma at Cleveland, Ohio, February, 28, 1879. He then came to Lowder, Illinois, where he commenced the practice of medicine. His father, Elisha

Cole, was born November 28, 1801, in Fairfield county, Ohio; in politics, he was a Democrat, and a member of the M. E. Church; he died in February, 1880; his wife, Priscilla (Evans) Cole, was born in Virginia; she is still living, in Seneca county, Ohio, and is a member of the M. E. Church. George Cole is a Mason, being a member of Eden Lodge, No. 310, in Eden township, Seneca county, Ohio. In politics the Doctor is a Republican.

Charles Cowen, was born in New Hampshire, November 27, 1829. He was a son of John and Mary (Cory) Cowen, of that State. Charles Cowen came to Illinois and settled in this county in December, 1852, when he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was married to Miss Cynthia E. Keller, September 4, 1851, at Jerseyville, Illinois. They had eight children. Mr. Cowen was a Republican in politics, and the first postmaster at Lowder. He was a member of the M. E. Church. He died April 6, 1874. Cynthia E. Cowen was born at Jerseyville, Illinois, February 8, 1832. She is living with her family on the old homestead; has her farm well stocked, and all under good cultivation. Her father, William Keller, was born in 1801. Mrs. Cowen says when she first came to Sangamon county the prairie had a wild appearance, the settlers being very far apart. They went to Waverly to mill. Their first church was at the log school house, which was a very small building, door and ceiling very low, and the tall people had to bow their heads to get inside. Bird England was the first preacher. He had about twelve members, of different denominations. This church, or log school house stood where Prospect now is. Their second preacher was Balden, who preached there a short time, they having no regular preacher in those times. Balden was a very tall man, and a loud talker, a regular old school Methodist. The room being small, the members had no trouble in hearing him. He traveled as circuit rider, going from settlement to settlement. Mrs. Cowen's family are as follows: Mrs. Laura A. Hamel, living in Kansas; John C., also in Kansas; Wilburn E., Frank W., Rosa J. Minnie E., Lizzie M. and James S.

Jesse Danley, farmer and stock raiser, was born near Girard, Macoupin county, on a farm, July 28, 1842. His father died when he was about twelve years old. He remained on the farm with his mother some two years, then came to Sangamon county and worked out by the month until he was nineteen years old, when he enlisted as a private in Company I, Third Illinois Cavalry

Volunteers; was promoted Sergeant, then First Lieutenant, in Company H, Third Illinois Volunteers; was mustered out in October, 1865. He then worked by the month and rented land about two years, then married Miss Mary Van Wormer, in December, 1867. She was born in New York State, August 25, 1841. Mrs. Danley's parents were natives of Kentucky. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters. Three sons and three daughters are yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Danley have two sons and two daughters.

John J. Ennis, an agriculturalist and stock breeder, of Talkington township, is a native of Sangamon county, and was born January 24, 1824. His grandfather, Jesse C. Ennis, was one of the very earliest settlers in this part of Illinois and died in what is now Jersey county, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. The parents of our subject were William and Sarah (Weyatte) Ennis, who were parents of seven children. They moved from Sangamon to Morgan county, thence to Greene county, and finally settled near Burlington, Iowa, where Mr. Ennis died when John was nineteen years of age, and soon after John J. Ennis returned with his mother to Sangamon county; she died soon after in Morgan county. Some years later we find Mr. Ennis engaged in lumbering and boating on the Illinois river, which he continued for about twelve years. He was married in Jersey county, Illinois, in 1845, to Sarah J. Hughes; after this event he engaged in farming, and about twenty-five years ago he came to his present farm, in Talkington township, then only wild prairie, but now one of the most beautiful farms in Sangamon county; it embraces one hundred and eighty-four acres, for which he has declined \$70 per acre. His wife died about fourteen years ago; he has remained unmarried since. Mr. Ennis has long been identified with the Old Settlers' Association, of Sangamon county, and at present is acting as vice president of that association for Talkington township. For the past eighteen years he has been a member of Lodge No. 361, of the Masonic Order. Mr. Ennis stands high in the Masonic Order, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends, and is known by his neighbors as a man of uncompromising integrity. In politics, he is a Democrat.

Sedgwick H. Gold was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, September 16, 1807. He was raised on a farm until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Washington, Connecticut, and taught school one winter. He then traveled south two

or three years, during the administration of General Jackson, and the time of his trouble with the Cherokee Indians. In the spring of 1830 he went to New York City, where he remained one year, and sold a patent cooking apparatus, which his brother had invented while attending school at Yale College. From New York he returned to his home in Cornwall township, Connecticut, where he remained one year, and married Chloe Ann Pete, September 6, 1836. In 1838, he, with his father-in-law, Abijah Pete, Theodore Watson and Asabel Coe (the last two mentioned are living in Waverly) came overland to Waverly, Illinois. Sedgwick H. Gold left his wife at Waverly and came to this county and worked with William Eustis, and helped start a settlement. The next summer he bought fifty acres of Eustis, in section four; he and wife moved upon it, and started a farm, on which he now lives. His wife was born April 26, 1812; she was a daughter of Abijah Pete, who was born in Warren county, Connecticut. He came to Illinois in 1838, and his wife, Lucy (Curtis) was born also in Warren county, Connecticut.

The father of Sedgwick H. was Benjamin Gold, who was born in Cornwall, Connecticut. At the age of fourteen he started on the march to enlist as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The surgeons examined him and found one of his legs had been injured by his jumping from a fence on a sharp snag, making it weak. He afterwards received a commission from the Governor, John Cottonsmith, appointing him Major of the Civil Grays. He was a Federal, and a deacon in the Congregational Church. His wife, Eleanor Pierce, was born in Cornwall. Sedgwick H. has been a member of the Congregational Church at Waverly, Illinois, since 1839. In politics, he is a Republican. He enlisted in Company K, Second Artillery Illinois Volunteers, and served the full term. His son, Henry M. Gold, was in Company I, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers and died from a shot received from the accidental discharge of a musket. His son, Marion S. Gold, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and First Illinois Volunteers. Mr. G. had three sons—Henry M., (deceased) born July 25, 1837, Marion S., born December 1, 1842, and Ethel E., born February 9, 1847. The latter is President of the Gold Heating Company, of New York. Mr. Gold is now in his seventy-fourth year, a hale, hearty old man.

John Davis Haggard was born July 5, 1815, on a farm in Murry county, Tennessee. When seven years of age he came with his parents to Illinois and settled in Morgan county, near Wa-

verly; lived on the farm with his father until he was eighteen years of age, when he married Nancy J. Clack. He lived with his father one year, then broke sod-prairie seven years in Morgan and Sangamon counties; rented land two or three years, then bought a farm of forty-one acres, raw prairie; lived on this farm until 1877, when he sold out and opened a grocery store in Woodhouse, sold his store one year later, and returned to this county and bought four lots in Lowder, where he still resides. He has been constable twenty-seven years, and in politics, he is a Democrat. He was a son of Edmund Haggard, who was a Mason, and member of the Christian Church. His wife, Elizabeth (Andrews) Haggard, was a member of Christian Church also, and mother of ten children, seven boys and three girls.

Victor M. Kenny was born at Georgetown, Kentucky, September 30, 1846. In November, 1872, he came to New Berlin, Illinois, and opened a store of general merchandise; remained there until March 1, 1880, when he came to Lowder, and opened a store. His father, Joseph B. Kenny, was born near Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1806. His wife, Lavina Lander, was born in 1808, near Paris Kentucky. She and husband still live at Georgetown. Victor M. Kenny was married to Miss Agnes W. Warren, of Jacksonville, Illinois, February 24, 1869. They have four children. Mrs. Kenny was a daughter of Colonel W. B. and Annis (Price) Warren. The former was born March 1, 1802, at Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky. He was Major in the Hardin regiment in the Mexican War. Hardin was killed, and Warren was made the Colonel of the regiment; was Clerk in the Supreme Court at Springfield eighteen years; died April 12, 1865, at Jacksonville, Illinois. His wife was born February 2, 1811, at Georgetown, Kentucky, and died May 25, 1873. She was a member of the Episcopal Church. Victor M. Kenny and wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church at Berlin, Illinois, and have four children, viz.: Joseph B., William W., Anna, and Lou B.

Daniel B. Kessler was born in Morgan county, Illinois, March 20, 1825; lived there on a farm until his father's death, October 1828. His mother was again married to John Kosner. Daniel B. lived with his mother until he was twenty-five years of age; August 8, 1850, he married Sarah J. Stuart, who was born in Wythe county, Virginia; she was a daughter of Robert Stuart, of Irish descent, born in the same county, and Catharine (Flora) Stuart, of Scotch descent,

also of Virginia. D. B. Kessler, was the son of Daniel Kessler, born in Baltimore, Maryland, who was a farmer and blacksmith. He settled in Auburn township in the fall of 1820, and was the first blacksmith in Auburn. His wife, was Katherine (Black) Kessler. D. B. Kessler and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and had thirteen children, nine are living.

Austin Landon was born on a farm near Jerseyville, Illinois, December 23, 1839. He remained on this farm with his father until of age, when he worked for himself in Jersey county some four years, then came to this county and bought a farm of one hundred and forty acres in Auburn township; lived there one year, then bought three hundred and twenty acres in Talkington township, section twenty-four, on which he now resides. He also owns four hundred and eighty acres in Auburn township. He was married to Miss Alma Argo, March 27, 1866. She was born in Fulton county, October 15, 1845, and was the daughter of William Argo, born in Ohio, and died June 1, 1865. His wife was Clarisa (Bigelow) Argo, of Ohio, and mother of ten children. She died May 5, 1862. Father of Austin, Wm. D. Landon, was born in Vermont, and died February 11, 1873. His wife, Alvira Corry, born also in Vermont, was a member of the Baptist Church, and mother of ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Austin Landon are members of the M. E. Church at Lowder, Illinois, and have one child, Clara² E. Mr. Landon has his two farms of eight hundred acres all under good cultivation. In politics he is a Republican.

William Lowder was born near Jerseyville, Illinois, August 22, 1832. He remained on this farm until he was nine years of age, when he removed with his father to Jerseyville, where he attended school and worked on his father's farm until he was about twenty years of age, when he came with his father to this county, and settled in Talkington township. He remained with his father until his marriage to Miss Sarah J. Vanwormer, April 14, 1858. She was born in the city of New York, and was a member of the M. E. Church, and died May 4, 1873. Her parents were Isaac and Sarah (Vizer) Vanwormer. William Lowder is a son of George W. Lowder, Sr., born in Kentucky, and Alpha A. Whisman. They had seven children. Mr. Lowder had six children, four are living, one boy and three girls. He is a farmer and has his farm under good cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat.

George Washington Lowder, son of William and Margaret (Harris) Lowder, was born in 1805, in Harlan county, Kentucky. When an infant, his father moved into Lee county, Virginia, and settled in Powell's Valley. Here, when he was about ten years old, Mr. Lowder's mother died, upon which event, his father, for the time being, broke up housekeeping, and the subject of this biography found a temporary home with his aunt, Henrietta Kelley, at which place he had a kind of general home till of age, spending the time of his minority in working as a laborer, and in the winter seasons going to such schools as were then afforded. So strong were his desires to obtain an education, that he seized with avidity upon every occasion of improving his mind and acquiring information. He succeeded in obtaining a fair business education and a mental training equal to the facilities afforded.

In the fall of 1825, he came to the American Bottom of this State, and engaged in chopping wood till the spring of 1826, at which time he went to Boone county, Missouri, with the expectation of going to Santa Fe; but, failing to make suitable arrangements, he remained in Boone county till fall, then went to Montgomery county, where he spent the winter. In the month of March, of 1827, he started back to Virginia, *via* Illinois. He stopped with a friend in Greene county (a part now included in Jersey), with whom he remained for a time, recuperating from a former attack of sickness. While here, he abandoned the purpose of returning to Virginia, being charmed with the country, as well as one of its fairest daughters. Accordingly, in the year 1828, he married Miss Alpha, daughter of Michael and Anna Whisman, who was ever to him a faithful and loving wife. This union was blessed with the birth of eight children, five living: Matthew, born January 17, 1830; William, August 22, 1832; Mrs. Lavinia (John) Squires, October 14, 1834; Mrs. Harriet D. (James) Lowder, January 14, 1838, and George Washington, February 15, 1840. Clarinda, Gilbert, and Mary A. died in childhood.

August, 1859, Mr. Lowder moved into Talkington township, where he had entered a tract of land, a part of section twenty-two. He now resides in the new and enterprising town of Lowder, which he laid off, and after whom it was named.

December 24, 1861, Mr. Lowder had the misfortune to lose his wife, the companion of his youth, a noble, devoted, Christian woman. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian

Church. Since her death, Mr. Lowder has continued in his widowed state.

The Lowder family is German in original nationality. The ancestry came to this country before the Revolutionary War, and were patriots in our struggles for freedom and independence.

John Lowder, Mr. Lowder's grandfather, was a soldier of the "Continental army." After the close of the war, he continued to reside in North Carolina, where he died. He raised quite a family of sons: John, Samuel, Joseph, Joshua, William, Caleb, Nathan, and Job.

William, Mr. Lowder's father, raised the following children: Matthew, Nathan, George W., James, William, and Sarah. Matthew resides in Texas, James in Kentucky, and George W. in Illinois. The others are dead.

Mr. Lowder may be put down as one of the representative men of his township, both on account of the time of his settlement, and as a man of enterprise and business.

He followed farming up to 1843, at which time he was elected county clerk for Jersey county, and held the office fourteen consecutive years. He served, we believe, two years as collector before being elected to the first-mentioned office. He has served a number of years as justice of the peace.

Though in his seventy-sixth year, he is hale and hearty, his mind clear and vigorous, and he bids fair to live a number of years, honored and respected among his fellow-citizens, and loved by his children and relatives.

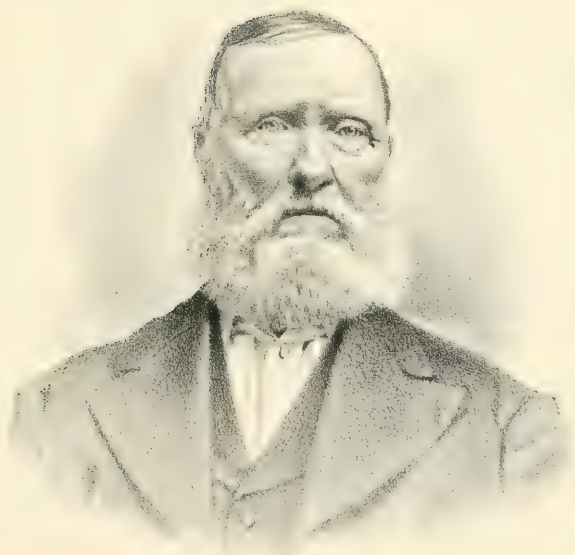
Few men have passed through life more agreeably in associations, or enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence and respect of neighbors and fellow-citizens. This is to be accounted for in part, if not entirely, by living in after-life up to a principle of action, adopted in boyhood, when thrown upon his own resources, immediately after the death of his mother, the resolve was, "to be temperate, truthful, true to a trust, self-sacrificing rather than contend, and to be pleasant and agreeable without yielding any principle of conscience."

William S. McConnaughy was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1836, where he attended school and learned the machinist's trade until he was twenty years of age; he then went to work as stoker, or third engineer, on steamboats of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Union Line, worked at this business eight or nine years, when he enlisted in Company I, Sixth United States Cavalry, this was in the spring of 1861. He fought the Indians on the plains under General Connor; was mustered out in October, 1866,

when he came to Jersey county, Illinois, and followed farming some eight or nine years. He is now running a grocery and provision store for H. C. Cooper, at Lowder. Mr. McConnaughy was married to Sarah A. Cooper, July 26, 1868; she was born in Carrolton, Greene county, Illinois, in November, 1850, and was a daughter of Thomas Cooper, born in Yorkshire, England, July 3, 1811, and came to the United States when quite young. He was married to Mary Colwell, a native of Kentucky, and is now living in Lowder. Thomas McConnaughy, father of William, was born in Pennsylvania; he was a stock dealer. His wife, Mary A. Richardson, was born in Canada, was a member of the Methodist Church, and the mother of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. McConnaughy have four children, viz.: John F., William T., Francis E. and Maude D. In politics, Mr. McConnaughy is a Republican.

Alfred W. Moulton, was born near Columbus, Mississippi, December 27, 1832, among the Choctaw Indians, his father being a missionary in that tribe. When two years old, his father went with the Indians as they were moved to the Choctaw reservation in the Indian Nation. In 1838, his father came to Bloomington, Illinois, a place then of only two hundred inhabitants. He lived there five or six years, then came to Waverly, Morgan county, where he worked on a farm his father had bought in 1848. When twenty-one years of age, he rented land in Sangamon county, and followed farming for himself about three years, then bought one hundred and sixty acres of prairie in Macon county, near Decatur, Illinois, for which he paid \$1,600. He broke the prairie and kept it one year, and sold it for \$2,600. He then came back to Sangamon county, and rented a farm of two hundred and forty acres of Theo. Curtis for three years, when he moved to Christian county and bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of raw prairie. He remained there five years, then sold and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Sangamon county, this township; lived on that farm five years, sold out, and bought another farm of one hundred and sixty acres, also in this township. In four years he traded this farm for two hundred and twenty acres, on which he now resides, paying \$2,400 difference.

He was married to Amanda Morgan, April 7, 1858, and they had one son and two daughters, one son and daughter now living: Charles P., and Ida M. Mrs. Moulton was a member of the M. E. Church; she died in 1864. December 7, 1866, Mr. Moulton was married to Sarah C.



Geo. W. Powder Sr.

Metcalf, who was born in Morgan county, Illinois, September 30, 1842, a daughter of Patterson Metcalf, a farmer born near Jacksonville, Illinois, and Emily, *nee* Wilhite, born in Virginia. They were both members of the M. E. Church, and had a family of five children. Alfred W. Moulton and his wife Sarah, *nee* Metcalf, have had four sons, one of whom is living—William H. Mr. M. has his farm of two hundred and twenty acres under good cultivation.

William Plowman was born in Sommerset, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1828; lived there until he was fourteen years of age, when his father came to Illinois, and settled on a farm nine miles west of Jerseyville, Illinois, where he remained until his father's death. He went to California in the spring of 1852; worked in the mines some six years, then he returned to Macoupin county, and bought a farm of eighty acres; afterwards improved sixty acres in the same county which he sold six years ago, and bought eighty acres in Talkington township, section thirty-six, on which he now lives. His farm of one hundred and sixty acres is divided by the county line, eighty acres in Macoupin county, and eighty in Sangamon.

David Plowman, father of William, was born in Maryland, was a member of the Christian Church; he died in 1849. His wife, Sarah (Probst) Plowman, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Christian Church; had thirteen children. William Plowman is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics a Democrat. He was married to Miss Charlotte Williams, March 24, 1859; she was born in Greene county, Illinois, May 8, 1833, and was the daughter of James Williams, born in Hawkins county, Tennessee. He was in the War of 1812, and in the Black Hawk war. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife, Lucy (Crittenden) Williams; was born in Culpepper county, Virginia; was a member of the Christian Church; she had twelve children; she died November 15, 1854.

Mr. and Mrs. Plowman are members of the Christian Church, and have six children: Samuel, Ellen, Clara, Harry, Mollie and Chauncey.

William H. Roberts, was born near Jonesboro, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1817, where he remained until 1832, when he came with his parents to Menard county, Illinois, and settled near Old Franklin, he remained here until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Iowa; one year after returned home and April 6, 1840, married Miss Jane Seymour. The fruits of this marriage is eight children; after his marriage Mr.

Roberts bought a farm of sixty acres, in Morgan county, and in 1868, sold out and bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Talkington township, Sangamon county, where he still resides. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church forty-one years. William Roberts, father of William H., was born in 1796; he was a shoemaker by trade, but owned and run a farm; he was a local preacher, and was in the War of 1812, under Old Hickory Jackson, and died February 26, 1858; his wife, Eva (Ruble) Roberts, born in Tennessee in 1795, and died October 24, 1880; she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church eighty years, having joined that church when sixteen years of age. Mrs. Roberts, wife of W. H., was born near Old Franklin, Morgan county, Illinois, in 1817, she died November 25, 1865; she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Roberts on January 16, 1868, married Mrs. Elsie Hart, her maiden name was Elsie Cox, she was a daughter of Harris and Nancy (McClelland) Cox, who were old settlers of Morgan county, Illinois. John Roberts, son of W. H. Roberts, enlisted in the One Hundred and First Regiment, Company H, Illinois Volunteers, and was shot in the battle at Resaca, Georgia, he died of this wound on July 12, 1861.

John Skehan was born in Tipperary county, Ireland, November 22, 1830; worked on a farm until twenty-one years of age, when he emigrated to this country alone, landing in New Orleans, and came to St. Louis on the boat, Illinois. Followed the butcher trade in St. Louis two years. The cholera breaking out, he took three butchersmen, one Irishman and a Frenchman to Potosi, Wisconsin, where they purchased a flat-boat and loaded it with potatoes at twenty-five cents per bushel, and cabbages at \$2.50 per hundred; took the boat to Keokuk, Iowa, and there transferred their produce to a steamer, to St. Louis; they then sold out, sold their potatoes at \$3 per bushel and cabbages at \$20 per hundred, realizing a considerable profit. They then took the flat-boat, which had been towed down to St. Louis, to Quincy, and boated wood down to that city from the bay, some nine miles above, for one year, when he returned to St. Louis, worked in the stone-yard and helped build the old custom house; in 1856, he came to Illinois and bought a house and two acres of land, at Waverly, Morgan county, Illinois. He butchered and traded until 1865, when he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Sangamon county, Talkington township, section seven; lived there two years, then sold to Ebenezer Saccad, and bought

one hundred acres of land from Uliiss Lindley, to which he has since added one hundred and sixty making a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, all under cultivation. In politics, he is a Democrat. Has been tax collector and commissioner of highways. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Was married to Ellen Sweany, in St. Louis, in December, 1856. She was born in Ireland, Tipperary county, May 20, 1826. They have two daughters. The father of John Skehan was Patrick Skehan, born in Ireland, and died in September, 1879. His mother was Joanna (Toomay) Skehan, born in Ireland and died in June, 1849. Timothy Sweany, father of Ellen (Sweany) Skehan, and Margaret (Handerhan) Sweany, her mother, were born in Ireland. John Skehan helped raise Company G, one hundred and First Illinois Volunteers. He was a strong Union man. He was not in the army, but did all he could for the cause.

John R. Spires, son of John and Melinda (Sturgis) Spires, was born October 13, 1835, in Morgan county, Illinois, where he was raised and educated. Here, also, he married, June 9, 1859, Miss Sarah A., daughter of Rev. Thomas J. and Eliza (Weller) Conley, of Macoupin county, Illinois, by whom he has three children: Thomas J., born April 16, 1860; Melinda J., July 31, 1864, and Mary E., May 11, 1868. The eldest two were born in Morgan, and the last mentioned in Sangamon county, where Mr. Spires moved in the spring of 1867.

While residing in Morgan county, Mr. Spires bought his first farm, a tract of one hundred and thirty-six acres, which he sold just prior to his removal into the county where he now resides.

He now owns a splendid farm of two hundred acres, under good improvements, and in a fine state of tillage and well stocked; one hundred and sixty acres of this is comprised in Talkington township, and forty acres lie just across the line in Macoupin county.

Mr. Spires is one of the representative men of his township, being a teacher, farmer and stock dealer. He is kept pretty busy, but he manages to make everything prosper to a complete success. Though now only thirty-eight years old, he has taught seventeen winter terms, and has never applied for a single one of them. Higher commendations than this would be extravagant. It could not, indeed, well be given.

He and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church, in which denomination they have the best religious standing.

The Spires family is an old one in the history of the country. William Spires, Mr. Spires's

grandfather, was a lad in the Revolutionary War. He was also an old settler in Kentucky, where he died, and where he raised quite a family of children, viz: John, Polly, Nancy, William, Catharine, James and Bailey, are the names now remembered.

John, Mr. Spires's father, yet living, is one of the old settlers of Morgan county. He came into this county, in the year (1832) after the deep snow; he yet occupies the old home place on the north fork of Apple creek. He raised the following children: William T., Mrs. Phebe (Allen) Conley, deceased; Mrs. Polly (Joseph) Lombard, Mrs. Sarah P., present wife of Allen Conley; John R., James B., Mrs. Anna W. (Edward) Seymour, Henry M., Harvey, and Miss Mary E. Of these, William T., James B., Anna, Harvey, and Mary, reside in Morgan, and John R. and Sarah in Sangamon county. The others are dead.

Henry S. Stone was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., February 20, 1820; lived there until eight or nine years of age, when he came with his father to Illinois, and settled in Greene county, upon a farm near Carrollton; lived there until the fall of 1855, when he moved upon a farm in Macoupin county; remained there some five years, then bought a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in this township, where he still lives. He is a son of Thomas Stone, who was born in Virginia. He was in the War of 1812, under Jackson. His wife, Cassie (Owen) Stone, was born in North Carolina, and was a member of the Baptist Church. She has had twelve children. Henry S. was married to Miss Mary Hall in 1855. She is the mother of nine children, seven boys and two girls. Mrs. Stone was born in Greene county, Illinois, May 19, 1834, a daughter of Thomas Hall, who was born in North Carolina. He was a member of the Baptist Church; was in the War of 1812, and died March 19, 1855. His wife, Mary (McVeigh) Hall, was born in Tennessee; was a member of the Baptist Church and the mother of seven children. She still lives at Virden, Illinois. Mr. Henry Stone is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Democrat. He holds the offices of school director and commissioner of highways. In the spring of 1852, he went overland to California, with a party who were three months on the road; was there three years.

Walter Taylor was born near Whitehall, Illinois, January 4, 1836. In 1863, came to this county and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Talkington township, which he sold, and in 1870 he bought a farm of two

hundred and forty acres, in section thirty-three, where he now lives. He was married to Susan Thompson December 14, 1858. She was a daughter of Thomas and Eveline (Bowers) Thompson, who were members of the Baptist Church, and had thirteen children; she died October 23, 1862. Mr. Taylor was then married August 27, 1863, to Rebecca J. Brickey, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Rawls) Brickey, natives of Virginia. James R. Taylor, father of Walter, was born in Anderson county, Tennessee, in 1810. He was a member of the Christian Church, and died June 2, 1880. He was married twice. His first wife, Tabitha Akers, was born in Tennessee, and died in 1847. He was then married to his second wife in 1857. She was the mother of four children; two girls and one boy are now living. She died January 1, 1877. Mr. Taylor and wife have two daughters. He has his farm of two hundred and forty acres under good cultivation.

Benjamin F. Workman was born near Quincy, Illinois, May, 1841. His father dying four years after, he went to his uncle in Quincy, and attended school there until he was twelve years old, when his mother married John Irwin, and moved on a farm near Jerseyville, Illinois. He lived there with his mother until December, 1869, when he bought a farm in Talkington township, section one, where he now resides. He is a son of Henry L. Workman, who was born in North Carolina; he was a farmer by occupation, and in politics a Whig; was a member of the M. E. Church; he died July 25, 1845; his wife, Nancy Brown, was born in Jersey county, Illinois, near Jerseyville; she is living at Rock Bridge, Greene county.

Mr. B. F. Workman was married to Miss Alice Landon, November 20, 1862; she is the daughter of William D. Landon, born in Addison county, Vermont; he was a farmer, and in

politics a Republican; he died in February, 1852; his wife, Elvira Cory, was born in Vermont, and had twelve children—six boys and six girls—she is still living, near Jerseyville, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Workman have had six children, four of whom are living, one boy and three girls. He has held the office of road commissioner and assessor; in politics he is a Democrat; he is a member of the Second Advent Church, at Auburn, Illinois.

William B. Worth was born in Adair county, Kentucky, August 4, 1825, near Columbia, on a farm; father moved with him to Morgan county, near Jacksonville, Illinois, in the fall of 1829. He remained on the farm with his father until twenty-one years old, then worked for Peter Updike two years; was then married to Sarah Baldwin, and they had ten children, five of whom are living—three sons and two daughters. After his marriage he rented a farm of Captain Brown, in Sangamon county, near Old Berlin, lived there one year, then moved back on his father's farm one year, then rented a farm in Macoupin county one year. He then entered a farm of eighty acres, in Sangamon county, this township; lived there some twenty years; sold out and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in section thirty-three, where he still lives.

His father was John D. Worth, born in Boteourt county, Virginia, and was in the Black Hawk war, and justice of the peace eighteen years in Morgan county. He died in 1854, in that county. His wife, Elizabeth (Hopkins) Worth, was born in Virginia. Mr. Worth has been road commissioner seven years. His wife was born in Virginia, September 16, 1825, and was the daughter of Thomas Baldwin, born in North Carolina, March 12, 1796, and died November 26, 1879. His wife, Nancy (Brizentine) Worth, was born in Virginia and died February 13, 1881.

CHAPTER XLIX.

TOWNSHIP OF WHEATFIELD.

The township of Wheatfield was set off from Illiopolis in 1875, and its history is therefore identified with it from the beginning, almost to the present time. The township of Illiopolis being so large, about seventy-two square miles, it was thought best for the convenience of all concerned, that it should be divided, and accordingly three and one-half tiers of sections on the west was set off and given the name, Wheatfield. The township embraces about thirty-seven sections.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The whole of the township, save a small part on the south, adjoining the Sangamon river, is a beautiful undulating prairie. The soil is a heavy, black loam, and is unsurpassed by any in the State. The productions of Wheatfield rank among the highest of the townships of the county.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Wheatfield was among the last townships in the county to be settled, for the reason so little timber was to be had. The first settlers located along the edge of the timber, near the Sangamon river. Among the first were Reuben Bullard and his two sons, John and Wesley; James Hampton, William Gragg, Samuel Dickerson, John Churchill, and others.

Reuben Bullard was born December 22, 1792, in Caroline county, Virginia. He went to Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1787, and to Shelby county in 1790. He was there married in 1803, to Elizabeth Gill, who was born October 30, 1779, near Charlestown, Virginia. They had eight children in Kentucky, four of whom, Eliza, Lucinda, Richard and Nancy J., died there, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years. Mrs. Elizabeth Bullard died January 6, 1835,

and Reuben Bullard, with three of his children, came to Sangamon county, arriving in November, 1835, in what is now Wheatfield township, one son having come before. Reuben Bullard died September 6, 1836, in Sangamon county.

His father's name was Reuben Bullard. He was in the Revolutionary army as a non-combatant, and lost his life by drinking too freely of cold water while he was overheated. He made a gun, which he gave to his son, whose name heads this sketch. It is now (1874) in possession of a son of John Bullard—Reuben S—the fourth generation from the man who made it. The brass plate opposite the lock bears the inscription, R. B., 1772. It is a smooth bore; the barrel is four feet eight inches long, and the whole gun is six feet one inch. An anecdote is related of it, that when the boys of a former generation used the gun, they always hunted in pairs, one to do the shooting and the other to see that the marksman did not get the muzzle beyond the game.

Jesse A. Pickrell was born June 3, 1805, in Montgomery county, Kentucky, and came to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the spring of 1828, being the first of the family to come to the State. He stopped for a time in Mechanicsburg township, and then settled on section eight, township sixteen, range two west, what is now Wheatfield township. Mr. Pickrell was an enterprising man, and was among the first to introduce improved breeds of cattle, hogs and other stock into Sangamon county, and was one of the most extensive farmers and stock raisers in the county. Mrs. Pickrell died February 2, 1878.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Wheatfield township being an exclusively agricultural one, its school houses are somewhat

scattered, but its schools will compare favorably with any like situated in the county. There are five good houses, valued at \$5,000.

Its proximity to several villages make it unnecessary for the building of country churches, as the inhabitants of the township can each select their place of worship with that religious denomination that best suits their religious convictions. There is one good church edifice in the township, named Bethel, property of the Christian denomination.

WHEATFIELD STATION.

For the convenience of the inhabitants, a station was located on section eight, by the railroad company. Several houses have been built around the station, making a small village. A store was opened in 1874, by David O'Conner. It is now owned by Jno. T. Sudduth, who carries a fine line of staple and fancy dry goods and groceries, such as are usually found in a country store.

A large elevator was erected here in 1878, and is now owned and operated by E. R. Ulrich, of Springfield, one of the most extensive dealers in grain in this section of the State. The annual shipments of grain amount to about three hundred thousand bushels, equal to one thousand car loads.

POST OFFICE.

In 1861, an office was established at the station, with Jesse A. Pickrell as postmaster. Mr. Pickrell kept the office at his house about five years. John T. Sudduth is the present postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Charles Black is a son of Joseph and Pleasant Black; the former was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and the latter, whose maiden name was Pleasant Newhouse, was a native of Virginia. They were of Irish and English extraction, were married in Ohio about 1815, and had seven children, as follows: Mary A., born in 1816; Elizabeth, born in 1818; Charles, the subject of this sketch, was born April 20, 1820; Joseph, born in 1822; Andrew, born in 1824; Sarah, born in 1826; Pleasant J., born December 13, 1828; Andrew died about 1845; the father and mother died in Ohio, mother in 1830. Charles was married September 5, 1869, to Alice Sprinkle, daughter of Michael and Catharine Spinkle, and was born in Arkansas, June 17, 1850, and came with her parents to this county in 1860. Their three children are, Katie, born October 11, 1870, Charles A., August 8, 1874 and Oliver, April 24, 1878. Kate died August 31, 1872. Mrs. Black's father died August 13, 1867. Mr. Black owns

five hundred and twenty acres of land valued at \$50 an acre. His early educational advantages were not so good; but he attended Greenfield Academy two years; wife's educational advantages were also good. They are members of the United Brethren Church, and in politics are Republicans.

Wesley Bullard is a son of Reuben and Elizabeth Bullard. The former was born in Caroline county, Virginia, in 1772, and the latter in 1778, in Jefferson county, Virginia. The mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Gill, the daughter of James and Nancy Gill. Mr. Reuben Bullard and Elizabeth Gill were married in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1804. They had eight children, as follows: John, Eliza, Lucinda, Mary A., Richard, Sarah Agnes, Wesley, and Nancy J. Eliza died in Kentucky, as also Lucinda, Richard, and Nancy J., and likewise the mother. The subject of this sketch was born in Kentucky, July 28, 1816, and came with his father to this county in 1835, and bought and entered land where he now resides. On March 23, 1843, he married Sarah Foster, daughter of Henry and Jane Foster, who were all born in Kentucky, she on July 18, 1824, and came with her parents to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1827. On a visit to Sangamon county in 1842, she met Mr. B. and became his wife, as above stated. They had eight children, all sons. Their names are as follows: William H., born August 16, 1844; James R., October 10, 1846; John N., October 29, 1848; Francis B., September 19, 1850; Samuel A., March 25, 1853; George W., July 31, 1855; Benjamin F., February 23, 1858, and Foster, February 13, 1861. James died July 13, 1876. Mrs. Sarah B. died February 13, 1861, and Mr. B. married Mrs. Elizabeth Holman, daughter of Robert and Julia Kidd, August 6, 1863. She was born in Virginia, May 7, 1828. They have had two children: Julia, born February 4, 1867, and Robert A., August 3, 1871. Mr. B. owns three hundred and fifty acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre. He has been supervisor of Illiopolis and Wheatfield townships five years. Mr. B.'s early educational advantages were limited. William H., his oldest son, was a member of the Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the late war, and served three years, to the close of the war.

They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics are Republicans.

Wm. S. Bullard, was born January 7, 1841, and was a son of John and Sarah S. (Fallice) Bullard, the former born in Shelby county, Kentucky, October 10, 1805, the latter in St. Louis

county, Missouri, in 1810. They were married in Kentucky, and came to Illinois on horseback, making a practical "bridle tour." They were the parents of ten children, viz.: George W., John W., Nancy F., William S., Reuben S., Edna E., Lucinda J., Wilber C., Jacob B., and Henry S. William S., was married December 28, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth S., a native of Sangamon county, Illinois. Her father, John Zane, was born in New Jersey in 1805; her mother born at the same place in 1811. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bullard have had two children, viz.: Leatha Irene, born May 3, 1873, died in 1874, and Mary, born March 7, 1875. Mrs. B. died November 4, 1877. Mr. B. owns, in partnership with his brother Reuben, about one thousand acres of land, valued at \$40 an acre.

John M. Council, post office, Illiopolis, was born in this county, June 7, 1851; his father, Geo. W. Council, was born in White county, Illinois, in 1820. His mother, whose maiden name was Jane Mitts, was born in 1822; both were of German descent; they were married about 1842, and had eleven children, viz.: William C., Mary A., John M., Nelson L., Elizabeth, Charles, Henry, Flora, Emma, George Grant and Anna May; Charles is deceased, and the mother died in 1878.

John M. Council, the subject of this sketch, was married, September 21, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth E. Hay, daughter of Benjamin and Isabel Hay, of Ohio, and was born June 9, 1850; she was of German extraction; they have four children: Flora Bell, born in July, 1872; Robert Arthur, in November, 1874; Louella Jane, in March, 1876; George Walter, in March, 1879, and J. E., September 10, 1881. Mrs. Council's father died in 1873, and her mother in 1874. Mr. C. owns one hundred and fifty-one acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre. He was elected justice of the peace, but declined to serve. They are members of the Christian Church.

Hugh Erwin, son of David and Rose Erwin, was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1868, landing at New York, but immediately came to Springfield, and has lived in this county ever since—mostly on a farm. His father was born in Ireland in 1809, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rose, was also born in Ireland, in 1811. They were married in Ireland, and had six children, viz.: William John, Betty A., Rose, Maria, Samuel and Hugh. The mother died in Ireland. In February, Hugh married Miss Mary Collins, daughter of Maggie and Michael Collins, and was born in this county, September 17, 1859; her parents were born in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs.

E. have one child, William John, born February 15, 1881. Mr. E. was naturalized about 1877; is a farmer by occupation and is prosperous. Post office, Illiopolis. They are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically, are Democrats.

William A. Fullenwider, son of J. N. and Sarah A. (Bullard) Fullenwider, was born in this county, November 20, 1842. William was raised on a farm, and on March 4, 1875, married Miss Alice Elkin, daughter of John and Eveline (McNabb) Elkin, who was born in this county, February 20, 1852. They have had two children, Eva, born October 16, 1877, and died July 4, 1879, and William, born January 13, 1879, and died August 19, 1880. Mrs. Fullenwider's father died August 27, 1867. Mr. Fullenwider owns two hundred and eighty acres of land valued at \$50 an acre. Himself and wife had good educational advantages in early life and are highly esteemed in their community. Post office, Mechanicsburg. He is a member of the Methodist Church and she of the Christian Church, and are Republicans.

Henry T. Fullenwider, a farmer, post office, Mechanicsburg, a son of Jacob and Sarah Agnes (Bullard) Fullenwider, was born in this county March 1, 1846. He was raised on a farm, and on December 28, 1871, married Sarah C. Lindsly, daughter of Henry C., and Julia A. (Hickman) Lindsly, who was born in Christian county, Illinois, October 21, 1849; her father was born in New Jersey and her mother in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Fullenwider have had four children, namely: Charley W., born December 22, 1872, died February 11, 1873; Arthur E., born September 8, 1874; Agnes, born December 15, 1876; and Thomas L., born March 8, 1881. Mr. Fullenwider owns two hundred and eighty-three acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre; raises grain, cattle and hogs, and feeds them for market. The farm is well cultivated, with fields divided by osage orange hedges. Mrs. F. is of English and Scotch extraction, and he of German, and both have had good educational advantages—Mrs. F. having attended the high school at Springfield. Both are Methodists and are in politics Republicans.

Samuel Fullenwider, son of J. N. and Sarah A. Fullenwider, was born in this county, June 21, 1851, and was brought up as a farmer. His grandfather (Fullinwider) came from Kentucky, entered land near Mechanicsburg, returned to bring his family, and was taken sick and died in Kentucky July 17, 1834; his wife came the same year with her nine children, and improved the

land entered by her husband, and this land is now occupied by Jacob Fullenwider. On May 27, 1875, he was married to Miss Luella Elkin, daughter of John G. and Eveline (McNabb) Elkin, who was born July 6, 1853; her father was born in Xenia, Ohio, March 28, 1820, and her mother in this county, September 15, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. F. have two children: Jesse Arthur, born June 29, 1876, and John Elkin, December 26, 1878. Mr. F. owns two hundred and forty acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre. He has had excellent educational advantages, having graduated at the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, in 1871. Mrs. F. attended the Female Wesleyan College, at Cincinnati, two years, and afterward attended the Bettie Stuart, of Springfield.

William Gragg, farmer, post office, Mechanicsburg; son of William and Sophia Gragg, the former born in Kentucky, June 10, 1818, and mother in Madison county, Kentucky, March 10, 1815; the mother's maiden name was Sophia McBride, and she was a daughter of James and Elizabeth McBride, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The parents of Mr. Gragg were married in this county, and had five children, namely: Thomas J., born January 1, 1845; Jesse, born March 19, 1846; John Henry, born August 17, 1847; William, born June 10, 1851; and Harvey, born January 21, 1853; Jesse died April 10, 1846. The father died July 30, 1875, and the mother, December 26, 1872. The subject of this sketch was born in this county on a farm. On February 8, 1876, he married Miss Hissey, who was born in Baltimore, March 14, 1852, the daughter of William and Harriet Hissey. Her father died in Baltimore, and her mother came to Sangamon county in September, 1875. Mr. Gragg owns one hundred and seventy-one acres of land valued at \$50 per acre. In early life he attended a commercial college; his wife was educated in the high schools of Baltimore, and before marriage was a music teacher. In politics, Democratic.

Harvey Gragg, farmer, post office, Mechanicsburg, is a son of William and Sophia Gragg, natives of Kentucky, and was born in this county, Jan. 21, 1853; has always followed farming. April 26, 1877, he married Hettie A. Rodgers, who was born in this county, March 5, 1856, daughter of Uriah and Hettie Rodgers, from Berks county, Pennsylvania, and parents of ten children, nine of whom are living, one having died in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Gragg have two children—Georgia Etta, born June 24, 1878, and Bertha Ella, born December 20, 1879. Mr. G. owns one hundred and forty-five acres of land valued at \$7,250. The farm is well improved.

Adam Metcalf, farmer, post office, Wheatfield, a son of Thomas and Nancy (Linton) Metcalf, were natives of Maryland, where they were married about 1820, and had four children: Owen Thomas, Adam, Samuel E., and Cora Ann; the mother was born about 1798. Adam Metcalf, the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland, November 15, 1851, and was married to Miss Mary J. Hamm, daughter of Uriah C. and Virginia Hamm, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, July 4, 1828, and came to this county with her parents about 1842. Her parents were natives of Virginia, but came to Ohio at an early date. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf have six children: Thomas E., born September 26, 1852; Samuel E., born March 17, 1854; Albert M., born November 19, 1856; Willie U., born October 22, 1858; Lee G., born May 9, 1861; and Owen A., born January 1, 1866. Mr. M. owns two hundred and forty acres of land. When he first came from Virginia to this State, in November, 1848, he had to work very hard as a farm hand, but he has now become a successful farmer. His early educational advantages were meagre, as he was left an orphan and obliged to help support the other children. He is road commissioner of his township. She is a Methodist, and in politics they are Democrats.

Thomas Munce, farmer, post office, Wheatfield, was born in Pennsylvania. His father, John Munce, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1796, and his mother, Eliza J. Munce, whose maiden name was Stockdale, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1806. They were married in Washington county, Penn., in 1827, and had six children, viz.: William, born at Natchez, Mississippi; Thomas, born in Pennsylvania; Hannah, Margaret, Isabel, and Eliza, all born in Indiana. The father came to America in 1804, and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The mother also settled there. Both were orphans, and came with other families and their older brothers. They afterward went to Indiana, where they remained till 1846, then came to this county. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Mary C. Haak, May 2, 1860. She was a daughter of Michael and Sarah Haak, and born in Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1839. Their three children are: Isabel, John, and George, all born in this county. Mr. M. was educated in the common schools of Indiana and Illinois. His wife attended the ladies' seminary at Reading, Pennsylvania. He is at present supervisor of his township. He has a large farm and every convenience in the way of buildings and other improvements.

George A. Pickrell, farmer, post office, Wheatfield, was born in this county February 19, 1832. His father, Jesse A. Pickrell, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, June 13, 1805; his mother, Elizabeth (Churchill) Pickrell, was born September 11, 1811. They were married December 18, 1828, at Mechanicsburg, Sangamon county, Illinois, and they have a family of ten children, namely: William O., born February 27, 1830; George A., the subject of this sketch; Willoughby F., born October 12, 1833, and died March 29, 1835; Miller H., born March 30, 1835; Ann M., born September 14, 1840; Mary V., born December 11, 1842; Amanda P., born August 31, 1844; died June 19, 1872; John C., born October 27, 1846, died March 25, 1873; Sarah H., born March 6, 1855. They are of Welsh extraction. George A. Pickrell was married to Miss Emma H. Winn, December 27, 1864; daughter

of Charles L. and Mary Winn, and was born December 29, 1842. They have four children, Corilla, born February 11, 1866; Alice, born February 25, 1868; Patsey G., born July 9, 1872; Jesse C., born November 28, 1876. Mr. P. owns two hundred and thirteen acres of land worth \$60 an acre; raises mixed crops; makes a specialty of improving horses for draft purposes, using the Clydesdale stock; breeds sheep for wool and mutton. On the second call for volunteers during the war, he assisted in raising troops, but the call being full, was not accepted. He then went to Missouri and formed the B and C Company of the Eleventh Missouri Regiment; was quartermaster with rank of captain. His education was obtained in the common schools; his wife was a graduate of the class of 1861 at Jacksonville Female Seminary, and was a teacher there for some time after graduating.

CHAPTER L.

TOWNSHIP OF WILLIAMS.

The township of Williams is one of the northern tier of townships, and is bounded on the north by Logan county, on the south by Clear Lake township, on the east by Buffalo Hart township and Logan county, and on the west by Fancy creek township. The surface of the country is level, while the soil is good and very fertile, yielding large crops of grain and fruit. Fancy creek, Wolf and other smaller streams furnish water for the stock raised here. Fancy creek waters most of the western tier of sections, while Wolf creek and its tributaries water the central portion of the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

This township was settled as early as 1820, and between that date and the "deep snow" of 1830-31, many families came in, among whom were James Stewart, Mr. Kellogg, Benjamin Stillman, Jacob Yocum, Oramel Clark, John Dixon, Meredith Cooper, Ambrose Cooper, David Riddle, David Clark, Michael Mann, William Proctor, John Simpson, Captain Hathaway, Solomon Brundage, the Taylors and Constants, John Stalings, Samuel Wilson, came during that decade.

John Taylor was born May 1, 1772, in Maryland. Three brothers, Isaac, James and William Taylor, came from England to America long before our Revolution. Where James and William settled is unknown to the decedents of Isaac, who settled in Maryland, and who was the father of John, whose name heads this sketch. The parents of John Taylor emigrated when he was quite young to Chester district, South Carolina, where John was married to Susan Mobley. The family moved in 1818, to White county, Illinois. In the spring of 1819,

they moved to Wayne county, then to Sangamon county, arriving in May, 1829, on Wolf creek, in Williams township. Of all the children of John Taylor, three only settled permanently in Sangamon county. Simeon, the eldest, James, the fifth, and Isaac, the eighth, all by the first marriage.

James Taylor, born November 2, 1801, in Chester district, South Carolina, moved with his parents to Hart county, Kentucky, and thence to Wayne county, Illinois, where he was married to Mary Kelly, who was born in Hart county, also, and taken by her parents when young to Wayne county. They moved to Sangamon county in the spring of 1829, settling in what is now Williams township, near Barclay.

Isaac Taylor, born February 9, 1807, in Hart county, Kentucky, came with his father to White county, and from there to Wayne county, Illinois. He came alone, in 1828, to Sangamon county, being the first of the family to arrive. He was married February 13, 1834, to Sarah M. Elliott, at Springfield, Illinois.

John Simpson was born September 30, 1801, in Tennessee, and when a young man went to St. Clair county, Illinois. Mary Taylor was born August 25, 1803, in Georgia, and when a child was taken to Looking-glass Prairie, St. Clair county, Illinois. They were married there in 1821, and moved to Shelby county in the same State; from there to Sangamon county, arriving in 1824, in what is now Williams township.

Jacob Yocum was born December 17, 1787, in a fort or block-house, in Bourbon county, near where the city of Lexington, Kentucky, now stands. Mary Booth was born February 11, 1791, in the same county. They moved to Marion county, Illinois, and from there to Sangamon

county, arriving November 2, 1828, in what is now Williams township.

David Clarke was born August 28, 1776, in Essex county, New Jersey; came to Kentucky in 1798, and was there married in 1800, to Rachel Rutter. Mrs. Rachel Clarke died in 1804. David Clarke moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1805, and made brick for the first brick house built in that city. He returned to Somerset county, New Jersey, in the same year, and was married there in February, 1806, to Sally Winans, who was born October 25, 1788, in that county. They moved to Miami county, Ohio, in 1809, and from there to Sangamon county, in 1829, settling on Sugar creek.

Meredith Cooper first settled in Fancy Creek, and previous to 1830, settled a mile and a half east of the present village of Sherman, and died there. His widow lives near there.

Michael Mann, a Baptist minister, settled on section twenty-seven, previous to 1830. He subsequently moved to Logan county, where he died.

Isaac Constant was born in Clarke county, Kentucky, April 3, 1789. He was there married July 4, 1811, and in 1830 the family moved to Sangamon county, arriving October 7, 1830, in what is now Williams township. He died on Christmas day, 1854, on the farm where he then settled.

William Proctor was one of the earliest settlers, arriving here in 1820 or 1821, and settled on section seven. He subsequently sold the place to Isaac Constant, and moved to Lewiston, Fulton county, Illinois, where he died about 1874. Mr. Proctor, shortly after his arrival, planted an orchard, which was bearing in 1830, when the place was purchased by Mr. Constant. He also established a tannery on the place.

Captain Hathaway settled on section twenty, at an early day. He left for Galena about the time lead was first discovered, and there died.

WHERE THEY SETTLED.

The first settlers of the township settled along the timber, near Fancy creek. The same fear of the prairie, and the same reason that caused other early settlers to locate in the timber, governed the pioneers of Williams. It was not until 1845 the prairie began to be settled. Some of the best and most improved farms are now prairie farms.

EDUCATIONAL.

"Knowledge is power," and for the purpose of disseminating knowledge, the pioneers of Williams township early employed the services

of the school teacher, and in educational progress have since kept pace with other sections of the county.

The first school was in the winters of 1822-3, in a log cabin on Fancy creek, Patrick Lynch being the teacher. One among the first teachers here was Erastus Wright, well known in all parts of the county, who taught a term of school in a small log cabin on section seven, as early as 1823. The change made in the mode of teaching, and in the conveniences of the school room, are great, indeed. There are now, in 1881, seven school houses in the township.

RELIGIOUS.

The minister of the gospel ever keeps pace with the western tread of civilization, and a settlement is no sooner formed than some zealous defender of the Cross begins to plead to sinners to obey the word and bring forth fruits worthy of repentance. Elder Stephen England was probably the first to conduct religious exercises with preaching, in the township. Revs. James Sims, Rivers Cormack and Peter Cartwright were among the first ministers in the township. The first meeting conducted by a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church was at the house of David Riddle, in 1821.

MILLS.

A Mr. Harburt settled on section seventeen as early as 1820. He built and operated the first mill of any description in Williams township, and probably north of the Sangamon river. It was the old band mill, run by horse power. A cabin was erected near the mill for the accommodation of those bringing their grain to be ground. Mr. Harburt left in 1822, taking his mill with him.

David Riddle built a horse-mill in 1826 with which he ground wheat and corn, though he had only one run of stone. It could grind about twenty bushels a day.

Thomas Constant built a water-mill on Wolf creek, on section twenty-three, in 1825, which was the first in the township. The mill was a combined saw and grist-mill, and did a large business in both branches, having custom for many miles around. The mill had two runs of burrs, one for corn and the other for wheat. It was run until about 1854, and was owned or run by the following named: Thomas Constant, Alexander Edmonds, John Simpson, George Fisher and John Johnson, the latter of whom tore it down. All that now remains of the mill are the stones, which yet lie upon the banks of the stream.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

As stated in the sketch of Philo Beers, his marriage with Martha Stillman was the first in the township, and the first north of Sangamon river. Several of the descendants of this couple occupy prominent positions in society.

VILLAGE OF CICERO.

On the 15th of April, 1836, Archibald E. Constant had platted and recorded the "northwest part of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six, township seventeen, range four west," a village under the name of "Cicero." Like hundreds of others in the West, the village existed only in name.

FIRST MERCHANDISE.

William Hamilton and Mr. Mack sold goods here on section seventeen, in 1821. Myron Phelps came in 1822, and purchased their stock, and continued the business about two years, when he sold out and went to Lewiston, Fulton county. The store was in a log cabin, and a general assortment, usual for the times, was kept for sale.

CURIOSITIES.

Charles Miller has in his possession a rifle once owned by his father, and brought by him from Virginia in 1802. The gun is a hammered barrel, full stock, and finished in a neat, workmanlike manner, with engraved brass mountings, with cap-box apartment in the stock. It was originally a flint-lock, but was changed when percussion caps began first to be manufactured.

Mrs. Rebecca Miller has a silver half-dollar given to her when a child by her mother, bearing date 1822, the year in which Mrs. Miller was born. In 1846, her husband desired to purchase a piece of land, and lacked one-half dollar of having the necessary amount to pay for it. The coveted half-dollar was given to him, and paid out on this purchase. In 1876, the identical half-dollar was given to him in change by a merchant in Williamsville, and by him returned to Mrs. Miller. Thus, after a lapse of thirty years, she received back the precious coin, paid out in Jackson City, Missouri.

Mrs. Maria Chenoworth has in her possession a wooden chest brought from Europe in a historical and noted vessel, the Mayflower. Mrs. Chenoworth traces the chest back through her ancestors to her great, great grandfather, and the chest, with its history, has been preserved in the family.

Mrs. Chenoworth has also in her possession two old-fashioned pewter dishes as large around

as a flower barrel, which were brought from Virginia by her parents.

George W. Constant has an old-fashioned wooden clock, which was purchased by his father in 1827, and brought with the family to Illinois, in 1830. It has been running fifty-four years and is yet a splendid time-keeper. It stands on a pedestal some eight feet high, and marks the time by seconds.

Mr. Constant has also a red cedar churn, bought by his parents the week after they were married, which occurred July 4, 1811, and is in a good state of preservation. He also has his grandfather Constant's family Bible, one hundred and ten years old.

ORGANIC.

Williams township was organized at same time with the remaining townships in the county in 1861, and was named as was the village in honor of Colonel John Williams, a noted pioneer and business man of Springfield. The first election was held on the first Monday in April of 1861. The following named being elected to the offices mentioned: Miletus W. Ellis, Supervisor; George T. Hickman, Treasurer; George H. Brown, Clerk; F. A. Merriam, Assessor; George W. Sutton, Collector; Eben M. Douglas, John O. Towner, Justices of the Peace; George W. Sutton, Meredith Cooper, Constables; James Lester, William Yocum and George T. Hickman, Commissioners of Highways.

VILLAGE OF WILLIAMSVILLE.

The village was laid out in 1853, under the name of Benton, so named in honor of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. The plat as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, describes it as comprising the "southwest quarter of section four, township seventeen, range four west," and owned by Abraham V. Flaggs.

The first public sale of lots was on the 14th day of September, 1853. Quite a number were disposed of at satisfactory prices.

The first house built in the place was a frame dwelling, by Jacob Flaggs, in the fall of 1853.

The first merchandise sold here was in the spring of 1854, by Peter L. Earnest, who opened a stock of general merchandise, and continued in the trade here for some years.

But little was done in the way of building up a town until the Chicago & Alton Railroad established a station here in the spring of 1854. This gave confidence to interested parties that their anticipations would be realized in the building up of a town. The growth of the vil-

lage has been slow, but no real backward step has been taken.

A POST OFFICE.

A petition of the citizens was circulated, praying the post office department at Washington, to establish here a post office. Their petition was granted, and an office established in the spring of 1854, named Williamsville Post Office, with John George as postmaster. Mr. George was subsequently succeeded by his son, Wesley George, who served until 1858, when Jacob McClure was appointed. From 1858 to the present time, the following named have had charge of the office: George Brown, Jacob McClure, Charles Elder, R. M. Lawrence, William Stewart, Sarah Stewart, and Jacob McClure, the second time, the incumbent.

MEDICAL.

No community can exist without the aid of the doctor, at least this is the general opinion. In 1850, Dr. Connery, of Ohio, moved to the township, and commenced here the practice of medicine. In 1855, he moved into the new village of Benton, now Williamsville, and continued to practice, being the first physician in the place. He was a clever man, a good physician and enjoyed the respect of the community in which he lived. He secured an excellent practice, but died in 1857. Since Dr. Connery's time there have been a number of physicians who have practiced their profession in the place, among whom were Drs. Henry VanMeter, J. M. West, Thomas M. Helm and J. Y. Winn. The present resident physicians of the place are: M. Mathus, J. Y. Winn, A. D. Taylor and R. E. McClelland.

EDUCATIONAL.

The village of Williamsville comprises a portion of District No. 5, which was organized in October, 1855. The first school-house erected in the village was that same fall; it was a frame building eighteen by twenty, one story in height, and only one room. At this time the building was amply large enough to the demands of the district, but subsequently the addition of another room was made. In this house the following named were employed at different periods as teachers: Erastus W. Mills, Jacob Beck, A. W. Botsford, A. J. Leach, Stephen H. Wilbur, Homer E. Aylesworth, Francis Springer, George P. Carpenter, W. H. Raymond, J. S. McClure, Edmund Rogers, C. H. Mitchell and Henry Allen.

In 1867, a large brick school-house was erected at a cost of \$12,000. It contains four

school-rooms—three occupied—and is capable of accommodating one hundred and sixty pupils. The building is neat, tasty and convenient, and would be an honor to a much larger place than Williamsville. The schools were then graded into three grades, that system being in operation ever since. The following named have served as principals, the year given being that in which they commenced their work, and serving until their successors were installed: H. A. Allen, 1867; B. F. Connor, 1870; B. F. January, 1871; Charles Howard, 1872; O. S. Webster, 1873; C. H. Mitchell, 1875; O. S. Webster, 1876; E. D. Matheny, 1877; W. L. Perce, 1878; Charles F. Wilcott, 1880; Hezekiah Miller, 1881.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious element of the place is represented by three denominations, each having a neat house of worship, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian.

The Christian Church was organized at the house of William T. Jones, November, 1843, and was first known as the Fancy Creek Christian Church. A large part of the original membership were connected with the Wolf creek congregation, and on account of the distance from the place of worship, it was thought best to organize another congregation. The Wolf creek congregation consented to so many of its members as desired, withdrawing for this purpose.

Miletus W. Ellis, Mary A. Ellis, Isaac Constant, Amy Constant, James Stewart, Roxanna Stewart, George W. Constant, Martha B. Constant, Wm. F. Elkin, Elizabeth Elkin, Thomas Elkin, Harriet Elkin, Thomas Branch, Elizabeth Branch, Mary M. Constant, Wm. T. Jones, Lavina Jones, Lotta McClelland, Nancy McCray, Mary McClelland, Sarah Ferguson, James Langston, Harriet Langston, James Stewart. Miletus W. Ellis was elected elder, and William T. Jones and William F. Elkin, deacon.

In consequence of Mr. Ellis having gone to Oregon, and other officers being needed, in March, 1852, an election was held, and William T. Jones and James Lester were elected elders, and George W. Constant and James Barr, deacons.

On the first of March, 1854, James Barr resigned and Andrew Lester was elected to fill the vacancy. Subsequently Mr. Ellis returned from Oregon, and was still recognized as an elder.

The congregation met from house to house for worship until 1849, when the Lake school

house was secured for regular services. Here they met until 1858, when a house of worship was erected in Williamsville, and the services commenced there that fall. The building is thirty-six by fifty-six, frame, twenty-foot posts, and is valued at \$2,500.

On removal to the village, the name of the church was changed from Fancy Creek to Williamsville Christian Church. At this time J. M. Britton was elected Deacon in place of Andrew Lester, deceased. In April, 1866, two additional elders were chosen—T. M. Helm and A. W. Elder, each of whom were ordained by Elder A. J. Kane, of Springfield. At the same time F. A. Merriam, Charles Turley and Isaac Groves were elected and ordained deacons.

In June, 1879, in consequence of removals and deaths, it became necessary to elect other officers, and accordingly A. J. Bronson, N. R. Taylor, G. B. Jones and G. W. Constant were elected elders, and J. B. Taylor, Jr., J. H. Groves, G. F. Strawn and W. F. Constant were elected deacons. On the 5th of October, 1879, they were each set apart to the office in which they were called, Elders A. J. Kane and M. R. Elder conducting the ordination.

The first regular minister who served the congregation was A. J. Kane. Joel Ethridge and J. H. Hughes also preached for them at an early day. As regular pastors, the following named have served: A. J. Kane, April, 1858, to October, 1859; Alex. Johnson, October, 1859, to July, 1861; Charles Berry, July 1861, to September, 1862; John S. Sweeny, November, 1862, to September, 1863; A. H. Rice, September, 1863, to September, 1864; A. J. Kane, October, 1864, to February, 1867; Thomas W. Ramey, June, 1867, to October, 1868; Samuel Lowe, October, 1868, to October, 1869; A. J. Kane, October, 1869, to March, 1871; A. J. Kane and J. M. Allen, March, 1871, to March, 1873; Philemon Vawter, July, 1873, to July, 1874; J. W. Spriggs, March, 1875, to March, 1877; M. R. Elder, March, 1878, to March, 1881; G. K. Berry, March, 1881, to September, 1881.

A number of "revivals" have been experienced by the congregation. W. W. Happy held a protracted meeting at Lake school house, which was continued about three weeks with good results. A. H. Rice held a meeting beginning November 9, 1863, and closing December 13, with eighty additions. L. B. Wilkes and A. J. Kane in February, 1867, with a number of additions; Charles Rowe in March, 1868, with about sixty; D. R. Lucas in October, 1873, with

thirty; B. F. Bush in December, 1880, with thirteen.

An interesting discussion was held in this village in March, 1864, between John S. Sweeney, of the Church of Christ, and Rev. Davies, of the Methodist Episcopal, lasting ten days.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and sixty, and the church is in good working order, with a Sunday school numbering one hundred members, of which J. H. Groves is superintendent.

The Presbyterian Church, of Williamsville, was organized by the Presbytery of Sangamon, August 26, 1857. The following named were enrolled, and became part of the original congregation: Bryant Purcell, Dority Purcell, John Earnest, Elizabeth Earnest, Elizabeth Fisher, Mary Hunter, Eliza I. Munce, Hannah Stockdale. The first ruling elder was Bryant Purcell. After its organization the meetings of the congregation were held in the Methodist Church for a number of years, until 1869, when a very neat brick house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$7,000. The following named have served as pastors, or stated supplies. Revs. George McKinley, D. R. Todd, R. Rudd, A. Bartholomew, W. G. Keady, Edward B. Mays, M. M. Cooper, Samuel B. Ayres, the last being the present pastor, who began his labors in 1880. The congregation is now in a flourishing condition, with the following named elders: Richard Fulkerson, Thomas J. Shreve, George W. Shepherd, Benjamin Donnan.

The Williamsville circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church has four appointments and two churches, Fancy Creek and Williamsville. Fancy Creek was built in 1856, and Williamsville in 1857. The church edifice at Williamsville is a frame, about thirty-five by fifty feet, is in very good repair, has a good bell—the only one in the village—and is valued at \$2,000. The society also own a good parsonage, valued at \$700. The church property embraces half a block, with the house of worship on one corner and the parsonage on the other. The society numbers ninety members, and is in a healthy, prosperous condition, with no indebtedness. Rev. James W. Sinnock is the present pastor. The present officers are: Stewards, W. L. Perce, W. S. Hussey, J. R. Jones, J. P. Mountz, and John Nauson; local preacher, Fred Joynt. The church has in connection a flourishing Sunday school, of about one hundred members, with W. L. Perce as superintendent.

The first Quarterly Conference of which there is any record extant, was held November 27,

1858, in Fancy Creek Chapel. The pastor in charge was then Rev. W. F. Short; W. S. Prentice, presiding elder. The board of stewards at that time were William Yocum, W. R. Brassfield, and M. M. Ramley. Mr. Short was followed by Rev. D. Bardrick in 1860, Rev. J. Slater, succeeded him in 1861, before the close of the conference year. Peter Cartwright was appointed presiding elder in the fall of 1861. Rev. W. T. Bennett became pastor in the fall of 1861. He was succeeded in the fall of 1863, by Rev. L. Smith; he by Rev. George Stevens, in 1865. At the same time J. L. Crane succeeded Peter Cartwright as presiding elder. Rev. W. H. Rayburn, became pastor in 1867, and was followed by John S. Barger, in 1868. Rev. O. H. P. Ash was next, in 1869, with Rev. M. M. Davison in 1870. In 1871, Rev. H. C. Adams was sent to the charge, and remained until 1874, when Rev. C. A. Obenchain was appointed; Rev. W. E. Johnson was the next appointed, and remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Wolfe, in 1878, who remained until the fall of 1881, when the present pastor was sent to the charge.

INCORPORATION.

The village of Williamsville was incorporated and its first election held May 14, 1866.

BUSINESS OF WILLIAMSVILLE.

For the benefit of future generations, and not for the present, is the following directory of the business of Williamsville here given: Merchant Tailor—Adam Sehy; Wagon-Maker—Urias Haines; Blacksmith—A. D. Clark; Tinware and Stoves—J. L. Fourmier; Groceries, Tinware and Hardware—John McKee; Drugs and Stationery—L. W. Perce; General Merchandise—Lemon T. Berryhill, Strawn, Mayo & Co., R. M. Lawrence, G. Groves & Sons; Boot and Shoe-Maker—Geo. Ketzler; Restaurant—D. C. Duncan; Boots and Shoes—Henry Miller; Groceries and Hardware—N. R. Taylor, John B. Zader; Harness Maker—J. B. Kiplinger; Elevator and Grain Dealer—Wesley Council; Groceries—J. S. McClure; Postmaster—Jacob S. McClure.

BARCLAY.

The Barclay Coal Mining Company shipped their first coal from Barclay, December 3, 1872. The same company built the first house, the first store and the first hotel. The first parties employed to manage the business were R. D. Lawrence, superintendent; Michael Palmer, pit boss; D. C. Robbins, coal agent; H. R. Stevenson, manager of store; Colonel William Allen, proprietor hotel; J. Y. Hussey, agent, G. C. & S. R.

R.; H. R. Stevenson, postmaster. Of the fore going all have left save one—H. R. Stevenson, who still remains with the company, and who is now acting as manager of the store, coal agent and postmaster. The mine has been operated steadily since 1872. At present all accounts of the business done in the mine is all accounted for in the store. From \$7,000 to \$9,000 per month is required to pay the men employed in the mines.

The Barclay Christian Church was organized by Elder Robert Foster, September 3, 1837, and was known as the Wolf Creek Christian Church. The following named composed the original officers: Andrew J. Grove, Rezin H. Constant, Miletus W. Ellis, elders; Samuel Wilson, James Taylor, William F. Elkin, deacons; W. W. Ellis, clerk. The first meetings were held at the house of Isaac H. Constant, in Williamsville township and at R. H. Constant's in Clear Lake. After the congregation was organized meetings were held at Mr. Grove's, about three miles south of Williamsville, then at a school house about a quarter of a mile from R. H. Constant's, then at a school house on southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section two. They then built a church house at Barclay at a cost of \$2,700, in size thirty-two by forty-four. Since its organization the church has been ministered unto by the following named: Elders Foster, Powell, Sweet, Kane, Bowles, Peeler, Wilson, Vawter, Orcott, Mallory, Lindsley and T. J. Burton, the present pastor. R. H. Constant is at present the only elder, with Isaac Taylor, John Taylor, William Dunavan deacons. R. H. Constant is clerk. Out of this church has grown in part that of Williamsville, Clear Lake and Cornland. When it removed to Barclay it took upon it the name of that village. The present membership is sixty-five.

George K. Berry, minister of the Christian Church, was born in Washington county, Virginia, October 24, 1854, and is a son of Nathaniel and Isabella (Keys) Berry, natives of Virginia. Our subject came from Virginia to Illinois in 1866 with his parents, who located in McDonough county. His early schooling was received in the country district schools in Virginia and Illinois; began teaching in 1873 in McDonough county, and has taught about four terms in the county—from 1873 to 1876—during which time has attended Abingdon College, Illinois, and Normal School for teachers, in Macomb, Illinois. He united with the Christian Church, in Macomb, Illinois, April 2, 1876, and the following day entered Eureka College, Illinois, a pupil for one

term. During his vacation, canvassed for raising funds for the General Christian Missionary Society after which spent two terms in the above named college. Mr. Berry preached his first sermon November, 1876, in Tazewell county, Illinois. His first regular employment as a preacher was at Antioch, Illinois, during which time he taught school three months. In 1878, returned to Eureka College for a short time; was ordained as a minister of the gospel, at Macomb, Illinois, the third Sunday in June, 1878, by G. W. Mapes; employed at Toulon, Stark county, to preach for two years. In 1880, he visited his old home in Virginia, which is an event in his life never to be forgotten. The same year preached in Indianapolis, Indiana, and attended Butler University. The Christian Church at Williamsville employed Mr. Berry in 1881, for their pastor, and for whom he is laboring at this writing. His present position in life is due to his personal energies and perseverance which merits and receives the respect of all his acquaintances.

Mrs. Maria Chenoweth, Williams township, widow of the late Gideon Chenoweth, was born in Sciota county, Ohio, January 3, 1815. Mrs. Chenoweth was married to Gideon Chenoweth (deceased), January 27, 1842, who was a native of Pike county, Ohio, and born January 13, 1813; Mr. Chenoweth was a son of Abram and Rebecca (Car) Chenoweth, natives of Virginia, who came to Pike county, Ohio, from Kentucky, in 1796, where they remained until their death. To them were born fourteen children, viz: William, Jacob, Ann, Susan, John, Joel, Abram, Noah, Gideon, Martha, Hannah, Sarah, Rebecca and Mary. Gideon Chenoweth remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-two years old; taught school several years, and then engaged in the mercantile business in Piketon, Pike county, Ohio; he was a successful merchant; he remained in Piketon until his death. Mrs. Chenoweth is a daughter of John W. and Polly (Headley) Miller, natives of Virginia; Mrs. Chenoweth's education was received in the common schools of her native State; she came to Sangamon county, in 1876, and located in Williams township, where she owns a good farm of three hundred and eighty acres, on sections nineteen and twenty, and a good residence; she is a member of the M. E. Church.

William F. Constant was born in Williams township, February 25, 1838, is the son of Nathan E. and Mary M. (Stewart) Constant; the former was born in Kentucky, the latter in New York, and had five children; William F., and Nathan E. the only ones now living. Mr. Con-

stant has enjoyed good school advantages. After attending the common school in his district, became a student of Berean College, Jacksonville, Illinois in 1856. He began to farm for himself at the age of nineteen, and has continued to do so. Mr. Constant was married in Sangamon county, October 15, 1861 to Elizabeth A. Lake, of Sangamon county, is the daughter of Thomas and Harriet (Dillen) Lake, natives of Virginia, to whom were born nine children, Ann E., Bayliss E., Susanna, James, John F., Elizabeth A., Agnes C., William B., and Mary M. Mr. and Mrs. Constant had one child, Mary E., who was born October 4, 1862, and died February 7, 1879. Mrs. Constant died August 7, 1881; she was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Constant owns two homesteads; one containing one hundred, the other two hundred acres. Both farms are well improved and under cultivation. Mrs. Constant is a member of the Christian Church.

George W. Constant, farmer, was born in Kentucky, near Winchester, October 23, 1818, and is the son of Isaac and Amy (Dean) Constant, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively, and came from Kentucky to Sangamon county, Illinois, in the fall of 1830, and settled on Fancy creek, in Williams township, section seven. They had eight children, all born in Kentucky, viz: John, Rebecca, Abigail D., Mary Ann, Abery G., Samuel D., James and George W. Mr. Constant came to Sangamon county with his parents, who were among the early settlers of the county, and remained at home on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, and then began to appropriate his earnings to his own use, making rails from a piece of timber-land given him by his father. His education was obtained in the country schools of his boyhood days. Mr. Constant was married in Williams township, November 26, 1840, to Martha B. Stewart, daughter of James and Roxanna (Stillman) Stewart. The former was born at Fort Ann, New York, in 1777, and the latter in Massachusetts, March 22, 1786, to whom were born eight children: Mary M., Roxanna, Jane C., Benjamin H., William A., Abigail C., Martha B., James O., and Joseph B., the first two mentioned, Mary M., and Roxanna, are the only ones living. Mr. and Mrs. George Constant were blessed with three children: William S., born October 24, 1841; James H., born February 23, 1845; Mary A., born December 12, 1847, all of whom were born in Williams township, and are living. Mrs. Constant was a member of the Christian Church, which membership lasted till her death in June 1, 1850. She was

born in Illinois March 10, 1821, being in her thirtieth year when she died.

Mr. Constant was married again in the city of Springfield, October 7, 1852, to Mary W. Stapleford, a native of the State of Delaware, came to Illinois in 1836, and spent a few months at Salisbury, then went to Springfield. Mrs. Constant has enjoyed good school privileges, and in her earlier life was engaged in teaching school for several years, in the following places: Springfield, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; Vermont, Illinois, and at Fancy Creek, Illinois; became acquainted with Mr. C. while teaching at the latter place. Mr. Constant entered the mercantile business in Williamsville, Sangamon county, Illinois, January, 1859, in which he remained till January, 1863. After closing out his mercantile interests, he gave his attention to farming. He is in possession of three good prairie farms, one in Logan county, the other in Williams township, two of which consist of one hundred and sixty acres each, the others two hundred and ninety-one acres, all improved, and all, save one hundred and thirty-five acres, under good cultivation. The old home farm is partly in timber, and included in the above farms mentioned. Mr. Constant has served in offices for several years, in Williamsville, serving as a member of the town trustees, and president of the same body for several years, and has been on the board of education in Williamsville for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. C. have been active members of the Christian Church for over forty-three years.

His children: Wm. S. occupies one of his farms in Williams township; James H. carries on his farm in Logan county; Mary A. is the wife of James H. Groves, and resides in Williamsville.

George W. Constant thinks the first chinch bugs discovered in Illinois was in 1832, by his father and his uncle and himself in a low basin of prairie land on his father's farm, section seven, first discovered in a small number and area, while cutting corn, and they so named them from their peculiar offensive odor. It was several years before this pest was much known or did any damage to growing crops.

Wesley Council, grain dealer, Williamsville, was born in Fancy Creek township, November 21, 1824; he is the son of Hardy and Jane (Hanna) Council, born in North Carolina, 1795, and Kentucky, 1797, respectively. They were married in White county, Illinois, in the spring of 1819, and settled in Fancy Creek township, Sangamon county, the same year; had seven

children who lived to be adults; one lately died; the living are John H., Wesley, Wm. F., George W.; Robert died this fall. Mr. Hardy Council, father of Wesley Council, took quite an interest in fine stock, and kept some of the best in the county, and took the premium on Short-Horn Durhams, at the Sangamon County Fair, 1837. Mr. Wesley Council's education was received in the old-time schools in his early life, and the work at home prevented his attending school regularly, and his education was obtained outside the school by his own personal efforts; he took the control of his father's saw-mill, the first portable saw-mill in this region, which he managed for five years; this mill was established by his father in 1849, and did the sawing for a large area of country. Mr. Council remained at home until his marriage, April 14, 1853, to Martha A. Wigginton, and by this union had thirteen children, of whom four are living, viz: John W., Willie H., Nellie and Bessie. January 1, 1857, Mr. Council moved to Williamsville, and soon after began the grain business, acting as agent for Samuel N. Fullinwider; before the close of the year 1857, he engaged in the same business for himself, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Council has one of the best elevators of its capacity on the Chicago and Alton Railroad; all of its machinery and apparatus for the unloading and carriage of grain to their respective departments are of first-class modern improvements, thus rendering it convenient for receiving and shipping grain. Its spouting capacity is fifteen thousand bushels; crib room for ear corn, four thousand bushels. He can dump, shell and ship five thousand bushel per day. In 1863, he bought out Carlin Buffum, who was dealing in grain and lumber in Williamsville, and has ever since carried on the lumber business also. He has two elevators in the building—one for corn on the ear and the other for wheat, oats, rye and shelled corn; Mr. Council handles two hundred thousand bushels of grain each year; has a mill in the elevator which will grind fifty bushels of meal or sixty bushels of feed per hour; the engine is of thirty-five-horse power; the original cost of the building is \$10,000, erected by him in 1877; in connection with the grain business Mr. Council deals in lumber and agricultural implements. He was the first president of the board of town trustees of Williamsville, Illinois, and has held the office of police magistrate, and now holds the office; he is also president of the Williamsville Protection Association. Mrs. Council is of a family of eleven children, viz: William, Samuel, Andrew,

James, John, Eliza, Dollie, Martha, Mary, Elizabeth A. and Nancy E., of whom only four are living. Mr. and Mrs. Council identified themselves with the Methodist Church in the early years of their life, and are zealous believers and lovers of their early religious faith.

Mary M. Ellis is the daughter of James and Roxana (Stillman) Stewart. Mrs. Ellis was born in New York, April 6, 1818, and is the fifth of nine children, viz.: Jane C., Benjamin H., William A., Abigail C., Mary M., Roxana, Martha B., James O., and Joseph B. Mrs. Ellis came to Sangamon county from New York, and in 1820 settled in Williams township. Mrs. Ellis was married to Nathan E. Constant, August 25, 1843, and by this union were born to them William F., born February 25, 1838, and Nathan E., Jr., born December 19, 1843. Nathan E. Jr., enlisted in the late war August, 1862, for three years, in Company G, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Wilson. Was taken prisoner at the battle of Guntown, Mississippi, June, 1864, and taken to Andersonville prison, and subsequently to other southern prisons, but spending most of his prison life, which was nine months, in Andersonville. He was liberated at the close of the war. Nathan E. Constant, Sr., was born April 8, 1807, in Clark county, Kentucky, and is the son of Thomas and Margery (Edmondson) Constant. He came to Sangamon county in 1820. He owned one hundred acres of land in Williams township. Enlisted in the Black Hawk war at Springfield in the Sangamon county company. Mr. Constant was a successful farmer, was a member of the Christian Church, and loved by all who knew him. His death occurred August 8, 1843.

Mrs. Ellis was married to Miletus W. Ellis, farmer, and native of Virginia, is the son of Levi and Cynthia Ellis, natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Ellis came to Sangamon county, where Springfield now stands, in 1817. After they were married moved on his farm, which is her present home. Mr. Ellis was a member of the trustees of Williamsville. He was a member of the Christian Church and acted as elder for thirty-eight years. Mrs. Ellis is a member of the Christian Church and is faithful to all her duties, and respected by all who know her.

Frank Hickman was born June 25, 1845, and is the son of George T. and Elizabeth (Lyon) Hickman, natives of the State of Kentucky and moved to Sangamon county in the fall previous to the deep snow. Mr. Frank Hickman received

his early education in the common schools in his county, and subsequently completed the commercial course in the Springfield Business College in 1866. He continued to farm at home after his return from college until twenty-five year old, then began to control his farming interest for himself. Mr. Hickman was married on the 27th of December, 1871, to Sophia Burns, daughter of John R. and Lucy Burns, natives of Kentucky, and settled in Sangamon county, about 1828, were also the first persons married in Buffalo Hart township, and to them were born Mary J., Thomas, William A., Martha, Armentia, Iva, John T., Robert and Sophia. Mr. Hickman has six brothers and sisters, viz.: William H. enlisted in the late war in Company B, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Regiment Infantry Volunteers, August 1862, and died January 19, 1863, in the hospital in Memphis, Tennessee; Mary E., Richard O., Henrietta, Thomas C. Mr. Hickman enlisted in the late war in May, 1864, in response to the government call for one hundred day soldiers and was discharged September 24, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Hickman had one child Arthur Franklin, born February 2, 1875, and died February 14, 1879. Mr. Hickman has in his possession a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all under cultivation. Mr. Hickman is a Republican.

William S. Hussey was born in Green county, Ohio, November 2, 1809; is the son of Nathan and Mary (Stewart) Hussey, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, came from Ohio to Sangamon county in 1819, and settled on Fancy creek, and this was the first settlement on that creek. Here he lived until 1845, when he moved to Oregon, and died there in 1858, being seventy-three years old. His wife, Mary Hussey, was born in 1786, and died 1842. Mr. William Hussey came to Sangamon county with his parents, in 1819; his education was received in the district schools of Sangamon county. At the age of twenty-one he commenced farming for himself, by improving and cultivating new prairie land which his father had given him. By his industry and untiring will he added largely to his first farm, and in 1851, had accumulated twelve hundred acres of land. Mr. Hussey was married to Sarah Yocom, in Williams township, in 1834. They were the parents of the following named children: Nathan, Jacob Y., Mary J., William F., and Stephen, are living. Mrs. Hussey was the daughter of Jacob and Mary Yocom. Mr. Hussey moved to Oregon in 1851, where he remained till 1864, when he returned to this county. Mrs. Hussey died the 18th of March,

1852; she was a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Hussey enlisted in the Black Hawk war, in 1832, in Captain Claywell's company, Fourth Regiment, and Third Brigade, and was mustered out at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; was in the battle of Wisconsin and Bad Ax, on the Mississippi river. Mr. Hussey has been supervisor of Williams township two terms, and justice of the peace and collector of the township. He was married the second time to Mrs. Jemimah Gilbreth, daughter of Samuel and Catharine Thompson, natives of South Carolina. Mrs. Hussey has two children living, by her first husband, William C. Gilbreth, and by this last marriage two, Josephine and Charles A., living. Mr. and Mrs. Hussey are members of the Methodist Church, and respected by all who know them. In politics a strong supporter of the Republican party, and voted first for President Harrison.

John R. Jones was born in Louisa county, Virginia, December 18, 1827, is the son of Samuel and Lucy (Desper) Jones, natives of Virginia; died in the State of Ohio. They had ten children, of whom five are living, viz: David G., Samuel H., Mary J., John R. and William A. Mr. Jones came to Sangamon county in 1854 and located on his present home, on section nine; was married January 24, 1856, in Pike county, Ohio, to Mary A. Talbott, of Ohio, born June 24, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were blessed with six children, three of whom are living, viz: Samuel T., Nellie M., and Milton E. Mr. Jones received his education in Ohio. He began to work for himself at the age of seventeen and followed farming and stock driving. He has driven stock to the eastern markets of New York and Philadelphia; owns one thousand three hundred and sixty acres of land of which forty acres are of timber, and the remainder prairie land. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Jones of the Foreign Mission Society. Mr. Jones is a successful and enterprising farmer.

Stephen King was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, March 29, 1823, and is the son of William B., and Anna R. (Geening) King, natives of Virginia, and settled in Sangamon county in the fall of 1830. They had twelve children, of whom Thomas, James M., Harry J., Stephen, Fielding, John F., Hester and Anna R., are living. Mr. King was married in Sangamon county, February 15, 1855, to Elizabeth Hendricks, and by this union were born seven children, of whom Nellie, George L., Charles H., William, Kate and Eddie are living.

Mr. King received his education in the common schools in Sangamon county. When twenty years of age, he began teaching school, which he pursued for seven years. After his marriage, began farming and raising stock on the farm of his wife's former husband, John Smith, which comprises two hundred acres of good prairie land, well improved, and under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. King are members of the Christian Church.

Ira S. Knights was born February 9, 1833, in St. Lawrence county, New York; is the son of John and Adeline (Perrin) Knights, natives also of the Empire State. To them were born nine children, of whom four are living, viz.: Suman, William, Charles, and Ira S. Mr. Ira S. Knights was educated in the common schools in his place of nativity and in Williams township; came to Sangamon county September, 1850, at which time was in his eighteenth year, and the following year his parents came from New York State, and resided in Sangamon county for eighteen years, farming, at the end of which time moved to Champaign county, Illinois, where they now reside.

Mr. Knights began to farm for himself at the age of twenty-one, without any means of comfortable support. He was married in Williams township, January 30, 1873, to Roxana Stewart, born September 8, 1818, in New York, and is the daughter of James and Roxana (Stillman) Stewart, the former born September 28, 1777, at Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, the latter born March 22, 1786, in Massachusetts, and came to Sangamon county 1820, in what is now known as Williams township. They had nine children.

Mr. James Stewart died at the age of ninety-four past, April 16, 1872, on the farm on which he lived for more than fifty years. To his memory, his daughter erected a beautiful monument in the cemetery near the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Knights are living on the farm on which her father first settled when he came to Sangamon county in 1820, of which there are three hundred and twenty acres, one-half prairie and one-half timber. Mr. and Mrs. Knights are members of the Christian Church.

Richard M. Lawrence, merchant, Williams-ville, was born in Tennessee, July 4, 1827, and is a son of David B. and Nancy (Ballenger) Lawrence, natives of Tennessee. Mr. L. came to Sangamon county, near the time of the "deep snow"—1830—with his parents. There were nine children in the family, of which Richard M., William, Allen, Silas, Hannah and Walter

are living. Mr. Lawrence's school privileges were limited, as he only had opportunity of attending the district school a short time. His work on the farm was not continued long, as he learned the trade of chair-making, which he followed in various places. Mr. Lawrence commenced the mercantile business in Mountain Grove, Missouri, in 1861, and has pursued the same to the present time. He started with a small capital and during the years of his mercantile life, has added to his stock and now owns the building which he occupies. Has held the office of president of trustees of Williamsville two terms; has been a citizen for a number of years. In politics, he is a Democrat. Was postmaster three or four years in Williamsville, Illinois.

Dr. Mahlon K. Mathus, Williamsville, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1824, and son of Samuel S., and Esther Mathus, the former born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the latter in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. They had two children, Mahlon K., and Caroline. The Doctor came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1843 with his parents, who located in Springfield, Illinois. His earliest education was received in the common schools of his native State. After the death of his father, his mother was married to Dr. Patricius Moran, a native of Ireland, and a practicing physician in Springfield eleven years. During this time, his stepson, Mahlon K., became his pupil. After studying with his step-father some time, Mahlon attended McDowell's Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1854 and 1855, and after receiving the honors of a graduate, became a partner of Dr. Moran. In 1856, he located in Williamsville, where he has practiced successfully a number of years. He has been a faithful student in his profession, which is shown by the interest manifested in securing the latest and best medical publications.

Dr. Mathus' first marriage was in Fancy Creek township, to Miss Rebecca Mount. By this marriage there were three children: Carrie R., Lulu and Samuel, of which Carrie is the only child living. Mrs. Rebecca Mathus died, and April 6, 1875, Dr. Mathus married Mrs. Sarah L. (Shick) Stewart, widow of William Stewart, and daughter of Samuel and Sarah Shick. Mrs. M. is a member of the Christian Church. Dr. M. has held the office of town trustee, and is now treasurer of Williams township, which office he has held for twenty-five years. He is a member of the Catholic Church, formerly a member of the German Reform Church in Pennsylvania. The homestead of his first wife's

parents is in his possession—a good farm of two hundred and forty acres. The Doctor is a respected citizen, and by his industry enjoys the blessings of a nice home in Williamsville. In politics, a Republican, and cast his first vote for Taylor, for president.

Robert M. McClelland, Williams township, was born in Fancy Creek township, July 12, 1841, and son of James and Mary (Brown) McClelland, the former a native of Illinois, the latter of Kentucky. The subject of our sketch was married to Miss Lydia A. Groves, December 1, 1870. She is the only living daughter of Jacob and Barbara Groves, who are natives of Pennsylvania and Illinois, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. McClelland have two children living: Minnie B., born September 15, 1872, and Jacob, born October 6, 1873. Mr. M. received his education in the common schools of his native State. He is a member of the Masonic Order. In connection with farming, he formerly dealt in stock, and is now farming one hundred and sixty acres of fine prairie land, well improved and under cultivation.

Mr. and Mrs. McC. are members of the Christian Church and respected citizens.

Robert E. McClelland, M. D., was born in Williams township, September 1, 1850, and is a son of John and Elizabeth A. (Mitts) McClelland, natives of Illinois and Ohio respectively; had seven children, of whom John, Martha, Charlotte F., Leticia and the Doctor, are living. Mr. McClelland has enjoyed good educational privileges. He attended the State University at Springfield, Illinois, in 1867, and after four years of a student's life in the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Illinois, graduated in the eclectic scientific course.

In 1871, studied medical works under Dr. Van Meter, in Williamsville, Illinois; attended his first course of lectures in 1872 and 1873, at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, and in 1874, graduated in the same institution, receiving a diploma. He begun the practice of medicine in Williamsville, and practiced two years with Dr. Winn, of the same town. At present Dr. McC. is without a partner, and is reaping the reward of his earnest and faithful research in his calling; has been a member—secretary—of the town trustees, four years.

Dr. McClelland was married to Miss Sue C. Turley, September 8, 1874. She is a daughter of Charles and Louisa Turley, old settlers, and of their children, Stephen S., Margaret, David C., Amanda, Sue C., James P., Marshall, General Mead and Ina, are living. The Doctor has

two children, Pearl, born August 14, 1876, and Ila, born May 13, 1878. Dr. McC. and wife are members of the Christian Church. He manifests an interest in all he advocates, and is a respected citizen. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant.

Charles Miller, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, July 18, 1820; is a son of John W. and Polly (Headley) Miller, natives of Virginia; the former born 1781, the latter 1782. Mr. Charles Miller came to Williams township, Sangamon county, Illinois, October 22, 1854, and took up his abode, in a log cabin; afterwards he purchased four hundred acres of land on which he located, and has resided since. To this possession he has added five hundred acres of land in Sangamon county, and four hundred and ten acres of land in Menard county, Illinois, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Miller's education was of that character which so many of our early settlers experienced, spending only a short time in the log school house during the winter.

His marriage took place in Ohio, October 12, 1843, to Rebecca Miller, daughter of Abraham and Rebecca Miller, natives of Virginia, the former being born in the historic year of 1776. Charles Miller and wife were blessed with eight children, W. H., born February 8, 1845, enlisted in the Civil War in May, 1864, at Williamsville, Sangamon county, in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Infantry Volunteers, with Captain Orendorff in command. Was sent to Rock Island, to guard prisoners, and died while in camp, August 28, 1864; Franklin R., born March 1, 1847, died March 21, 1847; Gideon C., born July 9, 1848; Polla H., born December 26, 1850, died December 7, 1875; Edwin B., born July 30, 1853; John A., born March 19, 1856, died March 1, 1881; James T., born December 28, 18—; Oscar H., born December 4, 1859, and was killed August 5, 1880, by a railway accident, while en route for Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William L. Perce, druggist, Williamsville, is a son of John A. and Mary J. (Lilly) Perce, natives of Ohio. Mr. Perce was born in Ohio, March 7, 1847. His early schooling was obtained in the common schools, and at the age of fifteen, entered the Springfield University, of which he was a student four years. In 1868, Mr. Perce graduated in the law department at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the same year was admitted to the bar, and at once entered the legal profession and practiced in Springfield. Preferring teaching, he

entered this profession in 1870 and taught five years in public schools, part of which time was principal of the graded schools in Williamsville. In the year 1875, Mr. Perce purchased the drug store owned by J. C. Ballow, in Williamsville, and has greatly enhanced his stock, and now has a first-class drug store and carries a stock of \$3,000. Mr. Perce has been township supervisor two terms and is now president and treasurer of the trustees of Williamsville; was a member of militia known as Cullom's Guards, for five years, in which time he was promoted from First Sergeant to Captain. He is a member of the Masonic Order with which he united in 1869. Has passed through several gradations, Blue Lodge or Master Mason, Chapter, Council and Commandery. Mr. Perce participated in the laying of the corner stone of the new State House in Springfield, and the unveiling of Lincoln's monument. Mr. Perce and sister Anna are at home with his mother, and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

Isaac D. Poorman was born in Sangamon county, December 25, 1851; his parents, John M. and Susan (Bush) Poorman, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio. Isaac Poorman assisted his father on the farm until 1869, when he began to clerk in a wholesale grocery store in Iola, Kansas. He continued with them until 1874. While clerking, he was married to Miss Mary F. Hamblin, in Iola, Kansas, December 25, 1872. She is the daughter of Wm. H. and Elenor (Boyd) Hamblin, natives of Kentucky, and had ten children, of whom Elizabeth, Emily, John, William, Henry, and Mary F. are living.

Mr. and Mrs. P. have two children: Susan F., born July 18, 1876, and Perry R., born September 20, 1880. In 1875, Mr. Poorman began farming in Williams township, on one hundred and sixty acres of good prairie land, of which he now is the owner. Mr. Poorman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an energetic young man, a good citizen and merits the respect of all.

John M. Poorman was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1814, and is the son of John and Catharine (Hoffman) Poorman, natives of Pennsylvania. John M. Poorman came from Ohio in the fall of 1842, and moved to Shelby county, Illinois, and the following year came to Sangamon county, and located on the farm formerly owned by B. B. Branson. The farm is located in the south half of section eight, in Williams township, and con-

sists of three hundred and twenty acres; two hundred and sixty acres are under cultivation. Mr. Poorman is of a family of ten children, of whom John M., D. L., Joseph L., Anna and Rebecca are living. Mr. Poorman was married in Fairfield county, Ohio, April 9, 1840, to Martha S. Bush, daughter of William Bush, a native of Virginia. By this marriage six children were born: Mary C., Flora E., Clara S., Lillie D., Isaac D. and John M. Mr. Poorman attended school in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and his wife in the common schools, of Ohio. In his early life he was bound out to serve an apprenticeship to a tanner in Pennsylvania for four years, after which time he turned his attention to another pursuit in life. He began in the struggle of life poor, and his present accumulation is due to his energy and perseverance.

John Prather, Williamsville, is the son of Enos and Mary (Sargent) Prather, who were born in Virginia and Maryland respectively. John Prather was born December 16, 1813. He began the business of farming and stock raising with his brothers, Enos and William, at the age of fifteen years, and continued with them sixteen years, since which he has carried on the business. Drove cattle from Ohio to Philadelphia and New York before the days of railroad transportation. Mr. Prather was married in Pike county, Ohio, December 11, 1836, to Mary J. Jones, daughter of Samuel and Lucy Jones, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Prather were blessed with the following named children: William, John, Samuel E., Henry S., John F., and Mary Lucy. Samuel E. and John F. are living. Mr. Prather came to Springfield in 1867, in which city he lived ten years, and then moved to Williamsville, Illinois. He owns twenty-two hundred acres of good land in Sangamon county, part of which is in Williams township; eight hundred and fifty acres in Logan county, and twenty-two hundred acres in Kansas. Mr. Prather owns the old home farm in Pike county, Ohio, purchased by his grandfather Sargent about the year 1794, and in connection with said farm owns fourteen hundred acres in Ohio. Mr. Prather was in connection with a company which imported short-horn cattle from England and brought them to Ohio. Was one of the first stockholders in the State National Bank in Springfield, Illinois; was assistant assessor of the United States Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District of Ohio, in Waverly, Pike county. His father was one of the first circuit judges in Pike county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Prather's education was received in the common schools. Mrs. Prather is a member

of the Methodist Church. Both have been active in life's affairs and successful in their accumulations.

James Ryan Price was born in Ohio, December 16, 1835, is the son of James and Margaret (Ryan) Price, the former born in Herefordshire, England, the latter in Hardy county, Virginia. Mr. J. R. Price received his education in common schools, in his native State. Mr. Price has been a resident of Sangamon county for twenty years; coming here in 1861, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at present may be classed among Sangamon county's most extensive stock growers. On Mr. Price's beautiful farm of three hundred and twenty acres may be seen the only herd of Hereford cattle in Sangamon county, and the breeders of fine stock in Central Illinois, owe much to him for his enterprise in this matter of introducing many fine breeds of cattle into this section. In 1863, Mr. Price was married to Miss Ellen Flagg, a native of Sangamon county, born June 6, 1842; A. V. Flagg and Sarah (Hoffman) Flagg were her parents. The lives of James and Ellen Price have been blessed with eight children: Ned, Lorette, May, Robbin, Ella and an infant child, are living, two having passed to the better world. Mr. and Mrs. Price worship in the faith of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln.

Ninian R. Taylor, merchant, Williamsville, was born February 13, 1825, in Wayne county, Illinois, and is the son of James and Mary (Kelley) Taylor, the former born in South Carolina and the latter in Kentucky. To them were born twelve children, of whom five are living: Ninian R., Isaac J., Simeon M., Francis K. and Martin V. Mr. Taylor was married to Catharine Halbert, April 1, 1847. She is the daughter of Doctor James and Nancy (Reynolds) Halbert, born in the State of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor had born to them eleven children, of whom John B., Lewis C., Ellen, Emma and Frank H. are living. Lewis C., graduated at Bellevue Medical College, New York, March 1, 1875; practiced in Springfield a short time, then located in Auburn five years ago; has an extensive practice. Mr. Taylor's education was obtained in the schools of Sangamon county. At the age of twenty-one he began to work for himself, by cultivating and improving a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land on section eleven, on which he located after his marriage and followed farming, raising grain and stock till 1866, and then moved to Williamsville. To the farm above mentioned, he has

added one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land, and both farms are well improved and under cultivation. He commenced in the mercantile business in Williamsville shortly after he moved there, and in 1871, formed a partnership with his son, John B. Taylor, under the firm of Taylor & Son. They keep a general stock of hardware, cutlery and provisions, and have a good trade. Mr. Taylor was elected in 1870 to represent Sangamon county in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, of Illinois, for two years. In Williams township he has served as police magistrate for two terms, trustee of the township three years, and was re-elected in 1881. Mr. Taylor is a Master Mason, and a member of Lavelly Lodge, No. 203, Williamsville. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Christian Church, with which religious body they united at seventeen and fifteen years, respectively. Mr. Taylor is an elder, and his first connection with the church was on Wolf creek. Mr. Taylor is enterprising and energetic, and by his integrity has been successful in his business, and won the respect of all who know him.

James Taylor, was born in Chester district, in the State of South Carolina, November 2, in the first of this century, and moved with his parents to Hart county, Kentucky, and thence to Wayne county, Illinois, where he was married to Mary Kelley, of Kentucky. Mr. Taylor settled in Williams township, on section thirty-five, in 1829, emigrating from Kentucky with his wife and four children, over-land, in an ox-cart; entered eighty acres of prairie and timber, to which estate he after added two hundred and eighty acres of land. He followed farming and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were charter members of the Christian Church when organized on Wolf creek, of which Mr. Taylor was chosen deacon, and continued in that office until his death, in 1857. Mrs. Taylor died of cholera, July 27, 1852. Mrs. and Mr. Taylor were efficient members to the church and society, and he an energetic business man; were parents of Ninian R. and Isaac J. Taylor, whose biographies appear in this volume.

Isaac J. Taylor was born in Williams township, Sangamon county, October 12, 1830, and

is the son of James and Mary (Kelley) Taylor, natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. Twelve children were born to them, of whom five are living: Ninian R., Isaac J., Simeon M., Francis K., and Martin V. Mr. Taylor's education was obtained in the district schools of Sangamon county, and also by his own personal efforts. He began to work for himself while a young man of twenty, in opening up a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land in Williams township, which was improved and put under cultivation. Mr. Taylor was married to Margaret Halbert, October 16, 1851. By this union there were three children, two of whom are living, Alexander D., and Mary E., both born in Sangamon county. The first mentioned is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. In 1875, he commenced practice at Cotton Hill, Sangamon county; moved to Williamsville in March, 1877. Mrs. Margaret Taylor was a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Dr. James and Nancy (Reynolds) Halbert, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Taylor was a member of the Christian Church until her death, May 16, 1863. May 27, 1864, Mr. Taylor was married to Mary A. McGinnis, the daughter of Thomas McGinnis and Mary Cunningham, who were born in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were blessed with five children, four boys and one girl, of whom John E., Leonard R., and James T., are living. Mr. Taylor began the business of a merchant, by forming a partnership with Alexander Fisher and opening a general store in Williamsville, in January, 1859. This partnership lasted two years, and then Mr. Fisher sold out his interest to I. J. Taylor and John Rush. This firm continued till March, 1862. Mr. Taylor withdrew from the mercantile business and returned to his former pursuits the next spring—farming—which he is still following. He was assessor in 1862, and commissioner of highways two terms. Is a member of the Masonic Order, Lavelly Lodge, No. 203.

Mr. Taylor has been actively identified with the Old Settlers' Association, and is serving his second year as vice-president for Williams township.

CHAPTER LI

TOWNSHIP OF WOODSIDE.

This township is located in the center of the county, and is bounded on the east by Rochester, west by Curran, north by Springfield, and south by Ball township. It is watered by Lick creek in the southern part, and Sugar creek in the eastern part, besides numerous small tributaries of the two streams. Three railroads cross its borders—the St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific, the Chicago & Alton and Ohio & Mississippi. The first named enters the township from Springfield, on section three, and passes through that section and sections four, nine, eight and seven, from which it emerges. The Chicago & Alton enters on section four, and emerges on section thirty-one, while the Ohio & Mississippi barely touches the northeast corner of section two and passes southeast through section one into Rochester township.

The first settlement made in this township was in the spring of 1819. Zachariah Peter, who came to the county the year previous and remained till this time in the house of Robert Pulliam located a claim on section twenty-seven. Mr. Peter was one of the three commissioners appointed to locate the county seat of Sangamon county, and was for many years one of the county commissioners. He was born in Amherst county, Virginia, and with his parents moved to Washington county, Kentucky, when but two years old, remaining there until his removal to this State, in 1818. Mr. Peter died August 5, 1864, in Springfield, Illinois.

Among other early settlers were William Southwick, Nicholas Pyle, Alfred Pyle, Thompson Pyle, George Stout, Joseph Insley, William Higgins, Thomas Cloyd, William Hawes, William Jones, Joseph Withrow, Jessie Southwick.

Nicholas Pyle was from England and settled in South Carolina, where he was married during

the Revolutionary War. He removed subsequently to Kentucky, and then to Illinois, remaining for a time in St. Clair county, and finally, with his aged wife and two youngest sons, Thompson and Alfred, settled in 1825 in Sangamon county, in what is now Woodside township. Mr. Pyle died some four years after. Thompson Pyle died in 1870, and his brother, Alfred, in 1852, in St. Clair county.

George Stout came among the first in the township, and located on section twenty-eight. Subsequently, he moved to Texas, but returned and died at his son Cooper's house, in Washington county, Illinois.

Joseph Inslee came in 1819, and settled on section twenty-seven. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and was a man well respected in the community. He died in 1867.

Jesse Southwick was born about 1762, near Lebanon, Connecticut; married Nancy Moore after arriving at the age of maturity, and moved to Oneida county, New York, where they had four children. All died of the disease called "cold plague." They then moved to Junius, Seneca county, in the same State, where they had seven children. The family embarked at Olean Point, on the Allegheny river, in a family boat, and arrived at Shawneetown, Illinois, in December, 1819. He was in company with James Stewart, and they moved in wagons from Shawneetown to a village called Milton, near Alton, where they halted until March, 1820, and then moved to Sugar creek and settled in what is now Woodside township, six and a half miles southeast of Springfield. He died September 25, 1826, on the old homestead.

William Higgins came in 1830, and settled on section twenty-seven, raised a family, and died about 1852.

Thomas Cloyd settled on section twenty-nine, in 1820, and died in 1878. He came to the country a poor man, and by industry accumulated a respectable fortune. He has two daughters and two sons yet living.

William Hawes was among the first settlers; became converted to the Mormon religion; went to Nauvoo, and there died.

William Jones, another of the first settlers, was a good farmer and practical business man. He died in 1854.

Joseph Withrow was born in Pennsylvania, lived for a time in Virginia and Kentucky, and moved to Woodside, Sangamon county, in 1825. He died in 1850.

Japhet A. Ball was born July 5, 1800, in Madison county, Kentucky. When a young man he went to Clarksville, Tennessee, where he learned the trade of a blacksmith, with his brother, John S. From there he went with his brother to Eddyville, Caldwell county, Kentucky, and from there to Sangamon county, arriving late in December, 1825, in what is now Woodside township. He was married December 2, 1828, to Sarah Henderson.

Woodside has had its Revolutionary soldier in the person of George Bryan, who was born February 15, 1758 in North Carolina. He went, or may have been taken by his parents; to Virginia, and from there to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, about 1780. There he either founded, or by his bold daring as a leader, gave the name to a primitive fortification called Bryant's Station, in what became Fayette county, Kentucky, a few miles from where the city of Lexington was afterwards established. It will be observed that in applying the name to the fortification a letter has been added, making the name Bryant, which is erroneous. There is a tradition preserved by his descendants, that soon after the fort was established, the young women belonging to the families connected with it were washing clothes at a stream of running water on the outside of the stockade. George Bryan and some of the other young men stood guard. Not being apprehensive of danger, they permitted the Indians to place themselves between the girls and the fort. The guard quickly secured a position between the girls and the savages, and a skirmish ensued. After making the way clear, Bryan, in a loud voice, announced that he would marry the girl who would enter the fort first. They all escaped, and he, true to his word, after gaining the consent of the young lady, was married in the fall of 1781, to Elizabeth Ragan, who was born in 1760, in South Carolina. Mr. Bryan always

claimed that it was the first marriage of a white couple in what became the State of Kentucky. That was before the era of mills in that region of country, and his descendants have handed down the statement, in connection with the wedding festival, that he paid \$10 for a bushel of corn meal, to make bread for the occasion. They had at least raised one crop, and Mr. Bryan rolled pumpkins into the fort as a substitute for chairs to seat the guests. They had ten or eleven children, four of them sons, and Mrs. Bryan died. Mr. Bryan was married in 1829, to Mrs. Cassandra Miller, who died in Kentucky, in 1833. In 1834, Mr. Bryan came to Sangamon county with some of his children and grandchildren.

When George Bryan came to Sangamon county, in 1834, he was in his seventy-sixth year, but he continued visiting Kentucky, riding each way on horseback, annually, for eleven years. He died November 22, 1845, and was buried near Woodside station, Sangamon county. He was eighty-seven years, nine months and seven days old.

It seems almost incredible that a man who was of sufficient age to have been a soldier in the American Revolution, and who took an active part in the stirring scenes of the frontier settlements in the second State admitted to the American Union, should have become an early settler of Sangamon county, and witnessed some of its earliest strides towards civilization; but the life of George Bryan extended over this long and eventful period. His grandson, William T. Jones, has a great fund of reminiscences of the life of his Grandfather Bryan, as he received them from the lips of the venerable patriarch while living.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Originally, two-thirds of the township was prairie, which lay principally in the north part of the township, the remainder being timber and openings. The timber lands lay principally along the banks of Lick creek and Sugar creek, and is composed of the usual varieties peculiar to this section of the county. The county is beautifully situated, and has in it some very fine farms.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was in a log cabin on the north side of Lick creek, previous to the big snow. The first free school was near Woodside station, in 1845. There are now eight frame school buildings in the township, valued at \$5,400.

RELIGIOUS.

It is unknown who preached the first sermon in the township, but it is thought to have been Rev. James Sims. His co-laborer, Rev. Peter Cartwright, was one of the first in the township, and is remembered more than any other minister of the Gospel.

In the fall of 1837, Daniel Megredy, of Port Deposit, Cecil county, Maryland, while on a visit to his brother Enoch, left with him \$20 as a nucleus for a subscription for building a church edifice. During the next year, 1838, a subscription was started, and in 1839, Old Harmony Church was built on the site still occupied as the graveyard, near Woodside station. The principal part of the subscription was for timber and work, as money could not be had. The frame was hewed out, and the weather-boarding was of clapboard shaved smooth. This was among the first frame church buildings in the county. It was twenty-four by thirty feet in size, a very commodious building for that day. Although used for many years, the seating arrangements were never completed. The building has long since given place to a more modern building. Previous to the building of Old Harmony Church, the preaching appointment was at the dwelling house of Adam Safley, near by. This was a cabin fourteen by sixteen feet, with one small window in the west side, near the corner. Near this window the preacher stood while conducting services, thus monopolizing nearly all the natural light when the door was shut. On one occasion, previous to occupying his position by the window, the preacher was engaged in placing his saddle-bags securely under the bed, when a member of the congregation, who, having just come in, mistaking him for a stool, proceeded to seat himself on the preacher's back, much to the amusement of the spectators and surprise of the dominie. Mr. Safley was a faithful, earnest Christian, and by his Christian walk exercised a moral influence over those with whom he came in contact.

The Bethel Christian Church was organized in 1839, by Elder A. J. Kane, of Springfield, with William Caldwell, William Bridges and wife, George Trimble and William Shumate among the number composing the original membership. The congregation met for worship in a school-house in the neighborhood until 1861, when a house of worship was erected in conjunction with the Baptists, who have a claim to one-fourth of the building. The house is a frame, thirty-two by fifty. Jesse Smith, Gordon Cloyd

and Matthew Cloyd are the present Elders, and Joseph Cloyd, Montgomery Crane and James A. Trimble are the present Deacons. Among the ministers who have served the congregation are Elders Kane, Sweeney, Vawter, Mallory, Goode, Smith and Corwin.

PATRIOTIC.

The war record of Woodside is commendable. Notwithstanding the frequent calls of the President, the immense bounties offered elsewhere, and the great difficulty experienced in obtaining men, the township filled its quota under each call, and never had occasion to offer a bounty, or to levy a tax for that purpose.

COAL MINES.

The discovery of coal by E. P. Howlett, at Riverton, in 1865, and the assurance given by the State Geologist that underneath, probably, the entire county, good working veins of coal existed, stimulated further explorations, resulting in the fact being made known that this township was rich in "black diamonds."

The Powers coal mine was first opened in 1866, but mining was not carried on until the following year. A shaft two hundred and fifty feet deep was sunk, when a vein of coal from five and a half to six feet in thickness was discovered, which has since been continually worked. At the present time from eighty to one hundred men are worked in the mine, and some ten or twelve employed in work on the outside. From three hundred and fifty to four hundred tons of coal can be taken out each day. They now average thirty cars per day of ten tons each. Three grades of coal are placed upon the market—lump, chestnut and nut, which are supplied to the railroad and city trade. The Wabash Coal Company are proprietors of the mine at the present time, with an office in the Library Building in Springfield. Jacob G. Loose sunk the first shaft at the Junction soon after the war.

The Black Diamond Coal Mine is located near the Junction, and a shaft two hundred and fifty feet deep was commenced June, 1880, and by October, coal was being taken out from a six foot vein, which now yields three hundred tons per day. Every protection is afforded the men working in the mines, a heavy fan ventilator being used to furnish fresh air and drive out foul air when necessary. Speed Butler is the proprietor of the mines, which cost the sum of \$30,000 to commence operations.

DAIRY.

The Sangamon County Dairy, operated by Tisdale & Whitcomb, was started in 1876, with

forty-five cows, their products netting them \$4,700. The number of cows has been increased from time to time, until they now number one hundred and twenty-five. The annual sales foot up over \$13,000, which includes what is derived from the sale of milk, cream and butter.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Benoni Bell was born in Virginia July 24, 1822, the son of Zebulon and Rachel, *nee* Single, Bell, natives also of the same State, who settled in this township in 1834; mother died in December, 1852, but his father is still living, now eighty-two years of age. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to this county, and in 1847 he married Eliza J. Wills, who was born in Kentucky in 1823, and died in 1856. Their two children were, Cornelia, now Mrs. Doake; and William S., deceased. In 1859, Mr. Bell married Anna Taylor, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1823; they have five children. Mr. B. in 1856, purchased the mill which he now owns and forty-five acres of land, which is worth \$45 an acre. Politically, he is a Republican.

John L. Bliss was born in Bath county, Kentucky, August 20, 1846, the son of Charles A. and Mary A. (*nee* Badger) Bliss, natives also of that State; father died in 1848. John L. attended the public school in Kentucky, and one term at the Commercial School, in Springfield, Illinois, in 1860. In 1870, he married Eliza Jane Gatton, who was born in this county, February 1, 1847; they have four children; Luella M., Carrie L., Josephus G. and Charles G. Mr. Bliss was engaged in the stock business for a number of years, and in 1870, bought his present farm of eighty acres, worth \$65 an acre. In politics he is a Democrat.

Colonel Speed Butler is the second child and eldest son of Hon. William Butler; was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 7, 1837. He graduated from the Lutheran University, at Springfield in 1854, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1860. Upon the inauguration of the late civil war in 1861, he was selected by Governor Yates to carry a dispatch to Washington City asking for an order to remove the United States arms from the arsenal at St. Louis to Alton, Illinois. Railroad and telegraph communication to the capital had been cut off, but he made his way successfully to the capital, performed his mission and returned in safety. The arms were removed just in time to save them from falling into the hands of the rebels. Soon after completing this service, Mr. Butler was appointed commissary with the rank of Captain, but was soon after

assigned to duty on the staff of General Pope, and was with that officer during his campaign through Northern Missouri, at Island No. 10 and other points. In September, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry. In June, 1862, he was promoted to Colonel in the regular army for gallantry on the battle-field of Farmington, Mississippi, but by permission of General Wool, still remained on the staff of General Pope, and shared the fortunes of that officer in the Virginia campaign, and also in Minnesota against the Indians. He was honorably discharged after the close of the war, in 1865. On May 26, 1864, Colonel Butler united in marriage with Miss Jennie McKenzie, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She was born September 4, 1845, in Poughkeepsie, New York.

David H. Hall was born in the "Corn-cracker" State, January 19, 1829; his parents were Moses and Elizabeth (Crawford) Hall, natives also of that State, but now deceased. He first married, in Kentucky, Anna E. Delph, who died in 1860. In 1866, Mr. Hall emigrated to this county, settling near Mechanicsburg, and this year he married Maria B. Hall, daughter of Benjamin Logan Hall; only two of their six children are now living, Evelin L., and Anna B.; the deceased are Robert Lee, Bessie, Franklin, and an infant. In 1871, he moved upon his present farm, which consists of four hundred and five acres, well improved and worth \$75 an acre. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the First Presbyterian Church, at Springfield, and politically he is a Democrat.

Elijah F. Iles was born in this county February 28, 1838; the son of Washington and Ann (Foster) Iles, natives of Bath county, Kentucky. His father first came to this part of the country when only eighteen years of age, on business for another man, and finding that the soil was rich he concluded to settle here, which he did in 1825. He was married May 4, 1822; his wife was born in December, 1804, near Owensville, Kentucky. Mr. Iles was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and resided in this county until his death, July 4, 1871; Mrs. Iles died August 25, 1866. Mr. I. aided in bringing the steamboat "Talisman" up the Sangamon river opposite Springfield, the only steamboat that ever ascended that stream so high. Elijah F., the subject of this notice, was raised on a farm and was married October 6, 1868, to Mildred Steele, who was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, February 16, 1844, and their seven children are Lewis W., David S., Elijah F., Frank B., Malcomb G., Joseph and Thomas. Mr. Iles owns nine

hundred and twelve acres of land near Springfield, worth \$50 an acre. Mr. and Mrs. I. are members of the M. E. Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

Samuel M. Little was born March 1, 1811, in Fleming county, Kentucky, and was the son of Samuel and Mary Little, *nee* Newcomb, who was born in Virginia, and moved to Kentucky, where he raised a family of nine children; then to St. Clair county, Illinois, and thence to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1820, where he settled two and a half miles southwest of the present State House, and resided there until his death, January 1, 1847; his wife died in July, 1823. Samuel M. was married January 29, 1843, to Eliza M. Morgan; she was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, August 24, 1824, and is the daughter of Daniel and Mary Morgan, *nee* Woods, who came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1828; her father died September 6, 1866, at the age of eighty-two, and her mother January 20, 1876, in her ninety-first year; their family consisted of seven children, four of whom are living: Gersham J., Sanford H., Harriet C., now Mrs. John W. Crafton, and Fannie Z. William H. was killed August 16, 1873, by an accident on the C. & A. Railroad, at Sag Bridge, near Chicago; Mary E. died October 30, 1855, and Mierva C., August 1, 1857. They still reside on the farm which his father settled in 1819, worth \$15,000. Samuel M. Little engaged in the livery business, in 1852, and carried on the same until he lost his health, since which the business has been conducted by his two sons.

Jacob G. Loose, one of the early and successful business men of Springfield, was born December 14, 1812, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and there grew to man's estate on a farm. Desiring to obtain a knowledge of, and identify himself with, the great and growing West, he came to Illinois, and began his business life as a clerk in a dry goods store in Springfield, in 1836. Some years later, he became a proprietor in the business, and was at one time, for a year or so, a partner with Colonel John Williams, and subsequently, for seven or eight years, in partnership with E. B. Hawley. Purchasing a tract of land southwest of the city, in Woodside township, Mr. Loose withdrew from commercial pursuits, and engaged in farming. Meantime, on December 18, 1845, he united in marriage with Elizabeth Iles, daughter of Washington Iles, one of the pioneers of Sangamon county. Prosperity attended every step of his career, and Mr. Loose added from time to time to his farm by purchase, until at his death,

November 4, 1874, he owned seventeen hundred acres of splendid farming land, southeast of and adjoining the city of Springfield.

Becoming satisfied that his land contained coal, he arranged with P. L. Howlett, who was then boring for coal at Riverton, to use his machinery, but afterwards decided not to wait, and sent to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and obtaining a complete outfit, commenced boring in June, 1866. Coal was reached in quantities which satisfied him that it would pay to mine it, and he began sinking a shaft in September. The first coal was taken out from the shaft in April, 1867. This was the first shaft within fifteen miles of Springfield to supply the market with coal, and when the first load of coal was mined and hauled to the city great excitement and enthusiasm prevailed among the citizens. It was decorated with banners and miners, and upon reaching the city, was sold and re-sold for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless, a number of times, some of the philanthropic citizens paying as high as a hundred dollars for it, and re-donating it to the Home. The mine is two hundred and thirty-seven feet deep, and taps a vein of coal five feet, ten inches in thickness. The entire cost of opening it, including engine, hoisting machinery, and equipments, was eighty thousand dollars. It is located two miles south of the State Capitol, at the junction of the C. & A. and W., St. L. & P. Railways, and is yet owned by the heirs of Mr. Loose. This was the beginning of the utilization of Nature's underground treasures, which have become such a rich boon to Sangamon county and the Capital City.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Loose, seven of whom survive, namely: Sallie C., now the wife of Junius D. Crabb; Jessie V., the wife of Dr. Jacob S. Price; Joseph I., Frank E., George P., Robert D., and Elizabeth. Mr. Loose was a careful, energetic business man, and was noted for his genial, cheerful disposition and social domestic qualities. Mrs. Loose was born August 4, 1825, in Flemingsburg, Bath county, Kentucky; was the second of a family of nine children of Washington Iles and Ann Foster, who married there and came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1825.

Thomas C. Shepherd, a native of Jefferson county, Virginia, was born June 28, 1806, at the village of Shepherdstown, where he passed his boyhood days, received his education, and grew to manhood, and where he married Miss Ellen Miller, on the third day of July, 1834. Miss Miller's parents resided at his own native town, at which place she was born June 24, 1813.

After their marriage they took up their residence at Blackford's Ferry, Maryland, where their first child was born. At the death of Mrs. Shepherd's father, he assumed the responsibility of the care of the family, and with that well-directed energy and characteristic enterprise which has marked his whole life, he determined to avail himself of the opportunity of hewing out a fortune in the then far West. Animated by a desire to better the condition of his family, and himself, he left Maryland, in the fall of 1836, for the wilds of Illinois, where he arrived after a six weeks' overland journey in wagons, accompanied by his family, his mother, sister and two brothers, on the 17th day of November, 1836, at a farm purchased some months before by Mr. Shepherd, and on which he still resides. The Shepherds have always entertained a strong preference for the name of Thomas, and for six generations the name has been transmitted to the first male child, Mr. Shepherd's grandson being the sixth child who has received the heritage of the name Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd are the parents of five children, all natives of Sangamon county, except one; their names are, Thomas B., John H., William B., Charles M., and Mary E. Mr. Shepherd has accumulated a fine estate, being the owner of nine hundred and thirty-five acres of valuable farm land lying about six miles south of Springfield. Mr. Shepherd, at the age of seventy-five years, enjoys good health and lives in comparative retirement and ease from active business, enjoying the fruits of his well-directed efforts, an ample fortune, surrounded by his family and a large circle of friends. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; their children are all married and own farms in this county, where they reside. T. Shepherd, grandfather of our subject, emigrated to this country from Wales, in an early day, the Government had no land office, and the boundary of lands was not made by surveys, but by streams of water, ridges of rocks, remarkable trees, etc.; lands thus marked were known as "Tomahawk Claims."

The town of Shepherdstown, which bears his name, was laid out in half-acre lots, sold at very low prices, but of course bearing an annual rent of five shillings, which was paid for many years, but finally bought off. As might be supposed, where land could be obtained so cheap that large bodies were marked off as individual claims. Many of his descendants were made rich by his large claims of land laying bordering on the Potomac river; the father of Mr. T.

C. Shepherd owned a mill in Shepherdstown, Virginia, where he died. The subject of this sketch, T. C. Shepherd, came to Illinois when it was a wild country. He has work through the hard times of the early days, and has always had good health, and has never regretted coming to Illinois. In 1848, was elected county commissioner, and served in that office four years, being the last of the county commissioners under the old constitution, the county commissioners at that time doing the same business the board of supervisors now transact, in addition settling up estates now transacted by the county judge. After the revision of the constitution of the State, the business of the county was transacted by a county judge, and two associate judges, until the township organization took effect. Mr. Shepherd was elected the first supervisor from Woodside township, and re-elected to same office the second year, and served fourteen years as treasurer of the school fund of his township, he turned over to his successor an increased amount of school fund, never having lost a debt.

Joseph Shepherd was born in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, July 11, 1816; son of Thomas and Mary (Byers) Shepherd; father died in 1832, and Joseph resided with his mother; came to this county with the family which consisted of two brothers and one sister. He was married March 16, 1848, to Fanny Smith, who was born October 25, 1818, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. They had seven children, John Thomas, Jane H., Salome C., Joseph T., Amanda E., Mary A. and Fannie N.; the two latter are deceased. February 19, 1863, Mrs. Smith died, and for his second wife, Mr. Smith married Mrs. Lydia Haggard, *nee* Byers, who was born in Butler county, Virginia, March 31, 1828. She had one child by her former marriage—Margaret C. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, William A. and Lydia. Mr. S. moved upon his present farm in 1850, and now owns four hundred and eighty acres of well cultivated land, worth \$60 an acre. Both are members of the Methodist Church, and he is a Republican.

Rev. James Shinn was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, August 30, 1823, son of George and Sarah (Kirke) Shinn, the latter was the daughter of Samuel and Agnes Kirke; her father came to Adams county, Illinois, landing at Quincy, May 5, 1838, and purchased a farm in Fall creek, where he engaged in farming until 1856; then moved to Hancock county, where he purchased a farm, and resided there until his death, in March, 1861; his wife died at

her residence, in Augusta, Illinois, March 25, 1872; both were members of the M. E. Church.

The subject of this notice came to this State with his parents, and received his education principally in the common schools of Adams county; he attended the Institute, near Quincy, about one year. After leaving school he bought a farm on section thirteen, Fall Creek township, and engaged in farming. In 1849, he married Elizabeth Reeder, born March 19, 1831; her parents were Daniel and Frances Reeder, who located near Quincy, in 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Shinn had thirteen children, of whom six are living, viz: Maxwell Hardin, Wilber, Leroy, Horace, Homer and Pettie. Rev. Mr. Shinn was licensed a preacher by the M. E. Church, in 1855, ordained as Deacon in 1859, and Elder in 1863, since which time he has been actively engaged in disseminating the Gospel. When he commenced life he had very little means, but plenty of energy; he improved one of the finest farms in the township, raised large quantities of fruit, and dealt in fine stock, which proved a good investment. He served in various township offices, was justice of the peace ten years, and foremost in the advancement of education; he was one of the directors in the Adams County Agricultural Society many years, and was one of the trustees of the Quincy College. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay for President. He sold his farm in Adams county, in 1876, and located on his present farm in this county, which consists of two hundred and eighty acres of land, situated two and a half miles southwest of the State House; he is now engaged in farming, and for three years has made butter and cheese.

J. D. Smith, merchant, postmaster and railroad agent, Woodside, was born in this county, September 29, 1845; son of William C. and Rebecca (Walker) Smith, natives of Virginia; father now resides in Curran township. *J. D.*, remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1867, he married Martha Alsbury, who was born in this county, and died in 1875, leaving three children: Anna L., Bertha C., and John C. Mr. Smith carried on farming till 1879, then sold out and bought the store which he now owns, and is stocked with goods sufficient to supply the demands of his customers. For his second wife, Mr. Smith married Mary L. Crane, a native of Rush county, Indiana.

John Smith, son of John and Maria Smith, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1814, and of German ancestry. His

mother died in 1846, and his father in 1861, in Ohio. John came to this county in 1841, and worked by the month for a number of years. In 1853, he married Salome Snyder, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 16, 1821. He moved upon the farm he now owns, in 1850, which at that time consisted of one hundred and seventy-eight acres; he now owns two hundred and fifty-eight acres which is under a fair state of cultivation, and worth \$50 an acre. In politics he is a Republican.

William Southwick was born in Seneca county, New York, February 9, 1907, and was the son of Jesse and Nancy (Moore) Southwick, the former born in 1762, near Lebanon, Connecticut, and the latter in 1770, also in Connecticut. They moved to Oneida county, New York, thence to Seneca county, same State, where they resided for a number of years, then embarked on the Allegheny river at Olean Point in a family boat and arrived at Shawneetown, Illinois, in December, 1819. James Stewart was in company with them, and they moved from Shawneetown to a village called Milton, near Alton, where they remained till March 20, then moved to Sugar creek and settled in what is now Woodside township, six and a half miles southeast of Springfield, where they commenced farming. His father died September 25, 1826, and his mother in February, 1845. William received only a common school education, and was fifteen years old when his father came to this county. He was married in September, 1831, in this county to Louvicy Proctor, born November 23, 1811, at Charleston, Clarke county, Indiana. They had seven children, six of whom are living, viz: Eunice, now Mrs. Fox, David, James W., John H., Philip S., and Laura A., now Mrs. Henry A. Stevens; Nancy E., who was Mrs. Jerome Duncan, is deceased. Mr. Southwick is now situated on the farm where he first located in 1820, and owns three hundred and fifty-five acres of well improved land worth \$50 an acre. Politically, he is a Republican.

Thomas Strawbridge, deceased, was born February 8, 1798, in county of Donegal, Ireland and was the son of Thomas and Jane (Mitchell) Strawbridge, also natives of the same place. They came to America, landing at Baltimore in May, 1810, and went to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1811; they then moved to Clark county, Ohio, and from there to this county in October, 1823. His mother died in May, 1809, in Ireland, and his father died in September 24, 1834, in what is now Fancy Creek township, in this county, in the eightieth year of his age. The subject of this sketch learned

the saddle and harness trade in Lebanon, Ohio, and engaged in that business; came to this county with his father in 1828 and followed his trade, it being the first in that line of business in the place. He made the first saddle in Sangamon county and Central Illinois. He worked at his trade many years, but during his latter years he turned his attention to farming; he owned six hundred and eighty acres of land, and continued farming until his death, in June, 1880. His sister Mary, born November 30, 1800, in Ireland, was married in this county, in April, 1824, to David Anderson, a native of York county, Pennsylvania. Mr. A. died July 16, 1825, and in October, 1839, she married Samuel Lyons, who was born near Belfast, Ireland; Mr. Lyons died in this county, October 12, 1842, and Mrs. Lyons now resides on the farm of her brother, Thomas Strawbridge, Jr., situated five miles south of Springfield, Illinois; she has no children; Thomas never married, and his property was mostly bequeathed to the Home of the Friendless, after his sister Mary's death.

Henry S. Tisdale was born in Windsor county, Vermont, June 4, 1837; the son of James and Rhoda (Whitcomb) Tisdale; the former died when Henry was only thirteen years of age, and the latter came to Illinois when he was in his eighteenth year. In August, 1862, he married Elizabeth Whitcomb, who was also born in Windsor county, Vermont, in August, 1835. In 1876, he came to this county, where he is engaged in farming with his brother-in-law; they also carry on the dairy business. His mother came with him, and died in August, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. T. had one child, which died in infancy. Mr. T. is a Republican.

Harness Trumbo, one of the pioneers of Woodside township, was born October 9, 1816, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where the first twelve years of his life were spent. His father was Adam Trumbo, and his mother, Mildred (Foster) Trumbo, both natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky. In company with his parents, Harness came to Illinois and settled in Woodside township, arriving in November, 1828. For two years he assisted his father on a farm, and in 1831 he returned to Kentucky, where he spent one year in a select school. From 1831 to 1835 he cheerfully labored upon his father's farm, when he again returned to Kentucky for the purpose of attending school. He remained there one year, which ended his school life. Coming back to Sangamon county he again resumed his place upon the farm and continued with his father until 1838. In July of

that year he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Samuel Hall, of Virginia. The young couple at once commenced house-keeping, moving upon the homestead upon which they yet reside. Nine children were born unto them, one of whom died in infancy. The eight that lived were: William, born April 10, 1840, died September 14, 1862; Sarah C., born January 26, 1843; James P., born January 27, 1845, married December 25, 1870, to Anna Staley; Jacob, born July 2, 1848; Maria L., died at five years of age; Harness, Jr., born November 15, 1854; Oscar, born February 7, 1856; Andrew J., born August 25, 1861, died September 23, 1875.

In 1843, Mr. Trumbo united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, (North) and continued in that relation until 1865, when a class was formed in his neighborhood of those favoring the Methodist Episcopal Church, (South), with which he united. A station was formed in his neighborhood and regular preaching services were held some four or five years, when it was abandoned. Those belonging to the class then united with a like class worshipping at Sherman, Sangamon county, Mr. Trumbo being among the number.

Mr. Trumbo has been actively engaged in farming ever since he was old enough to do the work required. He is the possessor of a comfortable homestead of two hundred and sixty acres of fine land, and leads a comfortable life, having enough of the world's goods to secure him from want.

In August, 1881, he made a visit to his "old Kentucky home," his first visit in forty-five years. Everything was strange to him. In vain he inquired for the friends of his youth, his old classmates in school, but all were gone, some moving to other States, and some—the greater number—having been called to another world. Not one, in all that country, recognized him, who, forty-five years previous, had gone, a young man of twenty years, and returned a man with hair whitened by the frosts of many winters. But such is life. The youth of to-day is the old man of to-morrow.

Frank P. Wiley was born in New Jersey, February 22, 1849, son of James and Hannah (Pooler) Wiley, natives of New York. In the spring of 1865, they moved to Macoupin county, Illinois, and now reside in Girard county. At the age of fourteen, Frank went into a railroad office, and began to learn telegraphy, and in one year he took charge of an office. He has been transferred to some eighty-three different offices;

was for some time engaged in the counting department in St. Louis, also the train dispatcher's office at Beardstown nine months, and in 1871, to Springfield Junction, where he has been engaged as operator and agent, also postmaster. He was married in 1872 to Emma F. French, born in Montgomery county, Illinois. They have two children, Frank F. and Harry T. In 1876, Mr. Wiley was elected township clerk, and has served in that capacity ever since. Politically, he is a Democrat.

L. B. Williams was born February 14, 1844, in Pennsylvania, and was the son of John and Mary (Caine) Williams, natives also of the Keystone State; father died in 1854. In August, 1861, at the opening of the war, L. B. enlisted in the Forty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and served three years and four months; was discharged in August, 1864; he was in the battle of Bull Run, Fair Oaks, Virginia, and in the seven days' fight around Richmond and Malvern Hill, where he received a wound in his

right leg, for which he received his discharge; he returned to Pennsylvania, and from there went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he was engaged as wagon-master until the close of the war; in the fall of 1865, he came to Springfield with five hundred government mules, which were sold at auction; then returned to Pennsylvania, and in December of the same year, came back and worked as a farm hand for three years, after which he carried on farming for himself two years. September 28, 1870, he married Mary Louisa, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Q. (Willis) Insley, who was born in this county, August 4, 1850; her father was born October 13, 1796, in New York, and died January 24, 1868; her mother was born August 16, 1812, in Kentucky, and came to this county in 1829; was married to Mr. Insley February 8, 1846, and now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Williams, on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have two children, namely: Nettie A. and Little Dot.

